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CALEDONIA:

OR,

AN ACCOUNT,

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC,

OF

NORTH BRITAIN,

FROM

THE MOST ANCIENT

TO

THE PRESENT TIMES.

VOL. III.

BY GEORGE CHALMERS, F.R.S. and S.A.

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THE

ADVERTISEMENT.

In pursuance of my plan, for clearing the obscure periods of the Scotish history, from the earliest periods of her annals, I now presume to offer to the inquisitive public a third volume of my Caledonia.

The first volume was, chiefly, occupied, in the investigation of the Roman period, ending in 446 A. D.; of the Pictish period, which closed with 843 A. D.; and in ascertaining the darksome notices of the Scotish period, that closed, in 1097 A. D.

The second volume was principally employed in giving the local history of the seven south eastern shires; namely, Roxburgh, Berwick, Hadington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Peeblis, and Selkirk, under distinct topics.

The present volume, after a preliminary chapter, comprehends detailed accounts of the seven south-western shires; namely Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Lanerk, Renfrew, and Dunbarton-shire: And those detailed accounts are given under eight several heads; the first section will investigate the name of each; the second, its situation; the third its natural objects; the fourth, its antiquities; the fifth, its establishment as a shire; the sixth, its civil history; the seventh, its agriculture, manufactures, and trade; the eighth, its ecclesiastical state.

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Under the discussion of those several topics, little will remain, for the local annalist to glean, and far less, for the general historian to ascertain, by rational disquisition.

The accounts of some other shires are already written: And the materials, for the whole, have been abundantly collected, while the composition becomes daily more facile, from the habit of writing.

With all those facilities, two years will probably see the whole completed.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF

NORTH-BRITAIN.

CHAP. I.

Introductory Notices of its general State.

§ I. *Of the Progress of this Work.*] IN the course of research, for illuminating the obscurity, which has so long clouded the antiquities, and embarrassed the history of Scotland, I now presume to submit to the Public the *third* volume of CALEDONIA.

§ II. *The various Topicks of the First Volume.*] The first volume professed to discuss the more ancient Annals of North-Britain, in *four* Books, which comprehended, in some detail, so many periods: I. The *Roman* period, which treated of the Roman transactions, in that country, from the invasion of Agricola, in 89 A. D., till the abdication of the Romans in 446, and which closed with their residence, in Northern Britain. II. The *Pictish* period now began; and, after a minute account of the North-British annals, ends at length, in 843 A. D., by the amalgamation of the Pictish people with the Scotish intruders upon them. III. The *Scotish* period thereupon began, with that important event, which conjoined both those celebrated people into *one* state; and finally closed their distracted affairs, in 1097 A. D., by the acces-

sion of Edgar, when the *Celtic* constitution was superseded, by the establishment of the Anglo-Norman, as the *municipal system* of North-Britain. IV. The *Scoto-Saxon* period here commenced, with this important event, in the annals of this united people, however, obscure; and ended with the restoration of the monarchy, by Robert de Brus, in 1306, A. D.; comprehending the various events of seven reigns, whether fortunate, or adverse.

§ III. *The Subjects of the Second, and Third Volumes.*] After treating, under those *four periods* of the more ancient annals of North-Britain, in the first volume of CALEDONIA, I proceeded, in the second volume, to give its *topographical history*, in a regular sequence of seven shires, in southern Scotland; beginning with Berwickshire, and ending with Selkirkshire. In this *third volume*, I proceed, in a minute series of eight south-western shires, to treat of the most instructive localities of each, in eight sections; beginning with Dumfriesshire and ending with Stirlingshire. The most interesting portion of history, next to the manners of the people, are their *local incidents* and *popular peculiarities.*

§ IV. *Of the Lineages of the Caledonian People.*] What has been already written need not be repeated; and what has been demonstrated may be easily acknowledged, as real truths. Some men, indeed, there will always be, who hesitate dislike of what appears to be new. Instructive facts, however, and conclusive reasonings, have maintained their ground, in opposition to doubtful objections and feeble argumentations. The Caledonians, who opposed Agricola in arms, have been clearly ascertained, to have been the unmixed descendants of the Gaelic aborigines of the British island. In the progress of ages, they may seem to weak intellects, to have assumed new discriminations, and to have appeared to more discerning eyes, under new appellations; but the Picts, who became the predominant people, upon the Roman recession, are acknowledged, by well-informed objectors, to have been merely the worthy descendants of the valiant Caledonians of the first century, under *a new name.*

It is, indeed, demonstrable, that a Gothic people did not settle, in any part of Northern Britain, till the fifth age; but, owing to the paucity of places, which derived their significant names, from the Gothic speech, they appear to have formed only a few feeble settlements, from the celebrated Tweed, along the nearest shores of the bounding Forth.

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The important colonies of the Scotish people, from the neighbouring coasts of Ireland, intruded upon the Pictish inhabitants, on the west, at the late commencement of the *sixth century*. They multiplied greatly; they were followed, successively, by many settlers of the same Gaelic lineage, and becoming numerous enough, at length, to form a distinct people, they gained so much power, after some struggles, before the middle of the ninth century, with the lucky aid of fortunate circumstances, as to overpower the Pictish people; but, they were so wise, or so well directed, as to preserve, rather than destroy, the prior inhabitants; and the Scots freely mingling with the Picts, who were of the same Celtic race, and spoke a cognate language, now formed, by a salutary amalgamation of those several people, an appropriate nation.

It is a fact, which cannot be doubted, that during the fifth century the Angles invaded the British island, from the European continent. They were soon followed by adventurers of the same lineage, but of different names. Those Gothic tribes subdued, and superseded the ancient Britons, who found covers, and safety, in the glens, and mountains of Wales. The conquering adventurers now gave their name to the country, and they established their own government, and promulgated their own laws. They pushed detachments of their countrymen northward to the Tweed; and subduing the Romanized Britons forced them, westward, to look for shelter, in the straths, and hills of the congenial Britons of the great peninsula, extending from the Solway to the Clyde. In the progress of conquest, or of colonization, the Anglo-Saxons, or Danish Saxons, sought for settlements beyond the Tweed; and in the course of plantation, those mixed people of Gothic lineage sent their colonists, northward, beyond the Forth, the Tay, and the Dee. They even penetrated the ample peninsula, which had acquired the name of Galloway, leaving some settlers among the Irish Cruithne, or modern Picts, as we know from the few Gothic names of places on the local maps. Those Gothic adventurers were at length reinforced, by Anglo-Normans, from the south. They were even joined, by kindred Flemings, who found lasting settlements, everywhere, within Northern Britain. It was at the end of the eleventh age, or rather at the beginning of the twelfth century, that a government, and laws, which were congenial to those Gothic people, were established, in the northern country, which they had chosen, for their lasting repose. But, it was under the mild, and liberal rule of David, that many Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Flemish barons, with their followers, settled in every

district of Scotland amidst the Gaelic inhabitants, who had come down, from former times. (*a*)

§ v. *Of its Population.*] What were the numbers of the people, during the Scoto-Saxon period of the North-British annals, after all those accessions of people, cannot easily be ascertained. The failure of heirs to the crown, on the sad decease of Alexander III. in 1286, gave rise to the wasteful war of the royal succession, which had scarcely ended when Edward III. demised. We know, with sufficient certainty, what were the numbers of the people in England, during 1377, after Edward's wars: they only amounted to 2,353,203 souls, as we learn from the record evidence of that age. But what were the numbers of the Scotish people? If we take one-fifth of the English people, we shall not err much. At the accession, then, of the Stuarts, in the person of Robert II., A. D. 1371, the Scotish nation could only have amounted to 470,600 souls, being the *fifth* of 2,353,000, the people of England. During the misgovernment of many years, under the new dynasty, when the people had neither protection, nor food, when the increase of favourable periods was swept away, by frequent famines, the augmentation could not have been much, or rapid. If we allow that the people of Scotland in 1707, the epoch of the union, had increased to 1,100,000 of souls, we should not perhaps be far from the truth, in supposing them, to be still somewhat fewer than one-fifth of the people of England and Wales. The inhabitants of Scotland amounted, in 1755, to 1,255,663, which seems to confirm that conclusion. But our doubts were cleared, and our disputations ended, by enumerations, and the fact, which evince, that the original command, and the subsequent propensities of mankind, continue to produce their usual effects, by multiplying and increasing.

To trace the progress of a people is always of importance, because it may be thus learned, as they advance, or decline, whether they have been well, or ill governed. The following, then, is a TABLE of

(*a*) See Caledonia, vol. i. book iv. ch. i. of the *Saxon Colonization.*

The *Population* of SCOTLAND,

In the Five following Periods, extending to Sixty-six Years.

THE SHIRES.	1755.	1791.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Aberdeen	115,595	120,870	122,279	135,075	155,141
Argyle	60,553	72,891	79,316	85,585	96,165
Ayr	58,519	74,694	84,206	103,954	127,299
Banff	37,574	38,671	37,749	36,668	43,561
Berwick	24,114	29,734	30,206	30,779	33,385
Bute	7,125	11,200	11,791	12,033	13,797
Caithness	21,402	22,976	22,609	23,419	30,238
Clackmannan	8,824	9,738	10,858	12,010	13,263
Dumbarton	13,311	18,229	20,710	24,189	27,317
Dumfries	41,913	52,466	54,597	62,960	70,878
Edinburgh	90,438	123,093	124,124	148,607	191,514
Elgin	28,687	27,285	26,596	28,108	31,162
Fife	81,333	88,013	93,743	101,272	114,556
Forfar	68,784	89,296	99,127	107,264	113,430
Haddington	28,697	29,230	29,986	31,164	35,127
Inverness	61,481	70,559	75,420	78,336	90,157
Kincardin	24,434	26,576	26,349	27,439	29,118
Kinross	5,944	6,181	6,725	7,245	7,762
Kirkcudbright	21,205	26,793	29,211	33,684	38,903
Lanerk	81,781	126,354	150,690	191,752	244,387
Linlithgow	16,438	17,271	17,847	19,451	22,685
Nairn	6,993	7,692	8,257	8,251	9,006
Orkney and Shetland	38,751	44,435	46,824	46,153	53,124
Peebles	8,847	8,045	8,735	9,935	10,046
Perth	115,525	125,149	126,466	135,093	139,050
Renfrew	26,735	63,062	79,891	92,596	112,175
Ross and Cromarty	46,798	54,902	58,003	60,853	68,828
Roxburgh	31,520	32,713	33,682	37,230	40,892
Selkirk	4,968	5,233	5,446	5,889	6,637
Stirling	39,761	47,373	50,825	58,174	65,331
Sutherland	21,147	23,187	23,117	23,629	23,840
Wigton	16,466	21,088	22,918	26,891	33,240
The Total	1,255,663	1,514,999	1,618,303	1,805,688	2,092,014

§ VI. *Of its* AGRICULTURAL *Condition.*] After some feeble attempts to instruct the husbandmen of North-Britain, this nation continued, at the commencement of the late reign, in 1760, still unskilful, and unanimated; but, before the conclusion of that long period, they became intelligent, and active. During this progress, the land rents had become high, and the multiplied products of the soil had risen to be quite equal, in price, to their additional labour, and greater skill.

The first effort, which was made, in Scotland, towards producing such beneficial results, was attempted by the Commissioners, for managing the annexed

annexed estates: they employed a proper person to survey not only those annexed estates, but the practice of husbandry, in every district. They found, in Mr. Andrew Wight, a farmer, at Ormiston, a surveyor equal to the trust, being intelligent, and faithful. This survey began in August 1773. Nothing can be more wretched than the agricultural state of North-Britain, which was exhibited by Wight's representations, that continued till 1783. (*b*)

In 1748, the epoch, when the spirit of industry began to animate the land, a very intelligent writer estimated the rent of the *land* and *houses* of Scotland to amount only to 822,857*l.* sterling (*c*); and the same epoch saw the husbandman placed, in a freer state, by the abolition of *heritable* jurisdictions: while the sum of 152,037*l.*, which was paid the proprietors, for their compensation, gave a new spring to the circulation of a country, which, for many years, had banks, without ability to use them.

Wight, the surveyor, immediately perceived, that such a survey had been vain, thirty years before; as the former practice, cramped as it was by custom, was the same everywhere; and there was, of course, nothing to be learned anywhere: but Wight had the satisfaction of learning, in his course, "That thirty years hence, the knowledge and practice of husbandry will, "probably, be spread everywhere, and nothing will remain to be learned." What a prophet was Wight! His regret for the past, extended, perhaps, to the era of "The Board for Fisheries and Manufactures," [1727]. It may be recollected, however, that agriculture was not within the contemplation of the founders of that Board, which did much good, with little means: if the members of that Board had only kept alive the spark of industry, amidst universal languor, it had merited well of their country. A society was, meantime, established, at Edinburgh, in 1754, "for the encou-"ragement of arts, sciences, manufactures, and agriculture (*d*)," whose *premiums* restored forgotten practices, and gave new life to ancient habits.

(*b*) His reports to his employers were published in six volumes octavo. "While the bulk of "our farmers are creeping," said he, "in the beaten path of miserable husbandry, without "knowing better, or even wishing to know better, several men of genius, shaking off the fetters "of custom, have traced out new paths for themselves, and have been successful, even beyond "expectation: but their success has hitherto produced but few imitators; so far from it, that "among their slovenly neighbours, the improvers are reckoned giddy-headed projectors."—*The Preface to his Reports.*

(*c*) Scot's Mag. 1748. p. 228.

(*d*) Scot's Mag. xvi. 547.

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The publication of eight volumes of Agricultural Reports, under the authority of "The Commissioners of annexed Estates;" in which bad practices were censured, and good practices were praised, did infinite service to a country, that was then throwing off its indolence, and assuming some activity. A numerous assemblage of respectable men formed themselves, in 1784, into "The Highland Society," with the same views to useful practices, as were entertained, by the similar society thirty years before. They were incorporated by public authority, in 1787, when they were endowed with 3000*l.* out of the public purse (*e*). Public money could not be better employed, than in converting a people from bad habits to useful practices. It was of prodigious importance to reclaim the country gentlemen, from idleness, and to turn their constant attention to the improvement of their own estates! The establishment of *The Highland Society*, at Edinburgh, had this good effect. Their best endeavours were employed in improving, year after year, some particular district, which still remained in the waste, and unfruitful state, wherein nature had left it. The Highland Society paid but a slight attention to Gaelic antiquities, as less profitable, or productive. From the imitation of this society, consisting of all who were great, and learned, and ingenious, in Scotland, an agricultural society arose, in almost every shire. When the country gentlemen were in a state of languor, few would meet to discuss questions of husbandry; but when the spirit of melioration became general and strong, the desire of such an association, for the improvement of agriculture, was ardently devised, and speedily established. In this manner, then, was the new and improved agriculture introduced everywhere into Scotland, according to the topographical nature of the country and clime, whether high or low, rich or poor, wet or dry (*f*).

If it be true, that in 1748, as we have seen, the rent of the lands, and houses, of Scotland was estimated, by an intelligent person, at 822,857*l.* sterling; that in 1813, the gross taxable rental of the lands and houses amounted to

(*e*) That gift was given "from the money, which was paid, when the forfeited estates in Scot-"land were restored." The *annexed estates* and the *forfeited estates* were one and the same. And the restoring these estates, when the faults of the original proprietors were forgotten, or forgiven, was of infinite service; the great object being now to promote the improvement of the country.

(*f*) During the inquiry of both Houses of Parliament, in 1819, concerning the banks, Mr. Gilchrist, the intelligent manager of the bank of the British Linen Company, at Edinburgh, informed the Lords' Committee, "That in the last twenty years the agricultural and commercial "improvements of Scotland had required an increased circulation, which three chartered banks "and twenty-five private banks afforded to an industrious people."—*Report to the Lords.*

6,285,389*l.*:

6,285,389*l.*: it follows, that the agriculture of Scotland had been improved, meantime, with extraordinary success! at least, that there had been a great rise in the value of lands, from the better culture, which skill and diligence had superinduced.

§ VII. *Of its Roads.*] But, all those measures of melioration had been made in vain, if the parliament had not vigorously concurred, in making roads within almost every shire, and building bridges on almost all the rivers. (*g*) The roads, and bridges, which the parliamentary Commissioners established, with equal policy, and knowledge, for connecting the Highlands with the Lowlands, and the countries producing cattle with the capitals consuming them, surpass the utility, and emulate the grandeur, of the Roman labours (*h*). But they did more: they introduced, by law, a settled establishment, for preventing those ways, and bridges, from becoming deteriorated by time, so as to preserve their singular use, at the least expense.

§ VIII. *Of the Scotish Coins and Circulation.*] The coins of England and of Scotland remained, for many a dreary age, the same in denomination, in fineness and in weight. The Scotish coinage was at length deteriorated, while penury concurred with ignorance to subtract something, both from the fineness, and the weight, of the Scotish coins: the price of every article rose, as the necessary consequence, without supplying the needs of the prince.

The treaty of the Union provided, that there should be but one set of coins in the United Kingdom; and the necessary result was, a re-coinage, soon after the Union, of the whole circulating coins of Scotland. There is now but one mint, within the United Kingdom; and from this mint recently proceeded a re-coinage of silver, which has promoted circulation, by facilitating the smaller dealings both of England, and of Scotland.

But a new mode of supplying circulation to an industrious people had, mean time, been introduced into North-Britain. The Bank of Scotland was

(*g*) See the Statute Book.

(*h*) See the Parliamentary Reports on this subject; particularly the 9th report of April, 1821. We may there learn, that there were 1200 miles of roads made, with 1200 bridges, as necessary appendages of those very extensive roads. There were expended on those salutary objects, 450,000*l.*, of which was paid, by the proprietors of the several counties interested, 200,000*l.* For the Glasgow road, there were also laid out 50,000*l.*; and for harbours, 100,000*l.* So that the whole money which, in the period from 1803 to 1821, was thus laid out, amounted to 600,000*l.* Those measures, and expenditure, are of such use, and importance, that they cannot be too much praised, either for their principle, or their execution.

established,

established, by parliament, in 1695, upon a capital of 100,000*l.* sterling, which was chiefly supplied by England, Holland, and Hamburgh. Throughout five-and-twenty years of various difficulties, this new establishment struggled, in employing, to any useful purpose, thirty thousand pounds sterling, amidst a people, without capital, or industry, without agriculture or manufacture, without trade or shipping. The famous John Law, the projector, proposed, at the epoch of the Union, to convert the whole lands of Scotland into paper-money, while thirty thousand pounds of sterling cash could not be usefully employed. The Scotish parliament, in rejecting such a project, shewed more wisdom, as well as prudence, than the projector, who did not enjoy much of either. The Bank of Scotland was at length envied for profits, which it did not make, and hated for opulence, that it did not enjoy. And hence originated *The Royal Bank*, in 1727, which created a competition, that embarrassed an inchoate industry, and distressed a rising people, without profit to themselves, or benefit to their country (*i*). In 1747 was established the British Linen Company, which, as the name imports, was originally intended as a manufacturing establishment; but not finding the profit or the manufacture equal to expectation, it was gradually changed to a banking company, and, finally, relinquished the practice of manufacture, for the profit of money-broking.

The first country-bank, that any where appeared, was the Aberdeen Bank, which was settled in 1749: it was immediately followed by a similar establishment, in Glasgow, during the same year. These two opposing banks were thus erected, when industry began to move, and trade was at length felt. The freeholders of Aberdeenshire, in a formal meeting, resolved, that they would not receive the notes of the Aberdeen Bank; and thereby evinced their deficiency of knowledge of their own interests, or their ignorance of the benefit of such an establishment to a people, whose great want, in that age, was want of commercial capital!

(*i*) Upon that subject, there is a letter, dated at Edinburgh, on the 26th of June, 1728, from the celebrated Duncan Forbes, the King's Advocate, to the Duke of Newcastle, who was then Secretary of State: — "The trustees, appointed by his Majesty, for taking care of the manu-"factures, proceed with great zeal, and industry, in prosecution of their schemes; and I have no "manner of doubt, that their endeavours will, at last, answer the expectations of the country, and "his Majesty's most gracious intentions; *though at present credit is run so low, by a struggle be-"tween the Bank lately created by his Majesty, and the Old Bank, that money can scarcely be found "to go to market with*, which has very much starved the projected improvements of this year: "but one benefit we shall certainly have, that what goods we manufacture will come up to the "legal standard, and thereby create a demand, which must increase the manufacture in succeed-"ing years."

In a dozen busy years, the practice of banking ran out into all the wildnesses of speculative men, who did not consider either their own advantage, or the public good, while reflecting that, *the abuses of the best things are the worst.* A general outcry of the most intelligent persons now ensued. The parliament was thus called upon to interpose its regulations, which prevented extravagance, and promoted moderation. *(k)* This interposition introduced into Scotland a more safe and salutary system of banking than had ever benefited any country; and the present industry, and actual opulence, demonstrate how much that intelligent nation has benefited, by the obtention of capital, in the easiest manner, for energizing the various occupations of a busy, and well-directed labour, the true parent of wealth and content. It was said *(l)*, that the whole capital, which thus sustained the circulation of Scotland, and energized her labours, was about 3,000,000*l.*, consisting of cash notes, without a guinea being either sought or seen. Scotland had mean time, a linen manufacture of 29,334,428 yards, which were valued at 1,157,923*l.*; she had a cotton manufacture more than double this value; and she enjoyed an iron manufacture, with some lesser fabricks of at least the value of the linen; she enjoyed at the same time an *import* trade, amounting to 4,129,339*l.*; and an *export* commerce, amounting to 6,769,553*l.*: The value together being 10,898,892*l.* The same circulation had also to put in motion 3,062 vessels, carrying 277,760 tons: Without considering how much capital was requisite for the improvements of agriculture, and the making of roads, and bridges, it may be doubted, whether 3,000,000*l.* of paper bills, though, no doubt, such cash notes, passed by rapid change from hand to hand, could have put in motion, and sustained such great operations, as the whole industry of so enterprizing a people, annually performed. We may here, however, perceive a striking example, how many persons may have been employed, how much industry was energized, how many products were bought and sold,

(*k*) By 5 Geo. III. c. 49.

(*l*) By the well-informed Mr. Gilchrist, in 1819, to the Lords' Committee, on *the Bank* Enquiry, that *the circulation* of Scotland consistted of 3,400,000*l.* of cash notes (without coins); and that the one half was issued by the chartered banks. With that useful notice, may be compared the amount of the circulation of Scotland, at *the Union*, in 1707; amounting in silver, to the value of 411,117*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; in gold, estimated at 488,852*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; and in paper-bills, valued at 20,000*l.*: so that the whole circulation of Scotland amounted to 920,000*l.*— Ruddiman's Introduction to the *Diplomata Scotiæ*. It must be apparent to intelligent men, that the circulation of Scotland, at the two periods, must be very disproportionate, considering the respective numbers of the people; their habits of industry, and enterprize of commerce; the amount and value of the agriculture, and manufacture; the over-sea trade, the fishery, and shipping, which were actually enjoyed at the several epochs of 1707 and 1819.

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and how much wealth was re-produced, without the agency of a single guinea, or sovereign; while the whole inhabitants of Scotland consumed, at least, 3,987,585 quarters of corn. How such vast results were obtained; and how an idle, and languid people, without the means of employment, became, by a natural progress, a most industrious and enterprizing people, with an adequate capital; the cause and the consummation, are matters of interesting curiosity, which may be traced in the tabular Statement below.

A STATEMENT, shewing, with sufficient clearness, the slow, but sure progress of the Manufactures of Scotland, of her domestic Consumption, and of her Trade; the Linen, representing the Manufactures; the Excise, denoting the domestic Consumption; and the Customs, showing the foreign Trade.

YEARS.	LINEN FOR SALE.		EXCISE.		CUSTOMS.	
	Yards.	Value.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1707. -	1,500,000 —		—	33,500	£ 34,000 —	30,000
1727. -	2,183,978 —	£ 103,102	£62,758 —	40,815	57,928 —	5,677
1737. -	4,721,420 —	183,621	65,124 —	43,755	69,324 —	16,444
1747. -	6,661,788 —	262,866	67,199 —	40,057	100,593 —	24,233
1757. -	9,764,408 —	401,511	68,301 —	42,656	148,421 —	13,546
1767. -	12,783,043 —	633,854	91,792 —	63,447	190,544 —	9,201
1817. -	28,784,967 —	1,092,689	1,972,901 —	1,575,647	913,937 —	709,051
1819. -	29,334,428 —	1,157,923	2,199,989 —	1,808,476	904,080 —	694,371

§ IX. *Of its Weights and Measures.*] Connected with all those considerations, concerning *coins*, and *circulation*, and commerce, are the difficult subjects of Weights and of Measures. The usefulness of an uniformity of weights and measures, within the United Kingdom, has been long inculcated by speculatists, who delight in *something new*. Such topics have been pressed upon the legislature, as fit for adoption, and as practically matured, for statutory enactment. But such a question as the present, consisting of science, and of expediency, being referred to a commission of men of science, and of policy, those able and experienced persons decided, upon consideration of all its bearings, that the wisdom of this case consisted, in adhering to the ancient and legal standards of the nation (*m*). The several reports

(*m*) May it please your Majesty,

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty for the purpose of considering the subject of Weights and Measures, have now completed the examination of the standards, which we have thought it necessary to compare. The measurements which we have lately performed upon the apparatus employed by the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, have enabled us to determine

reports of those enlightened and scientific men, when they were laid before the House of Commons, were referred to a select committee of that House.

determine with sufficient precision the weight of a given bulk of water, with a view to the fixing the magnitude of the standard of weight; that of length being already determined by the experiments related in our former reports; and we have found by the computations which will be detailed in the Appendix that the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, is 252.72 grains of the parliamentary standard pound of 1758, supposing it to be weighed in a vacuum.

We beg leave therefore finally to recommend, with all humility, to your Majesty, the adoption of the regulations and modifications suggested in our former reports, which are principally these: —

1. That the Parliamentary standard yard, made by Bird in 1760, be henceforward considered as the authentic legal standard of the British empire; and that it be identified by declaring that 39,1393 inches of this standard, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, have been found equal to the length of a pendulum supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum.

2. That the Parliamentary standard Troy pound, according to the two-pound weight made in 1758, remain unaltered; and that 7000 Troy grains be declared to constitute an Avoirdupois pound; the cubic inch of distilled water being found to weigh at 62 deg. in a vacuum, 242.72 parliamentary grains.

3. That the ale and corn gallon be restored to their original equality, by taking, for the statutable common gallon of British empire, a mean value, such that a gallon of common water may weigh ten pounds Avoirdupois, in ordinary circumstances, its contents being nearly 277.3 cubic inches; and that correct standards of this imperial gallon, and of the bushel, peck, quart, and pint, derived from it, and of their parts, be procured without delay for the Exchequer, and for such other offices in your Majesty's dominions, as may be judged most convenient for the ready use of your Majesty's subjects.

4. Whether any further legislative enactments are required, for enforcing a uniformity of practice throughout the British empire, we do not feel ourselves competent to determine: but it appears to us that nothing would be more conducive to the attainment of this end, than to increase as far as possible, the facility of a ready recurrence to the legal standards, which we apprehend to be in a great measure attainable by the means that we have recommended. It would also, in all probability, be of advantage to give a greater degree of publicity to the appendix of our last report, containing a comparison of the customary measures employed throughout the country.

5. We are not aware that any further service remain for us to perform, in the execution of the commands laid upon us by your Majesty's commission: but if any superintendence of the regulations to be adopted were thought necessary, we should still be ready to undertake such inspections and examinations as might be required for the complete attainment of the objects in question.

(Signed) GEORGE CLERK,
DAVIES GILBERT,
WM. H. WOLLASTON,
THOMAS YOUNG,
HENRY KATER.

London, March 31. 1821.

This

This highly respectable committee entirely concurred in opinion with the commissioners, as to the inexpediency of changing any standard, either of length, superfices, capacity, or of weight, which already exists, in a state of acknowledged accuracy; and where discrepancies are found, between models equally authentic, they deem it right, that such a selection should be made, as will prove most accordant with generally received usage, and with such analogies as may connect the different quantities, in the most simple ratios. And the committee recommended to the House, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for declaring those standards to be the imperial standards for great Britain and Ireland, and for the colonies and dependencies to the same belonging.

§ x. *Of its Manufactures.*] The race of manufacture has been, in every country, the same. In its first period, it aims, merely, at domestic supply. When its products are offered for sale, it has already made the first step, in its course, from rudeness, to refinement.

At the accession of King James to the throne of England, Scotland had not yet emerged, from the first period of manufacture, when it aims, only, to supply each family, by its own industry. The legislative prohibitions of export to foreign countries are indubitable proofs of the supply being very insufficient, at home. During the wretched century, which followed that great event, in the North-British annals, when fanaticism, and folly, and factiousness, engaged every heart, and employed every hand, Scotland had little of manufacture, and less trade. The union with England found the people of Scotland without agriculture, or manufacture; without shipping, or any commerce, whatever the zealous author of *The Account Current* may have said. More than forty years of weakness, and languor, ensued; though a board of trustees, with the disposal of a considerable sum of money, was formed, in 1727, to encourage the making of linen and woollen, and to promote the sea, rather than the river fisheries. By fanning, constantly, the slight spark of domestic industry, great effects were produced, in the tedious result, both in the vigour of character, and the display of industry, which courted foreign consumption. (*n*) During the first forty years of the late reign, the manufacture of linen had more than doubled: it continued its rapid course, as skill was acquired, and capital was reproduced; and before the conclusion of that beneficent period, the linen, which was made for sale, amounted to 31,283,100 yards, which were valued at 1,253,528*l.* sterling money.

(*n*) See Caledonia, ii. 42, 3.

At

At the same time that the linen fabricks, by a long course of patient prosperity, had advanced, from little, to much, the enterprize of Scotland acquired other objects of diligent skill, and steady attention:

The cotton manufacture was estimated at the yearly value of £5,500,000 sterl.
The manufacture of iron was valued at - - - - - - - - 229,320
The manufacture, from wool, was estimated at - - - - - - 450,000
Many inferior manufactures were valued at - - - - - - - 500,000

Nor, can it be doubted, whether the whole manufactories of Scotland were, in the most prosperous state, at the sad demise of the late king, who had fostered the infancy of her agriculture, her manufacture, and commerce; who had protected her literature, and science; who had distinguished those, who had merited distinction, by their genius, their talents, and their acknowledged worth.

§ XI. *Of its foreign Trade.*] From topicks, concerning the manufactures of Scotland, it requires no penetration to perceive, that her foreign trade, equally, flourished, during the same period of melioration. It is in vain, that writers, who treat, professedly, of commerce, talk of the great over-sea trade of Scotland, in former ages, when she had scarcely any trade. Before the commencement of the late reign, she had acquired, from patient industry, and good conduct, a considerable extent, both of import, and of export trade. During the long war, ending in 1815, the fields of her traffic had been enlarged in numbers and exports. Before the conclusion of that reign, Scotland had carried up that amount to almost tenfold; so much had the nation, amidst warfare and taxation, obtained, in sixty years, of skill, of capital, of enterprize. (*o*)

(*o*) As a proof of those points, the subjoined detail may be added to the tabular state, in Caledonia, ii. 45.:—

	IMPORTS, the Value of	EXPORTS, the Value of
A 5 years' average, ending with 1760, amounted to —	£643,221 ——	£862,578.
The same — — — with 1800, amounted to —	1,934,960 ——	1,694,395.
The same — — — with 1805, amounted to —	2,722,740 ——	2,462,682.
The same — — — with 1810, amounted to —	3,011,611 ——	3,475,661.
The same — — — with 1815, amounted to —	3,121,533 ——	7,005,112.
The same — — — with 1820, amounted to —	3,275,461 ——	5,894,778.

§ XII. *Of her Ports.*] To the foregoing considerations, the next objects of enquiry are the several *Custom-house Ports*, through which all those imports, and exports, were made. These necessary accommodations to over-sea trade existed, as early, perhaps, as the municipal system of North-Britain; at least, there were collected, at several towns, various duties, for the King, on the ships, and cargoes, arriving at them. Nature provided their original location; and that ancient location has been little changed, by modern policy. The only addition, which appears to have been made to the number of ports, from the arrangement of 1800, are the ports of Banff, of Grangemouth, and Wick. Banff was taken from the too extensive range of the port of Aberdeen. This appears to be a real improvement; as too extensive a port costs an additional expence, and delay on traders, who can ill afford such an expence, and trouble, in the infancy of navigation. The amount of the shipping, which belonged to Banff, in 1818, was 167 vessels, carrying 7,732 tons, and navigated by 885 men. From this statement, a judicious eye may perceive, that the shipping at Banff are, chiefly, *coasters*, which seldom venture far, from the extensive shores of the United Kingdom. The shipping of Grangemouth were 50 vessels of 7,376 tons. One truth is certain, if we may rely on the register of the custom-house: the shipping of the several ports have encreased more than five-fold, during the late reign. If we estimate the 277,760 tons of shipping, which belonged to the several ports of Scotland, at 10*l.* for every ton, we shall perceive, that the whole shipping of Scotland is worth to the respective owners, 2,777,600*l.* sterling. How many vessels belong to each of those ports; how much the shipping of each port has encreased, during the last eighty years; and how many vessels belong to all the ports; will appear most distinctly, from the following Statement.

A *State-*

A *Statement* of the SHIPPING in every PORT of SCOTLAND,

During the Four Periods of Years subjoined.

	1760.		1780.		1800.		1820.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Aberdeen	45	2453	128	6,613	270	21,215	374	51,852
Air	13	560	15	614	46	3,184	57	5,701
Alloa	57	1500	88	3,588	102	6,179	142	13,817
Anstruther	11	1059	20	868	47	2,232	74	4,534
Banff	—	——	—	——	—	——	160	7,093
Borrowstoness	55	3543	140	8,965	141	9,039	128	8,558
Cambletown	55	1436	154	7,105	66	3,240	65	2,663
Dumfries	15	411	14	431	27	1,111	75	4,951
Dunbar	8	1135	19	1,919	15	1,462	36	2,450
Dundee	52	2505	65	3,504	121	8,016	170	17,029
Fort William	9	455	3	40	10	321	39	2,083
Glasgow	—	——	5	104	10	431	84	6,384
Grangemouth	—	——	—	——	—	——	58	8,186
Port Glasgow	327	21,274	99	7,239	66	9,371	114	18,255
Greenock			235	15,048	475	35,738	341	46,171
Inverness	6	325	14	850	35	1,851	65	3,704
Irvine	77	3686	70	4,012¾	108	6,907	121	10,487
Isle Martin	—	——	—	——	10	384	11	310
Kirkaldy	70	3333	64	3,330	114	9,629	94	9,982
Kirkcudbright	17	603	24	848	32	1,406	46	2,112
Kirkwall	7	225	13	474	18	1,102	45	2,657
Lerwick	—	——	—	——	5	229	41	1,723
Leith	79	6194	89	8,918	117	12,127	213	24,874
Montrose	48	1717	79	3,623	112	6,417	146	12,578
Oban	—	——	21	922¼	12	559	33	1,027
Perth	11	368	23	1,130	34	2,723	52	4,161
Port Patrick	4	48	9	144	8	372	4	177
Preston Pans	12	590	3	48	1	47	9	384
Rothesay	—	——	38	1,761	94	4,259	101	4,601
Stornoway	—	——	15	639	44	1,666	74	2,906
Stranraer	5	192	15	497¼	35	1,178	51	2,478
Thurso	3	120	17	732	6	309	34	1,821
Tobermory	—	——	—	——	2	42	30	721
Wigtown	13	181	14	375	38	1,436	42	2,052
Wick	—	——	—	——	—	——	4	288
The Total	999	53,913	1,493	84,343	2,412	171,728	3,133	288,770

§ XIII. *Of its Fisheries.*] Under the Druid system of Caledonia, fish was an unhallowed food. From that fact, and the principle inculcated by it, the descendants of the *Celtic* nations had no desire of shipping, and no passion for sea affairs: hence, neither the Welsh, nor Irish, nor Gaelic Scots, have ever much employed themselves in the hazardous, and profitable occupation of fishery, whatever parliament could offer, as encouragements. Yet, patient perse-

perseverance has, at length, been attended with its usual effects. The whole fisheries of Scotland, including the lochs, the rivers, and the sea, have been estimated, by a willing pen, at the excessive amount of 1,300,000*l.* (*p*) That the Scottish fisheries are, at present, very prosperous, from the general approbation, and the private profits; we may infer, from the reports of the Commissioners specially appointed for the superintendance of the fisheries. But, an accurate judgment of the progress of the sea fisheries, as well as its salutariness, may be formed from the Registers of the Customhouse; and may be seen in the note below. (*q*)

§ XIV. *Of its Shipping.*] From what has been said, we may easily suppose, that Celtic Caledonia had no shipping, whatever canoes, and currachs, the Caledonians may have had. At the end of the 17th century of disastrous events, the whole ports of Scotland could, scarcely, enumerate 137 barques, and brigantines, carrying 5,736 tons. The Union gave that country some shipping, and the enterprize of the people gave them still more, during the subsequent century. Every sort of encouragement was contributed to the naval interests of the nation. And, from the protection afforded, during our frequent wars, to our own trade, and the annoyance of the enemies oversea commerce, our shipping is always augmented, by every long course of hostilities. Experience demonstrates that important fact. And the continual progress of augmentation, which may be seen, in the note below, evinces a clear confirmation of that most satisfactory truth (*r*):

(*p*) Sir J. S. General State, 111.

(*q*)

	SHIPS.	TONS.
In 1760, Scotland had, of vessels, in the sea-fishery — —	113	3,842
In 1780, — — — — — — — — — — — —	244	11,455
In 1800, after a long war, of such ships — — — —	559	23,688
In 1810, after a still longer war, of such ships — — —	271	12,910
In 1819, *after* peace *restored*, of such ships — — — —	337	18,010

(*r*) A State of the Shipping of Scotland, as they were employed, in successive periods, according to the following details: —

YEARS.	THE FOREIGN TRADE.		COAST TRADE.		FISHING TRADE.		THE TOTAL.	
	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.
1760	454 —	35,067	432 —	15,004	113 —	3,842	999 —	53,913
1780	594 —	44,277	705 —	28,611	244 —	11,455	1,493 —	84,343
1800	684 —	81,907	1,169 —	66,133	559 —	23,688	2,412 —	171,728
1818	1,016 —	140,429	1,676 —	104,162	337 —	18,010	3,029 —	262,601

§ xv. *Of her Wealth, Public and Private.*] Whether we consider the progress of industry in Scotland; or examine the improvements of her agriculture, and manufacture; or view the augmentation of her trade and her shipping; it must appear to every eye, that the people of Northern Britain must have obtained, and reproduced great wealth, whatever Scotland may have had, at the epoch of her union, or possessed, at the commencement of the late reign. A progress, however slow or accelerated, always existed, since the Union; but the progress, during the late reign, has been vastly quickened, and has become much more successful. Capital as it is reproduced, among an enterprizing people, will accumulate wealth with great effect. The yearly value of the produce of the soil has been stated thus, by a well-informed agriculturist: —

The whole of the Land Produce, yearly, including the Live Stock	£23,261,155
The value of Coal consumed	833,333
The value of Lime manufactured	375,000
The value of *Iron* smelted	229,320
The value of *Lead*	130,000
The value of other miscellaneous articles	30,000
The Total	£24,858,808
The value of the whole fisheries, he states, at	1,300,000
	£26,158,808
But, from that Total is to be deducted the rents	5,041,779
And, from this last Total must be deducted the expence of Cultivation, and the Farmers' Profit, &c.	£21,117,028

In a question, with regard to the *private* wealth of the Scotish people, must be added the probable value of their manufactures: the same Agriculturist states the value of such fabrics in this manner: —

	VALUE OF THE GOODS.	THE LABOUR AND PROFIT.
The Woollen Goods	£450,000	£150,000
The Linen	1,775,000	940,000
The Cotton	6,964,436	5,182,362
The inferior Fabricks of various kinds	5,000,000	3,700,000
	£14,189,486	£9,923,213

It must be observed, however, that the fabricks thus valued were those, which were made, and not those, which were made for the market. Of Linen, the

the greatest quantity made, and registered *for sale*, was the manufacture of 1817, amounting to 31,283,100½ yards, which was valued at 1,253,528*l.* 8*s.*: from such facts, we may infer, that the estimates of what was made was formed on rather too high a scale, as indeed the whole estimates above mentioned seem to be.

To the above Statement must be added the value of the over-sea trade:

The official value in the year 1818, was of ——— the Imports	£4,129,339
of ——— the Exports	6,769,534
of the total of both	£10,898,873
Add 50 per cent. for the difference between the *official* and *real* value	5,449,436
	£16,348,309

Such is the statement, which was supplied by the Custom-house Register; and which is very much higher than the Agriculturist's statement. To his must be subjoined the shipping, which carries to market those vast cargoes, both inwards, and outwards, amounting to 409,992 tons, at 12*l.* per ton, — 4,919,904*l.*

To this statement must be also added the Shipping, registered, as actually belonging to Scotland, amounting to 277,760 tons, at 10*l.* per ton, 2,777,600*l.* This amount is, also higher, than the statement of the agriculturist above-mentioned. Such, then, is the value of the private property, belonging to the Scottish people, at present, which is far superior to what it ever amounted before, in the most prosperous situation of their affairs.

Let us now advert, secondly, to the *Public Revenue* of Scotland. At the epoch of the Union it amounted only to 110*l.* It had risen, before the accession of the late King, to 172, 239*l.* sterling net; before the demise of the late King, it amounted to 3,472,008*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* net; which was, actually, paid into the Exchequer, after satisfying the various establishments of the country, drawbacks, bounties, and other warranted deductions. It will throw additional light on this important subject, if we trace it a little more in detail, from the epoch of the Union to the late demise, after a reign of sixty years prosperity. In 1706, the Scottish customs were taken for 30,000*l.*; the excise was valued at 33,500*l.*; on which the equivalent, for the debts of England was allowed, to the amount of 398,085*l.* 10*s.* But, whatever may have been the very limited yearly income of Scotland at that epoch, it will give us a very adequate idea of what Scotland might have paid, from

what she actually paid, according to a five years' average, ending with the 1st of May, 1712, namely, 122,825*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, according to the detail below.

The Excise, — — — — — —	£51,835
The Customs, — — — — —	49,890
Crown Rents, — — — — —	5,500
Land-tax, — — — — — —	9,600
The Post-Office, — — — — —	6,000
	£122,825

This, then, was the whole of the Scotish revenue, which was yearly paid into the exchequer, during the five years, which immediately followed *the Union*, and which ended on the 1st of May, 1712; as we have just seen.

§ XVI. *Of the moral Effects of her Industry and Wealth.*] Comparing the state of Scotland, in 1707, the epoch of her union, with her condition, in 1820, she appears not to be any longer the same country. The people were very different, both in numbers, and character: In 1707, the inhabitants amounted to 1,100,000; in 1821, to 2,093,456. At the first epoch, they were a people indolent, and languid; without wealth, or the means of acquiring it; without knowledge of art, or the illumination of science. At the second, they were a people of industry, and enterprize, whether applied to agriculture, to manufactures, or to commerce; they had now acquired capital, and wealth, with the various means of converting both into the usual manner of acquiring more, by circulation and banks. At the second period, they were a people, who were very knowing, in the useful arts, and eminently instructed, in all the sciences, which apply, more immediately, to the business, and bosoms of men; and who, enlightened by religion, ruled by law, and energized by freedom, advanced in a regular progress, to such a point of elevation, as would necessarily ensure the still further advancement, in every thing, that can instruct, and invigorate, enrich, and elevate, an active and intelligent people.

§ XVII. *Of its Chorography.*] So much was said, on this topick, in the former volume, that little can be added, in the present, which is quite new. (*s*) There are, indeed, an infinity of chorographical notices in "the memoir relative to Arrowsmith's map of Scotland."

(*s*) Caledonia, ii. ch. 1. § xxvi.

To

To the long and useful list of county maps of North Britain in Arrowsmith's memoir, may be added (*s*), that there was published, in 1816, a very fine map of *Lanerkshire*, by the skilful William Forrest, who was already known, as a map-maker, on a scale of 1½ inches to a mile. There has been, also, published an excellent map of *Dumfriesshire*, by the intelligent William Crawford, on a scale of an inch to a mile, from an actual survey. There was given, in Arrowsmith's memoir, an accurate map of that congeries of islands called *Orkney* and *Shetland*, which are so important to navigators, from their local position, in a turbulent sea. Much was done, as Arrowsmith candidly avows, in the *Atlas Scotiæ*, in 1662, by John Bleau, of Amsterdam; wherein are given, in addition to the county maps, delineations of the particular shires, or counties, according to the *Celtic* custom: the ancient names of places, which are well preserved, are of great value to all those, who can reason, from such local appellations, to the lineages of men, who imposed such appropriate designations, in the slow progress of early ages. With a view to such names, the descriptions, by Gordon of Straloch, and Timothy Pont, in the letterpress, are instructive. (*t*)

There is a list of seven general maps of Scotland, from Bleau's Atlas Scotiæ, in 1662, to Ainslie's nine-sheet map of Scotland, in 1789, in Arrowsmith's memoir (*u*), which once had their use; but, from more elaboration and science, have since become superseded, from the superior excellence of the more recent map of Arrowsmith.

At the end of the list of charts of the several coasts of Scotland ought to be placed the *Coasting Pilot*, [1661-68,] by Granville Collins. The long continued surveys of the Mackenzies produced eighteen charts of the western islands, and west coast of Scotland, from 1753 to 1760, with nautical descriptions, referring to those clusters of isles, and giving them effect. Huddert published, in 1789, three sheet charts, of *the West Coast*. The several surveyors have been equally diligent in surveying the *East Coast* of Scotland: Ainslie published five charts of the *East Coast*, in 1784, and 1785: Downie published, in 1792, four charts of the same shore: And, in the same year, Downie gave to the nautical world a New Pilot of the *East Coast*. Particular charts of small districts of the East Coast need not be here mentioned.

(*s*) See p. 39, 40.

(*t*) On the 1st of September, 1646, a warrant, for master James Gordon to come to Stirlingshire, for drawing the map thereof. [Unprinted Acts of Assembly.] But, the map of Stirlingshire in Bleau's Atlas (No. 29.) is said to be by Timothy Pont.

(*u*) Page 39.

Thus

Thus active have been the efforts, of science, during late times, for making the navigation of Scotland more safe. What an extent of time, and acquisition of safety, from the period, when it was enacted by the Scottish parliament, that ships should not proceed to sea, from the 28th of October to the 2nd of February, yearly, laden with the "staple gudis of that realme." (*x*) This cautious policy continued throughout the reigns of James III., James IV., and James V.

The parliamentary Commissioners for making roads, and bridges, in the Highlands caused fifty-eight road-surveys to be made, which reduced to certainty upwards of fifteen hundred and twelve miles which were unknown before; and which contributed not a little to the accuracy of the great map of Scotland: Add to this, what was done, under their authority, in 1806, by the persevering and intelligent Nimmo, the rector of the academy of Inverness, for settling the litigated boundaries of the northern counties.

What was thus accomplished, by those various applications of skill, and labour, are to be praised, not so much for their ostentation, as for their usefulness, to a people, who felt how much they were benefited, by those instructive lessons of science, and persevering labours of industry.

§ XVIII. *Wade's State of the Highlands.*] It may be here of some interest, as well as use, to submit to the reader's curiosity, and information, a sketch of what was called *The Highlands*, as the same was drawn up, and presented to the King, by Major-General George Wade, an officer of calm sense, candid temper, and resolute spirit. (*y*)

"The day after, I received your Majesty's instructions, I proceeded on my journey; and have travelled through the greatest, and most uncivilized parts of the Highlands of Scotland; and humbly beg leave to lay before your Majesty the following report, which I have collected, as well from my own observations, with all faithfulness, and impartiality, as from the best informations I could procure, during my continuance, in that part of the country.

"The Highlands are the mountainous parts of Scotland, not defined, or described, by any precise limits, or boundaries of counties, but are tracts of mountains, in extent of land more than one half of the kingdom of Scotland, and are, for the most part, on the Western Ocean; extending from Dunbarton to the north end of the island of Great Britain, near two hundred miles in

(*x*) Acta Parl. ii. 87; 31 Jan. 1466-7; ib. 221; ib. 348.

(*y*) A MS. copy, in my library, dated the 31st of January, 1725-6. Wade died, in 1748, aged 80; after rising to the very top of his profession.

length,

length, and from about forty to fourscore miles in breadth. All the islands on the west, and north-west Seas are called Highlands, as well from their mountainous situation, as from the habit, customs, manners, and language of their inhabitants. The Lowlands are all that part of Scotland, on the south of the Forth, and Clyde; and on the east side of the kingdom, from the Firth of Edinburgh to Caithness, near the Orkneys, is a tract of low country, from four to twenty miles in breadth.

" The number of men able to bear arms in the Highlands (including the inhabitants of the isles) are, by the nearest computation, about 22,000 men, of which number about 10,000 are vassals to superiors, well affected to your Majesty's government: Most of the remaining 12,000 have been engaged in rebellions against your Majesty, and are ready, whenever encouraged, by their superiors, or heads of clans, to create new troubles, and rise in arms to favour the Pretender.

" Their notions of virtue, and vice, are very different from the more civilized part of mankind; they think it the most sublime virtue, to pay a servile, and abject obedience to the commands of their Chieftains, although in opposition to their sovereign, and the laws of the kingdom; and to encourage this their fidelity, they are treated by their chiefs with great familiarity; they partake, with them, in their diversions: and shake them by the hand, wherever they meet them.

" The virtue next to this, in esteem among them, is, the love they bear to that particular branch of which they are a part; and in a second degree, to the whole clan, or name, by assisting each other (right or wrong) against any other clan, with whom they are at variance; and great barbarities are often committed by one, to revenge the quarrels of others. They have still a more extensive adherence one to another, as Highlanders, in opposition to the people, who inhabit the Low Countries, whom they hold in the utmost contempt, imagining them inferior to themselves in courage, resolution, and the use of arms; and accuse them of being proud, avaricious, and breakers of their word. They have also a tradition among them, that the Lowlands were in ancient times the inheritance of their ancestors; and therefore believe, they have a right to commit depredations, whenever it is in their power, to put them in execution.

" The Highlanders are divided into tribes, or clans, under Lairds, or Chieftains, (as they are called in the laws of Scotland); each tribe, or clan, is subdivided into little branches, springing from the main stock, who have also Chieftains over them, and from these are still smaller branches of 50 or 60 men,

60 men, who deduce their original, from them, and on whom they rely, as their protectors.

" The arms they make use of, in war, are, a musquet, a broad sword, and target, a pistol, and a dirk or dagger hanging by their side, with a powder horn, and pouch, for their ammunition. They form themselves into bodies of unequal numbers, according to the strength of their clan, which is commanded by their respective superior, or chieftain. When in sight of the enemy they endeavour to possess themselves of the highest ground, believing they descend on them with greater force. They generally give their fire at a distance, then lay down their arms on the ground and make a vigorous attack with their broad swords; but if repulsed, seldom or never rally again. They dread engaging with the cavalry, and seldom venture to descend, from the mountains, when apprehensive of being charged by them.

" On sudden alarms, or when any chieftain is in distress, they give notice to their clans, or those in alliance with them, by sending a man with what they call the fiery cross; which is a stick in the form of a cross, burnt at the end; who send it forward to the next tribe, or clan. They carry with it a written paper, directing them where to assemble; upon sight of which, they leave their habitation, and with great expedition repair to the place of rendezvous with arms, ammunition, and meal, for their provision.

" I presume, also, to represent to your Majesty, that the manners, and customs of the Highlanders, their way of living, their strong friendship, and adherence to those of their own name, tribe, and family, their blind and servile submission to the commands of their superiors, and chieftains, and the little regard they have ever paid to the laws of the kingdom, both before, and since the Union, are truly set forth in the Lord Lovat's memorial, and other matters contained in the said paper, which your Majesty was pleased to direct, should be put into my hands, to peruse, and examine.

" The imposition mentioned in that memorial, commonly called, Black Mail*, is levied, by the Highlanders, on almost all the low country bordering thereon; but as it is equally criminal, by the laws of Scotland, to pay this exaction, as to extort it, the inhabitants, to avoid the penalty of the laws, agree with the robbers or some of their correspondents in the low lands, to protect their houses and cattle, who are in effect their stewards, or factors,

* The same thing formerly existed, in Northumberland, and Durham, Cumberland and Westmoreland. See *Black Mail*, in Cowel. *Mail*, in French, signifies a small piece of money. But it now means a certain rate of money, corn, cattle, &c. See 43 Eliz. ch. 23.

and

and as long as this payment continues, the depredations cease upon their lands; otherwise the collector of this illegal imposition is obliged to make good the loss they have sustained. They give regular receipts for the same, as safeguard money; and those, who refuse to submit to this imposition, are sure of being plundered, there being no other way to avoid it; but, by keeping a constant guard of armed men; which although it is some times done, is not only illegal, but, a more expensive way of securing their property.

The Clans, in the Highlands, the most addicted to rapine, and plunder, are the Camerons on the West of the Shire of Inverness, the M^c^Kenzies, and others, in the Shire of Ross, who were vassals to the late Earl of Seaforth, the M^c^Donalds of Keppoch, the Broadalbin men, and the M^c^Gregors, on the borders of Argile-Shire. They go out in parties, from ten to thirty men, traverse large tracks of mountains, till they arrive at the low lands, where they design to commit their depredations; which they chuse to do in places distant, from the country, which they inhabit. They drive the stolen cattle in the night time, and in the day remain on the tops of mountains, or in the woods (with which the Highlands abound) and take the first occasion to sell them, at the fairs, or markets, that are annually held, in many parts of the country.

Those who are robbed of their cattle (or persons employed by them) follow them by the tract, and often recover them, from the robbers, by compounding for a certain sum of money agreed on; but if the pursuers are armed and in number superior to the thieves, and happen to seize any of them, they are seldom or never prosecuted, the poorer sort being unable to support the charges of a prosecution. They are likewise under the apprehension of becoming the object of their revenge, by having their houses, and stacks burnt, their cattle stolen, or hoched, and their lives, at the mercy of the tribe, or clan, to whom the banditti belong. The richer sort, to keep as they call it, good neighbourhood, generally, compound with the chieftain of the tribe or clan, for double restitution, which he willingly pays to save one of his clan from prosecution; and this is repaid him, by a contribution from the thieves of his clan, who never refuse the payment of their proportion, to save one of their own fraternity. This composition is seldom paid in money, but in cattle, stolen from the opposite side of the country, to make reparation to the person injured.

The chiefs of some of these tribes never fail to give countenance, and protection, to those of their own clan, and though they are taken, and

committed to prison, by the compositions above named, the prosecution is dropped, and the plaintiff better satisfied than if the criminal was executed; since he must be at the charge, and trouble of a tedious, dilatory, and expensive, prosecution; and I was assured, by one, who annually attended the assizes at Inverness, for four years past, that there had been, in that time, but one person executed there by the Lords of the Justiciary, and that (as I remember) for murder, though that place is the judicial seat, in criminal cases, for the greatest part of the Highlands of Scotland.

There is another practice used in the Highlands, by which the cattle stolen are often discovered, which is, by sending persons to that part of the country most suspected, and making an offer of a reward (which the Highlanders call *tascall* money) to any, who will discover their cattle, and the persons, who stole them. By the temptation of the reward, and promise of secrecy, discoveries were often made and restitution obtained.

But, to put a stop to a practice they thought an injury to the tribe, the whole clan of the Camerons (and others since by their example) bound themselves by oath, never to take *tascall* money, nor to inform one against the other. This oath they take upon a drawn dagger, which they kiss in a solemn manner, and the penalty declared to be due to the breach of the said oath is, to be stabbed with the same dagger. This manner of swearing is much in practice on all other occasions, to bind themselves one to another, that they may with more security exercise their villainies, which they imagine less sinful than the breach of that oath; since they commit all sorts of crimes with impunity; and are so severely punished, if forsworn. An instance of this happened, in December 1723, when one of the clan of the Camerons, suspected to have taken *tascall*, money was in the night time called out of his hut, from his wife, and children, and hanged up, near his own door. Another of that tribe was, for the same crime, (as they term it,) kept a month in the stocks, and afterwards, privately, made away with.

The encouragement, and protection, given by some of the chiefs of clans, is reciprocally rewarded, by allowing them a share in the plunder, which is sometimes one-half, or two-thirds of what is stolen. They exercise an arbitrary, and tyrannical power over them; they determine all disputes, and differences, that happen among their vassals; and on extraordinary occasions, as the marriage of a daughter, the building of an house, or any other pretence, for the support of their chief, or honour of the name, he levies a tax on the tribe; to which imposition, if any refuse to contribute, he is sure of the severest treatment, or at best, to be cast out of the tribe, and it is not

to

to be wondered at, that those, who submit to this servile slavery, will when summoned by their superiors, follow them into rebellion.

To remedy these inconveniencies, there was an Act of Parliament passed, in the year 1716, for the more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands, in Scotland, by disarming the Highlanders; which has been so ill executed, that the clans, the most disaffected to your Majesty's government, remain better armed than ever; and consequently, more in a capacity, not only of committing robberies and depredations, but, to be used as tools, or instruments to any foreign power, or domestick incendiaries, who may attempt, to disturb the peace of your Majesty's reign.

By this Act, the Collectors of Taxes were empowered, to pay for the arms, delivered in, as they were valued by persons appointed, for that purpose, in the respective counties; but as the government was to support the charge, they did not scruple to appraise them at a much higher rate, than their real worth; few, or none, being delivered up, except such, as were broken, and unfit for service; and I have been informed, that from the time of passing that act, to the time it was put in execution, great quantities of broken and useless arms were brought from Holland and other foreign countries, and delivered up to the persons appointed to receive the same, at exorbitant prices.

The Spaniards, who landed, near Castle Donnan, in the year 1719, brought with them a great number of arms; they were delivered to the rebellious Highlanders who are still possessed of them, many of which I have seen in my passage through that country, and I judge them to be the same from their peculiar make, and the fashion of their locks. These, and others, now in their possession, by a moderate computation, are supposed to amount to 5, or 6,000, besides those in the possession of the Clans, who are in your Majesty's interest, provided, as they allege, for their own defence.

The legislature, in Scotland, before the union of the kingdoms, has ever considered the Highlands in a different state, from the rest of the nation, and made peculiar laws, for their government under the severest penalties. The chieftains of Clans were obliged to send their children, or nearest relations, as hostages to Edinburgh, for the good behaviour of their respective clans, and in default, they might be put to death, by the law. The Clans, and tribes, who lived in a state of anarchy, and confusion (as they seem to be in, at this time), were by the very words of the Acts of Parliament to be pursued, with fire, and sword. But, as the execution of the laws, relating

to the Highlands were under the care of the Privy Council of Scotland, (now no longer subsisting,) and by Act of Parliament were obliged to sit the first day in every month, for that purpose, it often happened, that men of great power in the Highlands were of the said council, who had no other way of rendering themselves considerable, than from their number of armed men, and consequently were less zealous, in putting the laws in execution against them.

The independent Companies, which were raised by King William, not long after the Revolution, reduced the Highlanders to better order, than at any time they had been in, since the Restoration. They were composed of the natives of the country, inured to the fatigue of travelling the mountains, lying on the hills, wore the same habit, and spoke the same language; but for want of being put under proper regulations, corruptions were introduced, and some, who commanded them, instead of bringing criminals to justice (as I am informed) often compounded for the theft, and for a sum of money, set them at liberty. They are said also, to have defrauded the government, by keeping not above half their numbers, in constant pay, which, as I humbly conceive, might be the reason, your majesty caused them to be disbanded.

Four barracks were afterwards built, in different parts of the Highlands, and parties of regular troops, under the command of Highland officers, with a company of 30 (established to conduct them through the mountains) was thought an effectual scheme, as well to prevent the rising of the Highlanders disaffected to your Majesty's government, as to hinder depredations on your faithful subjects. It is to be wished, that during the reign of your Majesty and your successors, no insurrection may ever happen to experience whether the barracks will effectually answer the end proposed; yet I am humbly of opinion, that if the number of troops they are built to contain, were constantly quartered in them, (whereas there is now in some, but 30 men,) and proper provisions laid in, for their support, during the winter season, they might be of some use to prevent the insurrections of the Highlanders, though, as I humbly conceive, having seen them all) that two of the four are not built in as proper situations as they might have been. As to the Highland parties; I have already presumed to represent to your Majesty the little use they were of, in hindering depredations, and the great sufferings of the soldiers, employed in that service, upon which your Majesty was graciously pleased to countermand them.

I must farther beg leave to report to your Majesty that another great cause of disorders in the Highlands is the want of proper persons to execute the several

several offices of civil magistrates, especially in the shires of Inverness, Ross, and some other parts of the Highlands.

The party quarrels, and violent animosities among the gentlemen equally well affected to your Majesty's government, I humbly conceive to be one great cause of this defect; those here in arms, for your Majesty, who raised a spirit in the shire of Inverness, and recovered the town of that name, from the rebels (their main body being then at Perth) complain, that the persons employed as magistrates over them have little credit, or interest, in that country, and that three of the Deputy Sheriffs, in those parts, were persons actually in arms against your Majesty, at the time of the Rebellion, which (as I am credibly informed) is true. They likewise complain, that many of the most considerable are left out of the Commissions of Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Sheriffs, &c., and I take the liberty to observe, that the want of acting Justices of the Peace is a great encouragement to the disorders so frequently committed, in that part of the country; there being but one now residing as an acting Justice, for the space of above an hundred miles in compass. Your Majesty's commands, requiring me to examine into the state, and condition of the late Earl of Seaforth's estate, engaged me to go to the castle of Braham, his principal seat, and other parts of the said estate, which for the most part is Highland country, and extends from Braham to Kintail, on the western coast, being 36 miles in length, and the most mountainous and impassable part of the Highlands, the whole Isle of Lewis was, also, a part of the said Earl's estate.

The tenants, before the late Rebellion, were reputed the richest of any in the Highlands, but now are become poor, by neglecting their business, and applying themselves, wholly, to the use of arms, the rents continue to be levied by one Donnald Murchieson, a servant of the late Earl's, who annually remits (or carries) the same to his master into France. The tenants, when in a condition, are also said to have sent him free gifts, in proportion to their several circumstances, but are now a year-and-half in arrear of rent.

The receipts, he gives to the Tenants, are as deputy Factor to the Commissioners of the forfeited estates, which pretended power, in the year 1721, he extorted, from the Factor (appointed by the said Commissioners to collect those rents, for the use of the publick) whom he attacked with above 400 armed men, as he was going to enter upon the said estate, having with him, a party of thirty of your Majesty's troops. The last year, this Murchieson marched, in a publick manner, to Edinburgh, to remit 800*l.* to France, for his master's use, and remained there 14 days unmolested. I cannot omit observing

observing to your Majesty that this national tenderness, the subjects of North Britain have one for the other, is a great encouragement for rebels, and attainted persons, to return home, from their banishment.

Before I conclude this report, I presume to observe to your Majesty the great disadvantages, which regular troops are under, when they engage with those who inhabit mountainous situations. The Savennes, in France, the Catalons, in Spain, have, in all times, been instances of this truth. The Highlands, in Scotland, are still more impracticable, from the want of roads and bridges, and from the excessive rains, that almost continually, fall in those parts; which by nature and constant use becomes habitual to the natives, but very difficultly supported by the regular troops; they are unacquainted with the passages by which the mountains are traversed, exposed to frequent ambuscades, and shot from the tops of the hills, which they return without effect, as it happened at the affair of Glensheal, where the rebels lost but one man, in the action, though a considerable number of your Majesty's troops were killed, and wounded.

I have endeavoured to report to your Majesty as true, and impartial an account of the several particulars required, by my instructions, as far as I have been able to collect them, during my short continuance, in the Highlands; and as your Majesty is pleased, to command me, I presume to offer my humble opinion of what I conceive necessary to be done towards establishing order, in those parts, and reducing the Highlands to a more due submission to your Majesty's Government.

§ XIX. *Supplementary Details.*] It may be, here, of considerable use, if not of some importance, to dig a little lower down into those Highland affairs; in order to supply some of the defects of General Wade's curious report to the King.

Celts, and Goths, living in the same country, and in the same neighbourhood, have been seldom at peace together, though subjects of the same sovereign. Their principles, and habits, were so different, that they could never agree. Scotland, particularly, felt this state of perturbation, and of crime, for many a year. This kingdom continued in the possession of the Celtic people, either British, or Irish, from its colonization, till the demise of Malcolm Canmore. Some Saxon emigrants had followed into Scotland, Margaret, the excellent queen of Malcolm III., and more of a similar lineage, fled, from the conquest, in England, 1066, into the safer country of the rugged North. But, when Donald-Bane seized the government, upon the demise

demise of Malcolm, he expelled the strangers, without compassion, or consideration.

Great changes were, however, now at hand. Donald-Bane was deprived of the crown, and of his life. The nature of the government was changed, by the Princes, who denuded Donald of his crown, and existence. With the change of government the law was altered, from being Celtic to Anglo-Norman: It is to this period, and to those changes, that may be traced up the municipal law of Scotland, and the introduction of charters; while three of the sons of Malcolm, and Margaret, Edgar, Alexander, and David, reigned, from 1097 to 1153: Neither was the system of government, or the administration of law, changed in favour of Celticism, either in principles, or practice.

On the contrary, during the reign of David, many Norman, and Anglo-Norman Chiefs, with their followers, settled in every district of Scotland; receiving royal charters, for the lands, whereon they settled. In his reign, also, several monasteries were established, by which he introduced every where a new race of men, more intelligent, and industrious than the old.

Meanwhile, David had to suppress a considerable insurrection of the *Moravienses*, or Moreymen, who claimed their peculiar rights: But, the King appropriated the country, which was forfeited, by rebellion, to his own profit, instead of allowing the forfeitures to result to the tribes, for their benefit, according to the Celtic principles, which only allowed the chiefs to forfeit for themselves.

Malcolm IV., who succeeded his grandfather David, found himself obliged, by the resistance of Fergus, lord of Galloway, to make a sort of conquest of this country; so as to enforce the new principles, in opposition to the old.

William, his brother, and successor, was equally obliged to oppose an insurrection of Harold, the Earl of Caithness, with his people, who, landing in great numbers, on the western coast of Inverness-shire, laid waste the King's lands, and cast down the royal castles. The King overthrew them in battle; he dispersed their host: But, though peace was re-established, and he forgave them, as his subjects; yet, neither the people, nor their chiefs, changed their principles, or thought themselves bound to yield obedience, as subjects.

Fresh disturbances arose in those northern countries, under Guthred; but though he made a vigorous resistance; yet, was he overcome, and put to death, by Comyn, the Justiciary. Alexander II., the son, and successor of William, was opposed, by an insurrection of the people of Argyle: He marched an army into their country, which easily subdued them. Alan, lord

of

of Galloway, and constable of Scotland, died; leaving three legitimate daughters, and one bastard son. The Gallowaymen requested Alexander, to appoint the illegitimate son, as their lord, in preference to the legitimate daughters; as the Celtic law did not recognize the rights of women. This having been denied, they rebelled, and invaded Scotland, with the bastard at their head: But, Alexander defeated them; and restored the legitimate heirs of Alan; thereby enforcing the municipal law, in opposition to the Celtic customs: The Gallowaymen again rose into insurrection against De Quincey, who had married one of those heirs parceners. He was thus induced to complain to the King, who chastised the insurgents, and enforced the legal rights of the legitimate children of the lord of Galloway. There was a fresh insurrection against the King, in Argyle; but, he died, at the isle of Kereray, while in the act of enforcing their obedience. His son, the third Alexander, sent an army into the Western Isles; to chastise those, who were suspected of favouring the Norwegians. The King died, without male heirs, in March, 1285-6, and with his life ended the prosperity and happiness of Scotland. Long wars, foreign and domestic, ensued, concerning the succession to the crown. And, a period of upwards of sixty years ensued, during which, the constitution was enfeebled, the government was let down; and law, and right, being no longer administered, with a proper regard to justice, and fitness, men were obliged to shelter themselves under *clanship;* or, to obtain the protection of the powerful, in consideration of bonds of *manrent*, or written engagements of personal service during life: The first of such contracts, as it had an early commencement, continued long to distract the country. The earliest, which appears is, that of John of Yle, lord of the isles, in 1354, with John of Lorn, the lord of Argyle. (*a*) Concerning the bonds of Manrent, thus creating *bondage*, as well as enfeebling government, in vain did the Parliament prohibit leagues, and bonds, and contracts of Manrent, within burrows, or without (*b*): They continued, notwithstanding the statute, and cus-

(*a*) There remains, indeed, in the advocate's library, a bond of Manrent from Gillemore Scogo to the prior and convent of St. Andrews, dated in 1222: But, this contract was of a somewhat different nature; Scogo had been a villain of the prior and convent, who manumitted him, and took this bond, to secure his services through life: As a villain, his issue became hereditary villains; as a servant for life, his issue were free. The common bonds of *Manrent* certainly reduced the obligor to a state of servitude, which, indeed, is called by Lord Stair a *condition of bondage*.. [Institute 19.]

(*b*) Parl. 1457, ch. 76: This statute was enforced, by the act of Mary, 1556, ch. 43. and see Acta Parl. ii. 1659; an act of Parliament, for staunching the feuds, existing, in 1483. One of the

customary law, as low down, as 1661; a fact, which we may learn, from the contract, between Mackenzie of Seaforth, and Monro of Foulis. The first Duke of Hamilton, when he was aiming at the crown, or at the marriage of Mary Stewart, with his son, and heir, collected many bonds of Manrent, and among other considerable persons, Lord Boyd became his bond-man. The Dowager Queen, his able competitor, found it necessary, to act the same part, for counteracting him: In June, 1546, she granted to Sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin, an yearly pension of 300 marks, usual money of Scotland, in consideration of his bond of *Manrent.*

Of a similar nature were *the letters of Slains*, in the Scotish law, or remissions, for the crime of *slaying* an individual (*c*). They too enfeebled justice, by preventing punishment, and encouraging crime.

To those causes were chiefly owing the conflicts of individuals and *the feuds of the Clans.* A weak government, and a lax state of justice, necessarily gave rise among an irascible people to frequent animosities, and prompt revenges. And hence it was, that we see, in the history of Scotland, during the middle ages, so many persons slain, by individuals, and such frequent inflictions of private punishments, for public wrongs. Hence, it was, that every family had its foes, with whom it had its feuds: And when James III. had conferred the earldom of Mar, on his second brother, he wrote to the magistrates of Aberdeen "to support him, in *all his quarrels;*" not in all *his just* quarrels (*d*). Such, then, were *the manners* of those times, which did not change, soon, for the better!

During

the great means of nourishing feuds, and of rendering them more pernicious, was the practice of *bonds of Manrent*, which prevailed, in proportion to the weakness of government; and which were improperly sustained, by the Lords Auditors of causes, in Parliament. See the Acta Auditorum, 56—103.

(*c*) In 1547, Lord Boyd received letters of Slains, and remission, for the *slaughter* of Neil Montgomery. [The Boyd Papers.] On the 1st of February, 1601, a bond of Manrent was granted, at Perth, by Andrew Hering of Little-blair, to Francis, Earl of Errol, in consideration of the free remit, and *letter of Slains*, which were granted to him, by the said earl, as chief of the surname of Hay, for the *slaughter* of the late James Hay, son to William Hay of Gourdie.

[The Errol papers.] In November, 1603, a bond of Manrent was granted at Coupar of Angus, by Silvester Ratray of Craighal, and his heirs, and successors, *perpetually* to Francis Earl of Errol, and his heirs, and successors; in consideration of the great benefit, and service, done him, by the said earl, in yielding to the granting, and passing of *a letter of Slains* to him, by Andrew Hay, of Gourdie, and his brother, of the slaughter of the late William Hay their brother, and his lordship's kinsman, of whose slaughter he acknowledges himself guilty, and for assythment, and satisfaction thereof, and for the benefit received, by the said *letter of Slains*, he granted this bond. [The Errol papers.]

(*d*) In 1484, during the same reign, John Grant of Grant married Margaret Ogilvie, the

 daughter

During such a state of manners, we ought not to be surprized, at reading the constant complaints of history, as to the thievery, and robbery, of the clans, on the southern borders, in the western shires, and in the north. And thus was the Parliament induced, to enact, "that thieves shall be punished, as soon as a court may sit;" that any one of the clan may be punished for the crime (*e*), committed, by any other of the same clan (*f*). Among the guilty *clans*, the most faulty seems to have been the clan Gregor. This clan appears to have lived, in the mountainous country of Perth, and Glenurchy, in Argyle, in the hills of Stirlingshire, lying *east* of Loch-Lomond, and some of them in the mountains of Dumbarton. During the reign of Queen Mary, King James I., and Charles I., those active men extended their depredations over Aberdeenshire, and Bamfshire; so that the whole extensive range of frontier, from Dumbarton to Banff, consisting of more than 140 miles, were occasionally subject to the lawless depredations of those active, and ferocious clans.

In consequence of those depredations, a commission was granted, in January 1563-4, by the Queen in Council, to Campbell of Glenurchy, whose estates had been plundered, to raise the Queen's subjects; so as to bring the guilty depredators to condign punishment: But, he seems not to have been successful: and his followers having themselves committed oppressions, the landholders of Strathearn complained to the Privy Council of Glenurchy's commission, and prayed, that it might be recalled. This complaint was heard, in March 1563-4, when its prayer was refused: But, Glenurchy was required to give security, for his followers, that they should not "sorn, or oppress the Queen's subjects, in Strathearn, or elsewhere (*g*).

daughter of James Ogilvie of Deskford, and Finlater: And such was the friendship of those respectable families, that they entered into a bond of association, "to maintain one another's quarrels; and keep from robbing, thigging, sorning, or taking one another's possessions, by themselves, friends, or dependants." [MS. account of the Grant family, by the Rev. James Chapman, the minister of Cromdale.]

(*e*) 1436. — 13 Parl. of Ja. I. ch. 142.

(*f*) James VI. Parl. VII. ch. 112.

(*g*) Privy Council Register, 22d March, 1563-4. *Sorn* seems to mean, living at *free quarter*, forcibly; helping themselves to what they wanted: so that it amounted to plunder. Four days before the Queen in Council had given similar commissions to the Earls of Argyle, and Athol, to call out the Queen's subjects, and bring those rebels, and malefactors, before the Queen's Criminal Court, for trial, and punishment. [Id.] On the 26th of August 1565, the Queen's government recalled the commission, formerly, granted to Colin Campbell of Glenurchy; because he had greatly abused the same, by committing oppression, spoil, and slaughter. Privy Council Register of that date.

The

The commissions to the two Earls seem not to have been executed with the success, which was expected. And the parliament passed an act, in 1587, for suppressing disorders in the Highlands, and other parts (*h*). But, in the face of those acts of parliament, and of this letter, the obnoxious clan carried themselves high, and did infinite mischief. In 1602 Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, who was much exposed to their depredations, obtained a commission, from the King in Council, on the 21st December 1602, to repress such depredations, and to apprehend the thieves, with design, to bring the guilty to justice, gave the greatest offence to the clans. Alister M^c^Gregor of Glenstra (*i*), the chief of the clan, assembled the whole of his dependants, and brought to their aid a body of the clan Cameron, with a number of Highland malefactors, amounting in all to 400 armed men. With these, he set out to lay waste the lands of Luss, and to kill all whom he should find in arms against him. Sir Alexander Colquhoun collected all his friends, and dependants, and was accompanied by some of the Baillies and Burgesses of Dumbarton. The two parties met in conflict, on the 9th of February, 1603, in Glenfruin. The Colquhouns were fewer in numbers; were inferior men; were worse armed; and less used to warfare. They were totally defeated; and lost "seven score men (*k*)." The leader of the M^c^Gregors, and several of his men, were soon after tried, in the Criminal Court; and being found guilty of this very aggravated crime, were executed (*l*). Such an event roused the indignation of the country: and, on the 3d of April, 1603, the King, in his Council, ordained, that the guilty clan should relinquish their family name, under pain of death (*m*). In 1612, and 1613, several of the same clan were tried by the Criminal Court, for similar crimes (*n*). In January, 1613, the Privy Council made an ordinance, for disarming this clan; and for preventing more than four of the same clan,

(*h*) Acta Parl. iii. 467: — This was enforced, in 1594, by another Act, with the same design. Acta Parl. iv. 71. And in the meantime, King James wrote a letter to M^c^Intosh of M^c^Intosh, in 1596; thanking him for his services; and requiring him to execute Duncan M^c^Lain.

(*i*) Glenstra is one of the small valleys, on the eastern side of Glen-Urchey.

(*k*) Among the slain were several of the inhabitants of Dumbarton: Tobias Smollet, one of the Baillies, was slain, with several of the Burgesses.

(*l*) Arnot's Crim. Trials, 133 — 138; Birrel's Diary, 57 — 8 — 60 — 1.

(*m*) This ordinance was, in 1617, confirmed, by act of Parliament, Acta Parl. iv. 550. The preamble of a Parliamentary grant to the Earl of Argyle, in 1607, recites his services in bringing those criminals to justice. Acta Parl. iv. 379.

(*n*) Records of Justiciary.

from meeting together, under pain of death. The Parliament confirmed those acts of the Privy Council (*o*).

The first Parliament of Charles I., in June, 1633, made a severe, but inefficient act against this obnoxious clan (*p*). The same disturbances and devastation continued, by the same incorrigible people. Those evils were increased, by an imprudent practice of the landholders, who had feuds to maintain, calling in the aid of the M'Gregors (*q*). The above outrages were carried on, by separate bands of this clan, while each had its own commander. The most numerous body, in that age, was commanded, by the celebrated chief, Patrick M'Gregor, *alias* Gilroy (*r*). This chief met his fate, in 1636; and his brother, and a number of his band, suffered death soon after. The year 1636 was thus fatal to the existence of such numbers of depredators (*s*). On the 27th of July, 1636, Patrick M'Gregor, or Gilleroy, with nine of his associates, were convicted of various crimes: and Gilleroy had the honour of being hanged on a higher gibbet than his associates (*t*). The daring deeds of Gilleroy were celebrated, and his ignominious fate lamented, in a ballad, which was written, on the occasion, by whatever poetess (*u*):

> Beneath the left ear, so fit for a cord,
> (A rope so charming a zone is)
> The youth, in his cart, hath the air of a lord,
> And we cry, There dies an Adonis!

In

(*o*) Acta Parl. iv. 550 — 663.

(*p*) Acta Parl. iv. 44 — 5.

(*q*) Records of Justiciary; Spalding's Troubles, i. p. 30 — 53.

(*r*) *Gille-roy*, in the Gaelic, signifies the red-haired lad. Gilroy was the popular name, by which he was perfectly known all over Scotland. His real name of Patrick M'Gregor only appears in the Justiciary records, in his own trial, and in the trials of his followers. His Gaelic appellation of Gillroy was changed, in the low country speech, to *Gilderoy*.

(*s*) Record of Justiciary.

(*t*) Id.

(*u*) The above mentioned ballad was printed, at Edinburgh, during the moment of Gilleroy's exiit. It was, certainly, reprinted, at London, in the black letter, before 1650. There is another copy of it with some variations, in Playford's *Wit and Mirth*, first edition of vol. iii., which was printed, in 1702. There is, also, a copy, with variations, in Durfy's Songs, 1719, vol. v. p. 39; and another copy with variations, in a collection of Old Ballads, second edition, London, 1723, vol. ii. p. 271. These copies, though possessing several stanzas of poetic merit, contained some indelicacies, that required suppression. An altered, and delicate edition appeared in Thompson's *Orpheus Caledonius*. But before this appeared, the ballad had been altered by Sir Alexander Halket, said Ritson, in his Scots Songs, ii. 24: Yet, according to a truer account, this operation on the old ballad was performed, by Miss Elizabeth Hacket, the

daughter

In March, 1651, a supplication was given into the King, and Parliament, at Perth, in the name of the whole clan; stating that by the act of levy, all clans were called out, for the defence of religion, the King, and kingdom; and that by a warrant of the Marquis of Argyle, and Lieut.-Gen. David Leslie, the petitioners were convened, and appointed, to defend the passes of the heads of the Forth; notwithstanding which, the Earl of Athol had forced a part of their clan, to join his regiment, on the pretence of their being within his division: and the Laird of Buchanan was pressing for another part of their clan to join him. The petitioners, therefore, begged, that they, and their friends, and followers, might be allowed to come out altogether, like other clans, and not separated. The King, and the estates, thereupon, remitted their supplications to the Committee of Estates (*v*).

During Cromwell's usurpation, a Captain M'Gregor, who seems to have commanded the clan, regularly received annual payments of what was called, *black mail* from the landholders, and tenants of those parts of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Perthshires, which were exposed to the depredations of the Highland freebooters, for his services, in protecting their houses, cattle, corn, and other property, from depredations. Such persons, as did not choose to pay this imposition, were, of course, visited, by the freebooters, under the Captain's authority. These payments appear not only to have been openly agreed for, and openly paid, however contrary to law, but the payment was enforced, by the authority of the Justices of the Peace, who admitted, *virtually*, the existence of a clan, which the constitution did not acknowledge to exist.

In a quarter-session, which was held, at Stirling, on the 3d of February, 1658-9, a petition was given in, by Captain M'Gregor; stating that some of the landholders, and inhabitants of the parishes of Campsie, Dennie, Baldernock, Strathblane, Killearn, Gargunnock, and others, in Stirlingshire, delayed to make the payments agreed upon to him: Upon reading which, the Justices made an order, commanding all persons to make good their payments to Captain M'Gregor, up to the 1st of February: and they commanded the constables, in the several parishes to see this order fulfilled: They, at the same time, declared, that those, who did not choose to continue their payments, in future, should be released therefrom, upon giving notice

daughter of Sir Charles Hacket, of Pitferran, and the wife of Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pittrevie, the real authoress of *Hardy Knute*. See Blackwood's Mag. i. p. 380. The ballad of *Gilderoy*, on that new cast, may be seen in Percy's Reliques, i. 321, with the exception of one stanza; also, in Herd's Scots Songs, i. 73.; and in Ritson's Scots Songs, ii.; 24, none of whom give the whole thirteen stanzas.

(*v*) Acta Parl. vi. 602.

to

to Captain M^c^Gregor, that they did not expect his protection. This order was published, at all the parish churches (*w*).

The first Parliament, which was held, after the restoration, passed an act, in favour of the clan Gregor; rescinding the acts, which had been made against them, in 1633. The act of 1661 states, that "his Majesty considering those, who were formerly designed, by the name of M^c^Gregor, had, during the troubles, carried themselves with such loyalty, and affection to his Majesty, as might justly wipe off all memory of their former miscarriages; and take off all marks of reproach put upon them, for the same (*x*)." Nothing can be so idle, or ill-founded, as this recital! men living, in avowed *opposition* to *Law*, could not be *loyal.*

The country continued, accordingly, to be infested by strong, and separate bands of Highland freebooters. Lauchlan Macintosh, the Captain of one of those bands, containing about 40 men, finished his career on the gallows, in January, 1666, for devastations, in Aberdeenshire. Patrick Roy M^c^Gregor, who was outlawed, for a similar offence, being the most distinguished of the band, for ferocity, succeeded Macintosh as captain; and followed him to the gallows, in March, 1667, for his manifold crimes (*y*).

In June 1693, the Parliament passed an act, granting commissions of justiciary, for the Highlands, except the country, over which the Earl of Argyle had a standing commission: The act of 1661 was now rescinded; and the statute of 1633 was, incidentally, revived. It is said, indeed, that this act of 1693 was passed against the M^c^Gregors; because they were *jacobites;* and they were confirmed, by it, in both their principles, and practices: But, what can be so absurd, as to talk about the political principles of *outlaws!* Living in the teeth of government, by the commission of every crime, they were, by habit, jacobites, and were quite ready, for the jacobite violences of 1715, and 1745. (*z*)

(*w*) Statist. Account of Strathblane, xviii. 502. But the Minister is mistaken, in supposing, that this Captain Mc. Gregor was the celebrated, Rob Roy Mc. Gregor, who made a figure, in after times.

(*x*) The recital of 15 G. 3. ch. 29.

(*y*) Arnot's Crim. Trials, 136-8.

(*z*) The Mc. Gregors joined the jacobites in 1715, and were present, at the battle of Sheriffmoor, without joining in the conflict: But, when they saw the result, they marched into Fife, took possession of Falkland Palace, and plundered the country. [Scots Courant, No. 1585.] These facts shew what kind of jacobites they were! Rob Roy commanded his followers, on that memorable occasion: and he assured M. G. Wade, in his well-written letter, that he had constantly sent the best information, in his power, of the rebels' affairs, to the Duke of Argyle.

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In July 1714, there was a bond of clanship entered into, by the heads of the families of this clan M^c^Gregor, when Alexander M^c^Gregor of *Bahaldies*, who, for some years, went by the name of Drummond, was chosen governor, head, chief, and chieftain, for life. (*a*) Among the subscribers to this bond was Robert M^c^Gregor of Craigrostan, and Robert M^c^Gregor, without stating of what family: Doctor Graham, in his Sketches of Perthshire, says, that Rob Roy was the laird of Craigrostan: and of course was one of those, who chose Alexander M^c^Gregor the chief of the clan. Undoubtedly Rob Roy was not head, or chieftain of the Clan Gregor; as little can it be true, that Rob Roy M^c^Gregor was captain of the M^c^Gregors: He may have then been the leader of a detached party of the robbers of this clan; but, he was not chieftain of the clan. Who his father was is, also, uncertain; whether he were the son of the second son of the laird of M^c^Gregor; or the second son of Donald M^c^Gregor of Glengyle, a lieutenant-colonel, in the *King*'s service, that is, King *James*'s service. (*b*) He was, probably, of the family of Glengyle; for Gregor M^c^Gregor of Glengyle, who acted a good deal with Rob Roy, is always called his nephew; being the son, and successor, of Rob Roy's elder brother. (*c*)

He is said to have been bred a cattle dealer, and to have followed that business, for some years; till loss, and inattention, warned him, to withdraw from it. The transition was easy, from being a dealer in cattle, to being a plunderer of cattle.

In 1714, we see him join with the heads of his clan in appointing Alexander M^c^Gregor of Bohaldies the chieftain of the clan. In 1715, he could not, then, raise the clan, in support of the Earl of Mar's insurrection: But, he may have raised, on that occasion, a number of desperate followers, who looked upon the doubtful conflict of Sheriffmoor, without joining either party: He, certainly, marched into Fife, taking possession of Falkland

(*a*) I have before me a copy of this bond, which is dated the 20th and 27th of July 1714, with the signatures of the several heads of families. In addition to the choice of a chief, and chieftain, the principal object of the bond was to lay down a rule, for dividing the pension, which was then solicited, and expected, from *Government*, probably, of George I. We may see, from their conduct, at Sheriffmoor, what a small sum of money would have induced them to turn their swords against the Earl of Mar.

(*b*) See the Printed Proceedings of the Estates of Scotland 1689, p. 194.—Lt. Col. M^c^Gregor was then a prisoner, at Edinburgh; being taken, in the act of plundering the lands of the laird of Breachly, and Kilmorenocks. Col. Cannon applied, by letter, to Major-General Mackay, for lenient treatment of Col. M^c^Gregor, and threatened retaliation. (Id.) This lieutenant-colonel was probably the father of Rob Roy.

(*c*) The printed *Highland Rogue*, 1723. 8vo.

Palace,

Palace, and plundering the country, as he had already plundered the Duke of Montrose's lands.

In the beginning of the subsequent year, Graham M^cGregor, " an accomplice of the famous Rob Roy," was committed to the gaol of Edinburgh; having been taken in the Highlands a few days before; and he was, soon after, convicted of having been in the rebellion of 1715. (*d*)

As Rob Roy lived, by rapine, he could not exist, without plundering the country, and affronting a feeble government. On the 17th of March 1719, a proclamation was issued, at Edinburgh, for apprehending Rob Roy; by offering a reward of 200*l.* sterling to any one, who would apprehend him, and, also, a pardon, if the person, so arresting him, should be one of his followers, or a rebel. (*e*) The reward thus offered was not equal to the danger attending the performance.

The *Highland Rogue* was published, in 1723, at London; giving some account of Rob Roy's life, and adventures: and if he had not been a remarkable character, this pamphlet would not have attracted any notice. As an appropriate conclusion, it was said, " Robert M^cGregor is now [1723] arrived to an age, in which it is not common, for men to perform any thing extraordinary. The plunder, that he has accumulated, for several years past is more than sufficient to supply the necessities of the remaining part of his life, without annoying his neighbours." Whatever may have been his age, he lived a dozen years longer.

The rebellion of 1715 induced the Parliament to direct the disarming of the greater part of the Highlanders. In 1725, Major-General Wade was sent into Scotland, to enforce this delicate operation. A fitter person could not have been employed than Wade, who had temper, sense, and spirit. Among other persons, who had drawn their swords, in that rebellion, and who solicited the protection of Wade, was Robert Campbell, alias, M^cGregor, commonly called, *Rob Roy:* He wrote a letter to Wade, which among a

(*d*) Hist. Regist. 1717, Chron. 12. and Pointer's Chronology. About that time Rob Roy surrendered himself to the Duke of Athol, as lord-lieutenant of Perthshire: But, understanding, that he was not likely to enjoy any benefit from the act of grace, he made his escape, from prison, and returned to the freedom of the Highlands, though the Duke sent men after him, and offered a reward of 100*l.* for apprehending him. Pointer's Chron. 1717. 4th and 7th of June. The Clan Gregors were excluded, from the Act of Grace. Hist. Reg. 1717, 251-55-8. On the 20th of July 1717, Rob Roy came down with his followers, and drove away all the cattle, from the Duke of Montrose's estate: and on the following day he carried off the corn. A party of the King's troops being sent after him, were defeated, and eighteen prisoners were made, whom he dismissed after disarming them. Pointer's Chron. of those dates.

(*e*) Edinb. Evening Courant, No. 41.

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dozen of other persons, in similar circumstances, were annexed to Wade's report to the King. (*f*)

It was surely implied in this application, for mercy, that Rob Roy, or Robert Campble was not to commit any additional crime, at least till he heard, whether his applications were successful. But, when a man ceases to act, he ceases to exist. He died, quietly, on his farm of Inverlochlarigbeg, in the parish of Balquhiddar, Perthshire, on the 2d of January 1735, well stricken in years, both his sight, and strength having considerably failed. (*g*)

Wade had the penetration to perceive, and the candour to acknowledge, that the King's troops were inferior to the Highland-men: The troops could not, like the hardy men of the Highlands, travel over roadless moors, or clamber over trackless hills, or support their health, and spirits, amidst the constant rains of the western mountains: It was only, when the troops were

(*f*) Here is Rob Roy's letter copied from Wade's MS. report: It has no date of time, or place, for the purpose of concealment, but the whole of those letters were dated, in 1725: — "The great humanity with which you have constantly acted, in the discharge of the trust reposed in you; and your having ever made use of the great powers, with which you were vested, as the means of doing good, and charitable offices to such as ye found proper objects of compassion, will, I hope, excuse my importunity, in endeavouring to approve myself not absolutely unworthy of that mercy and favour, your Excellency has so generously procured, from his Majesty, for others, in my unfortunate circumstances. I am very sensible, nothing can be alleged sufficient to excuse so great a crime, as I have been guilty of, that of rebellion; but, I humbly beg leave to lay before your Excellency some particulars, in the circumstances of my guilt, which I hope will extenuate it, in some measure. It was my misfortune, at the time the rebellion broke out, to be liable to legal diligence, at the Duke of Montrose's instance, for debt alleged due to him: To avoid being flung into prison; as I must, certainly, have been, had I followed my inclinations in joining the King's troops, at Stirling, I was forced to take party with the adherents of the Pretender; for, the country being all in arms, it was neither safe, nor indeed possible for me, to stand neuter: I should not, however, plead my being forced into that unnatural rebellion against his Majesty King George, if I could not, at the same time, assure your excellency, that I not only avoided acting offensively against his Majesty's forces, upon all occasions, but, on the contrary, sent his Grace the Duke of Argyle all the intelligence I could, from time to time, of the strength, and situation, of the rebels, which I hope his Grace will do me the justice to acknowledge. As to the debt to the Duke of Montrose, I have discharged it, to the utmost farthing, I beg your Excellency would be persuaded, that had it been in my power, as it was in my inclination, I should always have acted, for the service of his Majesty King George; and that one reason of my begging the favour of your intercession with his Majesty, for the pardon of my life, is, the earnest desire I have to employ it in his service, whose goodness, justice, and humanity, is so conspicuous to all mankind.

"I am with all duty, and respect,

"Your Excellency's most, &c.

"ROBT. CAMPBELL."

(*g*) Professor Mackie's MS. Obituary; Gentleman's Mag. 1735, p. 51.

brought upon the field of battle, with their cavalry, and cannon, that they were much superior to the clans. Wade, also, had the good sense to approve of a measure, which King William introduced, as the only adequate means, for preventing the depredations of the Highland robbers: It was, by raising a number of independent companies of the native Highlanders, who were officered, by gentlemen of the country, and who could speak the Gaelic language; and quartering such companies upon the frontier countries. While such companies, and their officers, remained uncorrupted, they prevented, in the judgement of Wade, both rebellion, and robbery.

Rob Roy left three sons, who followed the dishonest steps of their father. In 1736, the year after their father's death, the three sons were indicted before the Justiciary Court, for the murder of John M'Laren of Balquhiddar parish, for various acts of theft, houghing of cattle, and other such offences. Robert, who actually killed M'Laren, escaped from justice, and was pronounced a fugitive, by the Justiciary Court, in July, 1736. At the same time, his two brothers, James, and Ronald, were tried, as accessories, to the murder, and for various thefts, and for other offences: The jury found them not guilty of the crimes charged, but found it proved, that the prisoners were *reputed thieves*, in the country; and the court ordained them, to find bail, for their good behaviour, for seven years, each in 200*l.* (*h*)

On the 8th of December, 1750, the three brothers, with a band of armed followers came, at night, to Edinbellie, in Stirlingshire, and forcibly carried off Jean Kay, the heiress of a part of the lands of Edinbellie, a young widow of nineteen, whose husband had died, a short while before. They carried her up Loch Lomond to a remote place on the eastern side of the Loch; sent to Glasgow for a priest; and on the 10th of December forcibly married her to Robert, the second brother, who forcibly consummated the marriage: and they kept the young woman, in the Highlands, three months, notwithstanding several attempts, which were made, by her friends, with the aid of parties of the King's troops, to relieve her. The three brothers, and five accomplices, were indicted for this crime; and not appearing to stand trial, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against them, by the Justiciary Court, at Perth, on the 25th of May, 1751. (*i*).

In 1752, James M'Gregor was apprehended; and tried before the Justiciary Court, at Edinburgh, where he was found guilty; but, a debate arising in the court, on some informality, sentence was delayed till the 20th of No-

(*h*) The Scots Mag. 1752, 346. The three brothers, naturally, went into the rebellion of 1745.

(*i*) Scots Mag. 1751, 260; 1752, 345.

vember:

vember: In the mean time, he made his escape from Edinburgh Castle: He went to the Isle of Man, and thence to Ireland, and thence to France: He died, at Paris, in October, 1754; leaving a wife and a large family. (*k*) On the 19th of May, 1753, Rob Roy M'Gregor, the second brother, was apprehended, at Gartmore fair, by a party of soldiers, from Inversnaidfort, who carried him to Stirling Castle, from whence he was conveyed to Edinburgh gaol, on the 26th of May. (*l*) On the 21st of July, he was served with two indictments; one for the murder of John M'Laren, in 1736; and the other, for the rape, committed on Jean Kay, in December, 1750. His trial was postponed several times: But, it, finally, took place, on the 24th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of January, 1754, when he was found guilty of the forcible abduction of the heiress of Edinbellie, and sentenced to be hanged, in the Grass-market, on the 6th of February. (*m*) He was, accordingly, executed; when he behaved decently; he acknowledged, that he had used forcible means, to obtain the heiress, and avowed himself to be a Roman Catholick. (*n*) Thus ended, then, the notorious race of the Rob Roys!

Before the year 1775, many favourable changes had taken place, in the Highlands of Scotland. The result of the rebellion of 1745 was to disperse the clans, and to ruin their chieftains. The heritable jurisdictions were abolished. Roads were made into their inmost recesses. The law was, incidentally, introduced among them. Society, in its progress, became much softened, and improved: In this state of the Highlands, during the year 1775, on the petition of Gregor Drummond, and others, an act was passed, by Parliament, for repealing the acts of 1633, and 1693, and reviving the act of 1661 (*o*): So as to restore the M'Gregors to the same state, in society, as any other body of men, with equal rights.

(*k*) Scots. Mag. 1752, p. 345, 351, 556, 557. (*l*) Ib. 1753, 261. (*m*) Ib. 626, 627.

(*n*) Scots Mag. 1754, 49. The rape of the heiress of Edinbellie gave rise to a ballad, at the time, a copy whereof is preserved, in a MS. collection in the hand-writing of Burns, the poet; and a part of it may be seen, in the Scots Magazine, 1818, p. 131:

"Rob Roy from the Highlands came
"Unto the Lowland border;
"To steal away a gay ladie,
"To keep his house in order."

(*o*) 15 G. 3. ch. 29.

CHAP. II.

Of Dumfries-shire.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] Like other such districts, in North-Britain, this shire derived its doubtful name, from the shire-town. And the present inquiry can only be, whence did Dumfries-town, which stands on a ridge of moderate elevation, that rises, gradually, from the margin of the Nith, obtain its singular appellation; whether from the *ridge*, whereon it was placed; or from the *Dun*, or Castle, under which the town may have arisen, in a more recent age?

In the charters of the thirteenth, and twelfth centuries, this name was written, *Dunfres* (*p*): In the ordinance of Edward I., in 1305, it was spelt *Dunfres* (*q*). In some Charters of Robert I., and of David II., both the town, and the shire, are called *Dunfreis*, and *Dunfres*. In several grants of David II., Robert II., and Robert III., it was named, Drumfreis, and Drumfres. (*r*)

The most ancient name, as recorded, in charters, we have thus seen, was *Dunfres*, which was, probably, the contemporary spelling, while the other varieties may have been mere corruptions, according to the usual practice of topographical *Metathesis*. The town of Dumfries is situated on a little swell, or rising ground, upon the Eastern bank of the Nith, which slopes, gradually, to the river side: But, there is not here any hill, to which the Celtic *Dun* could have, properly, been applied. This celebrated prefix, *Dun*, must, necessarily, have been appropriated to some fortlet, or strength, according to the secondary signification of that ancient word. There was, undoubtedly, here an *ancient* castle, during the reign of William, the lion,

(*p*) Chart. Kelso.

(*q*) Ryley's Placita, 505.

(*r*) Regist. Mag. Sig. L. i. 106, 110; Rot. iii. 5; In Pont's map of Nithsdale, No. 13, in Bleau, the name of this town is, *Drumfrees;* and in Harding's prior map, of two centuries before, it is spelt, *Dunfreze.* Gough's Top. ii. 578.

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and before the demise of Joceline, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1199 (*s*). Now, the *phrys* of the British speech, and the kindred *phreas* of the Scoto-Irish, signify *shrubs:* And, the *Dun-fres* must, consequently, mean, the Castle among the *shrubberies*, or copsewood.

If a town, indeed, existed here, in a prior age to the building of the castle; then would the name of the place be *Drum*-frys, in the British speech, or Drum-freas, in the Scoto-Irish: Thus, then, does the question, as to the proper name of the shire-town, turn upon *the fact*, whether it was built *before*, or *after*, the existence of the castle; and the probability is, that the site of the town may have had a name, before a castle was here erected: Yet, *Dum*-fries cannot be agreeable to any analogy, and can, merely, be supported, by established usage; though the *Dun*, and *Drum*, as the prefix, in several names of the North-British topography, have been often changed, the one for the other; as *Dun*-crub, the seat of Lord Rollo, was anciently called *Drum*-crub; and Drum-pellor, in Old Monkland parish, is Dumpelder, in Pont's map of Clydesdale. By the same spirit of topographical *metathesis*, *Dun* is very often converted into *Dum;* as Dunbarton into Dumbarton, and Dunblane, into Dumblane: Thus, then, was *Dun*-fries changed, by colloquial use, into Dumfries. Doctor Archibald, who wrote an account of the curiosities of Dumfries-shire, says, indeed, that the latter part of the name of the town is derived, from the *Freez* well, near the place. (*t*) But, the shrubbery gave a name to the well, rather than the well to the town. Baxter, who is never at a loss, for some plausible conjecture, will have Dumfrise to be, merely, "*Opidum Frisonum, vel Brigantum* (*u*)." But of such excursive intimations, there is no end!

A still more erratic writer insists, that the *Castrum puellarum* is a mere translation of *Dun-fres;* Dun, signifying *Castellum*, and Free, or Fre, *virgo nobilis*, in the Icelandic tongue. What confusion of conceits is here, in thus mingling the Celtic Britons, who long lived on the Nith, with the Gothic Icelanders, who never inhabited Dumfries-shire! This was the name, given,

(*s*) William granted to Joceline "toftum illum apud *Dunfres*, quod est inter *Vetus Castellum* et Ecclesiam." Chart. Glasg. 33. But, the Celtic people, who remained till recent times on the banks of the Nith, did not build castles, especially of stone and lime: Whence, we may suppose, that this old castle was not older than the reigns of Alexander I. or David I. The town was then, and probably had been, a burgh, in the royal demesne, at least, during those reigns; and may have arisen under the protection of the King's castle. Camden said, *Dumfreys* had to show an old castle in it: The Stat. Account, v. 141, 143, speaks of the *old* castle, at Dumfries. The epithet *old* would apply to a dilapidated castle, either from time, or chance.

(*t*) M.S. Among Macfarline's Col. in the Advocates' Library.

(*u*) Glossarium Antiquitatum.

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by the Picts, continues this writer, while the *Cumri* of Cumbria called the same place, *Abernith*, as it stands at the mouth of the Nith. (*v*) The confluence of this river, with the Irish sea, was, no doubt, called *Abernith* by the British Selgovæ, who long inhabited its banks. The Scoto-Irish, who mingled with them, in a subsequent age, gave the name of *Dun-fres* to the site of the Castle, which was erected, on the shrubby bank of the Nith. We may infer, from the silence of the English historians, after the Conquest, that the name of *Dumfries* was still unknown to fame.

This shire was, by nature, divided into several vales, which took their appropriate denominations, each from its own river: Niths-dale was anciently called, in the Scoto-Irish speech, *Stra-Nith*, in the charter of David I. to the first Robert de Brus; Annan-dale, by the Gaelic name of *Stra-Annan*; and Esk-*dale*, and Ewis-*dale*, were so denominated, by the Anglo-Saxons, who annexed their own word, *dale*, for a valley, to the Celtic names of *Esk*, and of *Ewis*, after their intrusion into the southern shires of North-Britain. But, it appears not, either in record, or from history, that the whole county of Dumfries was ever known, by any other general name, than its Celtic appellation of the town of *Dumfries*.

§ II. *Of its Situation and Extent.*] Dumfries-shire has the Solway frith, and a part of the stewartry of Kirkudbright, on the south; Kirkudbright, and Airshire, on the west; Lanerkshire, and Peebles, on the north; Selkirk, on the north east; and Roxburghshire, and a part of Cumberland, on the East.

Dumfries-shire, according to the new map of, Arrowsmith, from the Engineers Survey, lies between 54° 52′, and 55° 28′ 18″. north latitude; and between 2° 50′ 30″, and 4° 10′ 15″ longitude west from Greenwich. Such, then, is the salubrious climate of this extensive district, which is watered, by so many rivers. The shire-town, according to Arrowsmith's map, lies in 55° 2′ 45″, north latitude, and 3° 36′ longitude west from Greenwich. (*w*)

(*v*) Enquiry into the Ancient History of Scotland, 1789, ii, 208. John of Wallingford mentions the *Castrum Puellarum*, as standing at the northern extremity of Northumbria, says the same enquirer. Id.— J. of Wallingford was right, according to his notion of the extent of Northumberland: Edinburgh did stand, in that position. The MS. Monast. Scotiæ 112, speaks of the *Castrum Puellarum de Edinburg*, in 1278. There is a charter of Malcolm IV. confirming the grants of his grandfather, David I.—" Apud opidum Puellarum." Chart. Cambusken. No. 54. In the chart. of Newbottle, there are several records pointing to Edinburgh, as the " Opidum Puellarum."

(*w*) Other observers have found the latitude of Dumfries town, to be 55° 9′; 55° 18′ 30″. Perhaps, a mean of all those observations would come nearest to the truth.

Dumfries-

Dumfries-shire is the largest county in the south of Scotland: It extends, from east to west 52 miles; but, the greatest length of the county is, from E.S.E. to W.N.W. 55 miles; and the broadest part is 36 miles; though in other positions the breadth is only 29, 24, 18, and 17 miles. It contains a superficies of 1228 square miles, or 785,920 statute acres.(*x*) The population in 1811 being 62,960 souls(*y*) gives 51.27 persons to each square mile. This population composed 12,964 families, who inhabited 11,660 houses, being, on an average, 4.86 persons in each family, and 5.4 in each house.

The county is naturally divided into three districts; *Nithsdale*, on the west; *Annandale*, in the middle; and *Eskdale*, on the east; the last division comprehending *Ewisdale*, as the Ewis river falls into the Esk. The limits of those three districts have never been very precisely defined; and during recent times they have been somewhat altered, by an arrangement, for transacting the public business of this ample shire. It is, therefore, not easy to give an accurate statement of the superficies, and population, of each of the three divisions.

Such, then, are the situation, the extent, and populousness of Dumfries-shire, according to the most accurate surveys, returns, and estimates. It is divided into forty-two parishes, which are instructed, by three-and-forty ministers.

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] The country, and its climate, are the chief objects, under this head of inquiry. From Solway frith, which washes the southern shore, of this county, throughout an extent of almost four-and-twenty miles, this shire spreads out into an extensive plain of nearly ten miles in breadth. Beyond this plain, the country expands greatly, from east to west; and is composed of a series of valleys, and hills, which rise, gradually, northward, till the level terminates, in a range of mountains, that

(*x*) This is the superficial extent of the county, as laid down on Arrowsmith's valuable map of Scotland. A survey of this county has been recently made by William Crawford, a land-surveyor: On his map the superficial extent of the shire is much more contracted than on Arrowsmith's map.

(*y*) This was the number of the people in Dumfries-shire, returned under the act of parliament, in 1811; but, it does not include the domestic forces of the county, or the seamen employed in registered vessels. In 1811 Dumfries-shire had a militia of 442, a local militia of 1838, yeomanry cavalry 120, and seamen employed in registered vessels 150, being altogether 2550; which added to 62,960, makes the total population of Dumfries-shire, in 1811, 65,510; and this number gives 53.35 persons to a square mile; 5 persons, in each family; and 5.6 persons in each house.

sweep

sweep along the northern boundary of this shire; and that separate it, from Lidsdale, and Tiviot-dale, on the north-east; from Selkirk, Tweedale, and Clydesdale, on the north; and from Airshire, on the north-west. Out of the three grand divisions of Dumfries-shire, the vales of the Nith, of the Annan, and of the Esk, branch off into several smaller glens, through which the moisture of those mountains pours down many rivulets, that compose the three rivers, forming so picturesque a feature of this diversified county, by hill, and dale, by rivulets, and streams.

Dumfries-shire may be deemed a mountainous district. The most considerable hills are the alpine range, that stretches along the northern boundary of the shire; and "forbiding every bleak, unkindly wind to touch the prosperous growth of the dales below." Of all those mountains the most remarkable is *Hartfell*, on the northern extremity of Annandale, which rises 3300 feet above the sea-level; and is the highest mountain in the south of Scotland. (*z*) Two miles east from Hartfell, *Whitecoom* rises nearly to the same height; but owing to the fogs, which, continually, envelop its top, it does not display so wide a prospect, nor admit of such an accurate mensuration. Its real height was mistaken by Armstrong, the map-maker, who supposed it higher than Hartfell. Between these two mountains, lies *Saddleback*, a height, which terminates in a summit so sharp, that a person may sit astride on it, as in a saddle; and see two rivulets flow, from either side, below. (*a*) The mountain ridge, forming the termination of Annandale, is chiefly remarkable, for sending from its declivities, three great rivers, the *Tweed*, the *Clyde*, and the *Annan*, that flow, in different directions, to the East, and to the West seas. (*b*) *Queensberry*-hill, which separates Annandale from

(*z*) The height of this mountain was accurately ascertained, by the late Doctor Walker, the Professor of Natural History, in the University of Edinburgh, to be 3000 feet above the village of Moffat, which is itself 300 feet above the sea-level. The summit of Hartfell is of sufficient smoothness, and extent, to admit of a horse-race; and gives a vast prospect of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, on the South, of the ocean on the East, and of the hills beyond the Forth. Near its summit, issues a spring of the purest water; and from its base the famous mineral water, which is known as the *Hartfell-spaw*.

(*a*) Stat. Account, ii. 289.

(*b*) In 1477. A.D. this remarkable ridge was called *Tweedale-hill*, in the Itinerary of William de Worcestre, 310. It was, also, named *Airickstane-hill*. Pont's Map of Tweedale. The southern declivity of this ridge has long bore the name of *Airickstane-brae*, and, recently, *Erickstane-brae*, which it acquired, from a place that is denominated *Airickstane*, in Upper Annandale. This place is mentioned in Barber's Bruce, and in a charter of Robert I., who granted the lands of *Ayrickstane*, in Annandale, to Sir David Lyndesay. Reg. Great Seal. 34.

Airickstane

from Nithsdale, towers into a round summit, 2140 feet above the sea-level (*c*); and which forms the weather-gage to the surrounding country, from the daily appearances on its lofty top. It was called Queens-*berry*, from the Anglo-Saxon *berg*, a hill, which is often formed into *berry*, as *burg* is softened into *bury*. It gave a title to a spurious offspring of the Douglases. On the south of this mountain, there is a smaller hill, which is called Little *Queensberry*, and exhibits a grotesque appearance. The *Lowther* hills, on the north-east of Nithsdale, are remarkable, for their barren appearance, without, and their rich minerals, within: (*d*) The highest of those hills raises its conical crest 3130 feet above the level of the sea. (*e*) On the north of Eskdale, the most considerable mountains are the *Pen* of Eskdalemuir, and *Loch Fell:* The *Pen*, which still retains its British name, raises its conical top 2220 feet above the sea-level. (*f*) On the east of Dumfries-shire, the most considerable mountains are *Wisp-hill*, which rises between Ewisdale and Tiviotdale, in a circular form, 1836 feet above the sea-level. (*g*) *Tinnis-hill* raises its summit, on the borders of Lidsdale, 1846 feet above the level of the sea: (*h*) The Celtic name of this hill intimates, that fires had been anciently lighted on its "careful height," as signals to a country of frequent invasion. (*i*) *Langholm-hill* rises, between the Esk and Tarras, 1204 feet, above the sea. (*k*) On the west of Dumfries-shire the highest mountains are *Black-Larg*, at the source of Euchan water, which rises 2890 feet above the sea-level (*l*); and *Carn-kinnow*, on Scar river, in Nithsdale, which elevates its crest 2000 feet above the level of the sea. In the middle region of this shire, the hills are not very conspicuous for their height. *Burrens-wark-hill*, in Haddam parish, though it only rises 740 feet above the sea, is remarkable, as well for its extensive prospect, as for the British, and Roman military works, which added considerably to its natural strength. *Whitewooen-hill* (*m*), *Gallaberry*, in

Airickstane was a barony of considerable extent; and occurs frequently in the records of the seventeenth century by the names of *Arrickstane*, and *Erickstane*. Inquisit. Special. 173. 213. 236. 265.

(*c*) Crawford's Map. (*d*) Stat. Acco. vi. 445.

(*e*) Crawford's Survey.

(*f*) Stat. Acco. xii. 608.; and Crawford's Survey.

(*g*) Id. (*h*) Id.

(*i*) *Tein-ais*, in the Gaelic, signifies the *fire-hill*. *Tan*, in the British, also, signifies *fire*.

(*k*) Crawford's Survey.

(*l*) At *Black-Larg*, the counties of Dumfries, of Air, and of Kirkcudbright, meet.

(*m*) This is a large and beautiful green hill of a conical shape. In the parish of Dryfesdale, a range of green hills, of elegant appearance, runs from south to north, three miles in extent. Stat Acco. ix. 426, 427.

Dryfesdale parish, and various other hills, deserve notice, for the remains of British hill-forts, on their summits. In the lower part of this shire, along the Solway, there are several heights, which would not merit this appellation, if they did not rise from a level country. *Annan-hill*, near the influx of Annan river with the Solway, rises 256 feet above the level of the adjacent frith. The eminence, whereon stands the tower of Repentance, is 350 feet above the same level. *Wardlaw-hill*, in Caerlaverock parish, is remarkable, for the British, and Roman warlike works, which gave, and received strength, from its acclivity; and is supposed to be the *Uxellum*, a town of the Selgovæ, which is mentioned both by Ptolomy, and by Richard. The hills, throughout Dumfries-shire, are mostly green, from their herbage, of a better, or worse quality, though heath sometimes does deform, "the grassy-turf:" But, in general, they ornament the landscape, and furnish numerous flocks, with salutary pasturage. The heights upon Moffat water, in the upper division of Annandale, and the hills upon Scar water, in Nithsdale, exhibit the most remarkable precipices. *Glenquhargen-Craig*, in Penpont parish, is a tremendous precipice, which rises almost perpendicular to the height of a thousand feet, with two faces, exhibiting a whinstone of a brownish colour. Such, then, are the Alpine ridges of Dumfries-shire, which, at once, disfigure, and ornament this picturesque district!

Of *Lakes*, there are none, in Dumfries-shire of any great extent, amidst all those mountains. In the vicinity of Lochmaben, indeed, there is a cluster of six lochs, whereof the largest is the *Castle-loch;* being rather more than three miles, in circumference; and abounding with fish of a peculiar kind: (*n*) It was on a peninsula, which projects into the southern side of this loch, where Lochmaben castle was built, during feudal times. A small stream carries off the superfluous waters of Lochmaben into the Annan, which discharges its collected waters into the Solway frith. In the vicinity of the Castle-loch there are five lesser lakes, of various sizes, and different shapes. (*o*) At the source of Moffat water, embosomed among hills, there is a remarkable lake, called *Loch-Skene*, which is 1300 feet above the sea-level. This Celtic name alludes to the stream which issues from this loch, and forms a tremendous cataract, that is popularly called *The Gray Mare's*

(*n*) Stat. Acco. vii. 236.

(*o*) In Dryfesdale parish, there is *Turnmoor-loch*, which, though little more than half-a-mile in circumference, sends out a stream of such strength, as to drive the two mills of Turnmoor. In a morass, within the same parish, there is a small lake, which is called the Cauldron-loch; and which, from its great depth, never freezes. Ib. ix. 423. The Cauldron-loch was formed by the old course of the Dryfe.

Tail:

Tail: (*p*) *Ysgeinead*, in the British, and *Sceinea*, in the Scoto-Irish, signifying an *eruption*, or *gush*. Loch-Skene produces, in abundance, large trout, and contains an islet, where eagles nestle. Nithsdale has few lakes. In Tinwald parish, there is indeed, a lake half-a-mile in circumference, which, if we may credit tradition, was formed by an earthquake, that, in this place, swallowed up a hamlet. (*q*) In Penpont parish, on the summit of a hill, there is a small lake called *Dow* or *Du-loch*; signifying, in the British, and Irish tongues, the *Black-lake*. The water of Dowloch has some mineral qualities, which formerly were supposed to cure every disorder (*r*) of the human frame. At Closeburn, there was formerly a small lake, which sent out a stream that filled the fosse of the castle, and afterwards joined the Nith, at Aldgirth. In 1756, this lake was remarkably agitated, when greater lochs were thrown into agitation, by the same moving cause (*s*); a sympathy with destructive earthquakes, at considerable distances.

Of *Rivers*, in this shire, there are only the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, of any respectable size, though these are swelled, by the frequent contributions of numerous rills, and frequent riverets.

The most important of all the waters of Dumfries-shire is the *Solway Frith*, which washes the southern coast of this county. This frith is of various breadths, and extent. The tide, however, recedes along the flat sands to a

(*p*) After running three quarters of a mile, this stream falls over a precipice of 350 feet; dashing down, and foaming between two steep, and rocky heights. The same name of *The Gray Mare's Tail* is applied to another cataract of less declivity, in Nithsdale. Ib. ii. 287. And the same name is applied to other cataracts, in this, and the neighbouring shires. The only other lake, in Annandale, that merits notice, is *Millside-loch*, which, as the name implies, sends out a rivulet, that turns a mill, when it disappears, in the Annan river.

(*q*) Ib. i. 166. (*r*) Ib. i. 206.

(*s*) Ib. xiii. 246. Philosoph. Transact. 1756: This remarkable agitation of Closeburn-loch took place, on the 21st of February, 1756, and greatly alarmed the inhabitants of the vicinity. Scots Mag. 95. On the 27th of the preceding month of January, a shock of an earthquake, at Baily-borough, in Ireland, made the adjacent lake overflow its banks, and run into the town. On the 1st of November, 1755, a very extraordinary agitation took place, in Loch Lomond, Loch Long, Loch Catherine, and Loch Ness. In the same parish of Closeburn, at the eastern base of Craig-hill, there is a small lake, which is called, Loch *Etterick*; and which sends a rivulet to the Nith: This lake no longer appears, in the most recent map of this shire. At Dunscore, there was formerly a lake, where none appears, at present: In 1236, Alexander II. granted to the monks of Melros "*lacum de Dunscor*, in valle de Nyth — et quicquid continetur infra eundem lacum." Chart. Melros. 1369. There once existed, if we may believe Pont's map, a considerable lake, called *Dalton-Loch*, near Dalton church, from which ran a stream, that joined the Annan. This loch does not appear, in the late maps.

great distance, from the high-water mark. The Solway is navigable, for vessels of a hundred and twenty tons to the issue of the conterminous *Sark*. It affords a very considerable supply of different kinds of fish. Pennant supposes, mistakingly, "that the Solway gains, continually, on the land." (*t*) But, those who live upon the shore, whence the tide far recedes, think very differently upon the fact: "The green ground, or *merse*, extending now almost a mile further, than it did some years ago." (*u*) Large tracts of *merse* have, also, been formed, during modern times, along the flat shores of the Solway, where it washes the Galloway coast, westward of this extensive county.

From this discussion of the waters of Dumfries-shire, it is proper to advert to its *minerals*. The mountainous parts of this shire are of primary formation, according to the mineralogists. It consists chiefly of argillaceous rock, or schistus, in a position, which is nearly vertical; ranging east and west; and containing frequently veins of heavy and calcareous spar, that indicate the presence of metallic ores: This rock is covered, occasionally, by toadstone, called, in that country, coppercraig, and by basalt, or whinstone. The lower parts of Dumfries-shire, extending nearly ten miles into the interior, consist of what the mineralogists call *secondary formation:* of brown, red, yellow, or white *sandstone*, which dips, generally, to the Solway frith; and is disposed in thick strata, that frequently contains vegetable impressions: a considerable body of *limestone*, which dips, also, to the south, ranges through this part of the county, from east to west; and is covered, in alternate strata, by *sandstone;* containing a variety of shells, and coral; some of which is so hard, as to admit of a polish, like marble: Beds of *ironstone* sometimes accompany the other strata; with bituminous shale, and several seams of coal, that occasionally make their appearance, either in the limestone quarries, or near to the termination of the secondary strata, on the primary rock.

From what has been thus intimated, it appears, that *coal* exists, in great plenty, within the two extremities of Dumfries-shire; in Upper Nithsdale, on

(*t*) Tour iii. 87.

(*u*) See Mr. Murray's (of Murraywhat) intelligent account of Ruthtwell parish, Stat. Acco. x. 219. "The sea," he adds, "has rather receded, from the Scotish side of the frith, of late years." The minister of Darnock says, "There are evident marks of the tides having been higher upon the coast, at some distant period, than at present, by twenty feet." Ib. ii. p. 18. The minister of Gretna adds, "The spring-tides rise about twenty feet above low-water-mark; and there are evident appearances of their having risen much higher, at some former period." Ib. ix. 519.

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the north-east, and in Canoby, on the east. In Sanquhar parish, a bed of coal six miles long, and more than half a mile broad, runs along both sides of the Nith: This bed is bounded, by the common blue rock of the country; and when clear of *steps*, and *dikes*, which frequently occur, at thirty yards' distance, dips one foot in twelve to the north-east by east: Of two seams of workable coal, one is about four feet thick, and the other three feet eight inches. How long these coal-mines have been wrought seems to be unknown. But, by the operation of forty men, a great extent of country is supplied with fuel. (*x*) The same bed of coal continues from Sanquhar westward along the Nith, to the extremity of Dumfries-shire. (*y*) One seam of this body of coal, is worked, at Cairnburn, and supplies the only coal, that is used, for working iron; and is carried, for such a purpose, forty miles. The coal-works of Upper Nithsdale are of the more importance, as there are no other, in the neighbourhood, or in Galloway. There are indications, however, of coal, in other parts of Nithsdale, which by perseverance, or accident, may produce still more abundant fuel. In the eastern part of Dumfries-shire, the coal-formation commences, at Langholm bridge, and extends southward, through lower Eskdale, to the Solway frith. There are two coal-works in Canoby parish; one, at Archerbeck, which is wrought, by an open level; and the other at Byreburnfoot, on the Esk, that is wrought, by a water-engine of a new construction. These works yield a sufficient supply of coal, for the eastern half of Dumfries-shire.

Limestone, which exists, in every part of Dumfries-shire, has been the principal means of its improvement. In 1786, an immense bed of limestone was discovered, at Barjarg, in Nithsdale, which has since been manufactured to great extent, and profit. At Closeburn, a vast mass of limestone has been long found; yet has been but recently manufactured: It was, in 1772, that this work began, and has since given energy to agriculture. In Sanquhar parish, limestone was unknown till recent times, that a vast bed was discovered on Achentaggarthill. In Lower Annandale limestone abounds, and is in general of an excellent quality: There are numerous lime-works at various places, where lime is manufactured to a great extent, and has been

(*x*) The town of Dumfries is supplied with coals, partly, from those coal-mines, and partly from Cumberland, beyond the Solway. Stat. Acco. v. 129.

(*y*) This bed of coal is between two and three miles broad; and consists of several seams, some of which are very deep. In several places, the coal is covered with blue freestone-rock, which is very fine, and hard, and is capable of being cut to any size, or thickness; and receives a polish, almost, as smooth, but not so glossy, as marble.

the

the great means of fertilizing this district. (*z*) Lower Eskdale has also the benefit of abundance of limestone, in various parts: At Holehouse, on the Esk, and Harelawhill, near three miles eastward, there are considerable lime-works, that supply the country, throughout thirty miles, with lime, of an excellent quality. Limestone is, indeed, every where found, in this shire; and is, universally, known, from experience, to be the great fertilizer, of its appropriate soil.

Marle, also, abounds, in various parts of Dumfries-shire; but, it seems not to be much used, as a manure, though it be given away by the proprietors, for the purpose of manurance.

Of *Clay*, there is a species, in Moffat, which neither calcines, nor splits, with the action of the greatest heat. It is used by smiths, for fixing the mouthpieces of their bellows into their furnaces; and by the country people for making *hudds* for their fireplaces. This clay, when it has been hardened by fire, and is afterwards exposed to the air, becomes again soft: It is a species of what is called *fireclay*.

Of *Fullers' earth*, some beds have been found in the coal-mines, in Sanquhar, though it appears not to have been yet applied to the uses of manufacture.

Freestone of every kind, and of every colour, abounds in Dumfries-shire. At home, it is applied to every useful, and every ornamental purpose. And, it is exported to Ireland, and perhaps to England.

Whinstone of different kinds, exists in every district of Dumfries-shire. There is water-stone, which dresses into a fine polish. There is calm-stone, and rubble-stone; and *slate* (*a*); but, there seems to be none of the precious stones, except we deem those the most precious, which are the most useful.

There is *marble*, both fine, and coarse; and of a great variety of colours, and polish, which, in the affairs of variegated life, are usefully, and ornamentally, applied.

The higher grounds, in St. Mungo parish, contain *iron*, and *copper* stone.

(*z*) In lower Annandale, there are extensive lime-works, at Kelhead, Comlongan, Blacketrig, Highmuir, Cauldron Lins: There are three near Ecclesfechan, several at Brownmuir, some on the estate of Mount Annan, and Donkin's lime-works, in Middlebie parish. In Dryfesdale parish, there is a lime-work, where a dark coloured strong lime is manufactured.

(*a*) There are strata of slate in various parts of this shire. Near Moffat, a quarry is wrought of strong durable slate, having a colour, between blue, and grey. There is another workable strata, in the vicinity of Langholm; and there are appearances of a similar kind, in upper Eskdale, and in the rocks behind Burrenswark. *Flinty slate*, and common *Alum slate*, are found, in various parts of this shire. Near Kirkmichael manse, there is a rock of *Alum slate*, which has interspersed through it iron pyrites. Mineralogy of Dumfries-shire, 48-9, 78.

Copper

Copper ore has been found, though not in great quantities, within Middlebie. (*b*) There are veins of iron-stone, and ochre, in Kirkmichael parish. (*c*)

The alpine ridge, that separates Nithsdale from Clydesdale, contains a vast store of *lead* ore; and the mines, which are wrought here, are among the greatest, in Britain. Those of *Leadhills*, which belong to the Earl of Hopeton, and produce annually 1400 tons of lead, are within Lanerkshire: The mines of *Wanlockhead*, which belong to the Duke of Queensberry, produce annually 1000 tons of lead, are in Dumfries-shire. The proprietors receive every sixth bar of the produce, as rent. (*d*)

Lead was discovered many years ago on the farm of Westwater, in Eskdale: And a company of miners from Derbyshire leased the mine, from the Duke of Buccleugh, in 1793. Veins of lead have also been found at Broomhall, on the Esk, which have not yet been worked (*e*): And there are indications of lead ore in Penpont parish, and in Glenwherry cleugh, and Bankheadhill, within Kirkconnel parish.

Antimony was at length discovered, in 1760, by the persevering searches of Sir James Johnston, within his lands of Glendinning, in Eskdale. A company was afterwards formed, for extracting this treasure. Forty men were employed, in raising and smelting the ore: and they manufactured it into sulphurated antimony, and regulus of antimony. (*f*)

Manganese has, also, been found, in small quantities, in nests, or heaps, embedded in clay, or gravel; and it is worth 9*l.* sterling per ton. (*g*)

(*b*) There are many appearances of copper, on the estate of Broomholm, in Eskdale.

(*c*) *Iron Mica* has been discovered on Murray field, in Tundergarth parish. Mineralogy of Dumfries-shire, 74. There are indications of *iron*, in Penpont parish.

(*d*) The veins of lead-ore, in these mountains vary in width, from a few inches to fifteen feet: The Galena, or ore, which yields from 74 to 80 *per cent.*, either fills the whole cavity of the vein, or is contained in a matrix of calcareous spar, heavy spar, or quartz, accompanied with white, green, or yellow, lead-ore; with calomine, blende, manganese, iron, and copper pyrites; and, sometimes, with that rare fossil, *Mountain Cork*. From the lead of Wanlockhead, *Silver* is extracted, in the proportion of six to twelve ounces, in the ton. General Dirom's Mineralogy of Dumfries-shire; Jameson's Mineralogy of Dumfries-shire, 52-5., and 57.; Agricult. Survey, 22—30. In 1529, Ninian Crichtoun obtained a licence from the king, "to work in the myne of lead, within the barony of Sanquhar, for three years." Privy Seal Reg. viii. 102.

(*e*) Stat. Acco. xiii. 590-1.

(*f*) Stat. Acco. xi. 526-7. This is said to be the only mine of antimony, in Britain. From 1793 to 1798, this mine produced 100 tons of regulus of antimony, which at 84*l.* per ton yielded 8400*l.* The ore, which was in a state of sulphurate, yielded about 50 *per cent.*: And, besides this ore, the vein, which seldom exceeded 20 inches, in thickness, contained blende, calcareous spar, and quartz. This mine is not now open.

(*g*) View of the Dumfries Mineralogy, by General Dirom.

Mineral

Mineral waters abound in Dumfries-shire. The *Moffat well* has long been celebrated for its health-giving qualities. Matthew Mackaile published an analysis of the Moffat waters, as early as the year 1659. (*h*) And these waters have since been analysed by more skilful naturalists. (*i*)

Four miles from Moffat, rises the *Hartfell-spaw*, near the southern base of the Hartfell mountain. In 1748, it was discovered by John Williamson, who gave his name to the water; and to whose memory a monument was erected, by Sir Charles Maxwell, in Moffat church-yard. (*j*) This chalybeate spring was analysed, in 1750, by Doctor Horseburgh. (*k*) At the bridge of Annan, there is a chalybeate spring, found in Kirkmichael parish, and in the moor of Torthorwald, there are mineral waters, of the chalybeate kind, which have not been yet much used, in the healing art. (*l*) At Brow, near the influx of the Lochir into the Solway, there is within the tide-mark, a chalybeate spring, whose waters are light, and invigorate the stomach. Brow is much resorted to, in the summer season, both for drinking this chalybeate water, and for bathing, in the Solway; and Brow has thus, in the progress of manners, become one of the fashionable watering places of Dumfries-shire. (*m*) In a country, which so much abounds with minerals of almost every sort, we might easily suppose, there must be, *petrifying waters*. In Eskdale, near Tarras water, there is *a petrifying spring*, the petrifactions whereof, along the course of the rill, when collected into quantities, and

(*h*) His account of Moffat well was first published in Latin, in 1659, under the title of "*Fons Moffetensis.*" He published, in 1664, "*Moffet-well:* Or a Topographico-Spagyricall Description of the Mineral Wells, at Moffet; translated, and much enlarged, by the Author Matthew Mackaile."

(*i*) Mr. Milligan, a surgeon in Moffat, and Dr. Plummer, have each analysed the Moffat waters, which are similar to the sulphureous waters of Harrowgate, but not quite so strong. This sulphureous spring oozes out of a rock. Stat. Acco. ii. 296.; Mr. Milligan's account of Moffat well was published, in the Edinburgh Medical Essays.

(*j*) Stat. Acco. ii. 296.

(*k*) He published, at Edinburgh, in 1754, his "Experiments, on the Hartfell Spaw, with an Account of its medicinal Virtues;" which were printed, in the Essays of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, 1754.

(*l*) In St. Mungo's parish, there is a mineral spring, which has not yet acquired any medical fame.

(*m*) Stat. Acco. x. 223. On the shore of the Solway, in Gretna parish, there are some mineral springs, which are constantly involved in the flux of the tide. Ib. xiv. 411. On the Kirtle water, there are three chalybeate springs, and one sulphureous spring, of various powers, which are applied, with different effects. Ib. xiii. 269-70. *Spring-kill* water, which has given rise to the name of an estate, is more remarkable for its copious flow, than its healing qualities.

calcined,

calcined, like limestone, produced excellent manure. (*n*) Near Moffat, which has been the longest famous, in this shire, for its waters, there is also a *petrifying spring*, which has been little noticed, amidst the streamlets of higher qualities. (*o*) On the shores of the Solway frith, there are several small springs of salt water, that issue from the rocks; but, these are supposed, to derive their waters, from the frith; and not from salt beds, or rocks, which are impregnated with salt. (*p*)

The owners of land, in Dumfries-shire, are not unconscious of the value of what belongs to them, below the surface of the soil. They have recently caused a survey to be made of the *internal structure* of the country, by mineralogists. They have thus discovered the *bowels of the mountains*, to be opulent in ores, rich in minerals, and salubrious in springs. And, Dumfries-shire has been, in this manner, found, to be more valuable than had been conceived by ignorance, and more important, than had been estimated by inattention.

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] The earliest remains of the aboriginal people are the people themselves. The stone monuments are the next in age: The Druid circles, and their other places of worship; the *Cromlechs*, signifying literally, in the language of those people, *the inclined flat stone*, which are connected with those circles; the *Cairns*, and the rocking stones, the grey upright stones; and the sepulchres, the existence whereof, in every district of our island, evinced, that the same people, originally, colonized every inhabitable part of Great Britain. (*q*) The *Caves*, also, may be here mentioned, as the original dwelling places of the first people. And the hill-forts, which are, in this country, every where the same, are so many confirmations, that the ancient Britons were the first colonists of the British Island. (*r*)

The British *Selgovæ* are the people, who inhabited Annandale, Nithsdale, Eskdale, with the eastern part of Galloway, as far as the Dee, which was their western limit, while they had the Solway frith, for their southern boundary. (*s*)

(*n*) Stat. Acco. xiv. 411.

(*o*) Ib. ii. 297.

(*p*) Jameson's Mineralogy of Dumfries-shire.

(*q*) See Caledonia, 1. 72—76, for specifications of those stone monuments. For the antiquities of the British tribes, see Caledonia, B. 1. ch. xi.

(*r*) On those topics, see the same book, ch. i. and throughout.

(*s*) Ptolomy, and Richard, as quoted in Caledonia, B. 1. ch. ii.

At the great epoch of the Roman invasion, under Agricola, in 80 A.D., the Selgovæ had several towns, and many fortlets, which they defended with characteristic valour, against the Roman discipline. (*t*)

The next antiquarian objects, which are altogether worthy of a reasonable curiosity, are the Roman roads, and Roman encampments; the Roman stations, as we see them opposed to the Selgovæ fortlets, the Roman armour, and their utensils, which are even now turned up, from the soil below, by the plough, and the spade. (*u*)

When the Romans, at length, receded, from their several positions, in the British Island, they probably left those descendants of the aboriginal Britons, improved, in their habits, and converted, from the practice of hunting, to a desire of settlement. They, naturally, on that memorable occasion, established a government, for themselves, according to the maxims of their British progenitors, which inculcated independence, as the only good of a free people. It is apparent, however, from every intimation of the North British annals, that the vast peninsula, which is formed, by the Solway, the Irish sea, and the Clyde, was inhabited, by the British dependants of the Selgovæ, the Novanti, and the Damnii, who were seldom at rest, among themselves, owing to their personal habits; or disengaged from disputes with their neighbours, arising from their independent principles. It was very seldom, indeed, that the British tribes, wheresoever settled, ever united, in repelling the invasion, and the waste of strangers. The known coasts of the Irish sea, and the obvious shores of the Clyde, were overrun, in 870 A.D. by the Danish Vikinger, who roved, in the ocean; and sought for plunder, in every clime. The same adventurers, sallying out from Northumberland, in 875 A.D. wasted Galloway, and overran Strath-Clyde, a kindred country. The Northumbrian Saxons having thus invaded the peninsula, retained the ascendency, which their superiority of character, for enterprize, and union, more than their greatness of numbers, had given them, during the two subsequent centuries. The Saxon plantation had always been inconsiderable, in that peninsula, and the Saxon authority became extinct, at the end of the eighth century, when that peninsula had not yet acquired the appropriate name of Galloway (*x*), which of old included Dumfries-shire. (*y*)

(*t*) Caledonia, I. ch. iii.

(*u*) For the Roman works, roads, stations, and other antiquities, in Dumfries-shire, see Caledonia, i. pp. 105. 120-1. 133. 140. 151-4.

(*x*) Bede, who ceased to study, and to write, in 735 A.D., did not know the peninsula, by the name of Galloway.

(*y*) The Bern MS. *Leges Scotie:* De pace Domini Regis fracta.

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The loss of the Saxon authority thus incited the settlement of a new colony, from Ireland, within those ample limits. At the end of the eighth century, the Cruithne of Erin emigrated to this ill-settled region: They were followed, by fresh swarms, from the Irish hive, during the ninth, and tenth centuries, while the Danish *sea-kings* insulted, and oppressed the sacred isle. And, the Cruithne were joined, in their new settlements, by the kindred Scots of Kintire, during the distractions of *this appropriate cradle of the Scoto-Irish kings.* It is more than probable, that the Irish *Cruithne*, who thus colonized the ancient country of the *Selgovæ*, and *Novantes*, communicated to the Irish colonists the name of *Picts;* as we see it, in the chronicles of the eleventh, and twelfth centuries. They were thus denominated Cruithne, in their native isle; *Cruithneach*, in the Irish speech, signifying *Picts*, or painted: and it was as natural, for those Irish settlers, to call themselves, and to be called by others, by the translated name of *Picts*, as it was easy, for ignorant chroniclers, to transfer to those Gaelic colonists, from Ireland, and Kintire, the well-known name of the genuine *Picts* of Scotland. (*z*)

It is curious to remark how much the names of places, within the peninsula, correspond with the history of every people, who ever colonized, within its antient limits. In Dumfries, in Kirkcudbright, in Wigton, and in Ayr, the appellations of rivers, and rivulets, are chiefly British, the language of the original settlers. (*a*) The names of the mountains, headlands, and of other places, are not unfrequently significant in the British. (*b*) The paucity of Anglo-Saxon names, in Dumfries-shire, exclusive of the pure English appellations of modern times, prove what has been already intimated, that the Saxons never settled, within Galloway, in any numerous bodies, for any length of years; so as to impose their own names on their several settlements. (*c*) In the long effluxion of three centuries, the Irish settlers completely occupied the ample extent of the peninsula; and mingling, in every place, with the enfeebled Britons, whose speech they understood; and amalgamating with the still fewer Saxons, whose language they rejected, as

(*z*) See Caledonia, 1. Bk. iii. ch. v.

(*a*) In Dumfries, there are the Annan, the Nith, the Esk, the Ewis, the Evan, the Ae, the Eden; and so of others.

(*b*) In Dumfries, there are of the British language; *Cathur*-hill, *Pen*-agual-hills, *Pen*-hill, *Pen*-law, *Pen*-pont, *Caer*-laverock, *Keir*, *Aber*-toc; and so, of others.

(*c*) In Dumfries, along the Solway, we may frequently find the old Saxon words; *Holm*, *Cleugh*, *Hope*, *By*, *Shaw*, *Shiel*, *Rig*, *Thwait*, or *Thet*. On the Locher water, which was formerly covered with wood, may be traced the Saxon, *Walt*, or *Wealt*, a forest, in House-*wald*, Ruth-*wald*, Tin-*wald*, Torthor-*wald;* and so of others.

 unintelligible;

unintelligible; the Scoto-Irish imposed their names on many places, which still remain on the county maps, and evince the numbers of the colonists much more satisfactorily, than the uncertain notices of ill-informed annalists. (*d*) From those intimations, we may now perceive, how the settlement, and speech, of the aboriginal inhabitants of a country may be regarded, as their most instructive antiquities.

It is, perhaps, more difficult to settle, with equal precision, the several epochs, at which the Saxon settlers sat down, in Dumfries-shire, among the Scoto-Irish. We have already seen, that a few Saxons must have settled, in this district, among the British Selgovæ, during the seventh, and eighth centuries, while the Northumberland government remained unbroken, by anarchy. The topography, as we see it on the maps, evinces the fact. But, the most extensive, and permanent colonization in Dumfries-shire, took place, in a subsequent age, after the Danes became amalgamated, with the Saxon people, in the northern districts of South Britain.

When we survey the names of places, from the Solway to the Clyde, we see a considerable mixture of Danish words, in the Saxon topography. As we proceed through Galloway, and Ayr-shire, to the Clyde, we perceive the number of Danish words to decrease, and the Saxon to increase, in numbers, and in purity; but, as we pass through Cunningham to Renfrew, we see nothing of a Danish commixture, in the localities of the country. (*e*) This survey, then, evinces, that the chief influx of Saxons into Clydesdale, Renfrew, and Ayr, must have passed through Tiverdale, and Lothian, rather than through Dumfries, and Galloway.

The decline of the Northumbrian authority, as we have already seen, at the end of the eighth century, must have stopped the settlements of the Saxons among the Romanized Britons, in the south-west of Scotland. Then it was, that the Irish poured into Galloway; and spread rapidly over the south-western districts. Nithsdale, the western district of Dumfries, soon became filled with the Scoto-Irish settlers. (*f*) A few of those Celtic colonists penetrated

(*d*) See Bleau's Atlas Scotiæ, No. 13—23.

(*e*) See Pont's Maps, in Glacie, No. 11 to 20, and in No. 23 to 27; and inspect, also, the modern county maps.

(*f*) During the reign of David I., we see, that Nithsdale still remained in possession of Dunegal of *Stranith*, a Scoto-Irish chief; and was even then inhabited by a Scoto-Irish people, who long enjoyed their own laws. David II. granted to Donald Edgear the *captainship* of the clan Macgowan. Robertson's Index, 39. The Edgears were settled, about Sanquhar, in Nithsdale. Robert III. granted a confirmation of a charter, by John Lauchlanson, the laird of Durydaroch, in Nithsdale, to Duncan Dalrympil of the office of *Toschiadaroch*, in Nithsdale. Ib. 146. This office,

trated into Annandale, Eskdale, and even into Cumberland, and Westmoreland. From the facility, with which the Scoto-Irish settled among the Britons, we may infer, that it was only a very thin settlement of Saxons, which had preceded them in Dumfries-shire.

It was subsequent to the Scoto-Irish settlement, in Dumfries-shire, that the most considerable Gothic colonization of it took place, when the Northumbrians had become amalgamated with the Danes. Two considerations will confirm this intimation of history: 1. Several names of places, in this shire, were obviously formed, by grafting Saxon and Danish words, upon the previous epithets of the Scoto-Irish settlers (*g*): 2. The Gothic topography of Dumfries-shire, as it consists of an amalgamation of Saxon, and Danish, like that of the northern shires of England, must necessarily have taken place, after the amalgamation of the Northumbrians, and Danes, during the ninth and tenth centuries. Add to this consideration, that the dominion, which the Scotish kings obtained over Cumberland, in 945 A. D., must have facilitated the introduction of the Gothic settlers, from that country into Dumfries-shire, where they finally preponderated, after the fall of the Celtic government, with the demise of Malcolm Cranmore. (*h*)

But, a considerable emigration of the Britons of the Strathclyde kingdom, who were pressed on all sides, setting off, to join their countrymen in Wales, were attacked, when their leader was slain, at Lochmaban, in 890. A. D. It must have been the Saxon settlers, who thus were ignorant of the policy of erecting a golden bridge, for a retiring foe, and while theirs opposed the retreat of the Britons, from their ancient settlements, on the Annan, the Tweed, and the Clyde. Of this conflict, there are still traces in the

office, among the Scoto-Irish people, existed in Argyle till late times. Saint Blaan flourished, in the eleventh century. When a church was dedicated to him here, it was called *Kil*-blane: This fact evinces, that the Scoto-Irish speech was then the common language, in this country.

(*g*) Such as, Glen-*cleugh*, Glen-*holm*, Carrie-*cleugh*, Pol-*dean*, Loch-*fell*, Craig-*fell*, Corrie-*law*, Drum-law-*rig*: Here are a number of Saxo-Danish words added, in the nature of pleonasms, to Scoto-Irish epithets, which already described, sufficiently, the thing signified; the Celtic *Glen*, and *Corrie*, signifying as much as the Gothic *Cleugh*.

(*h*) The grant of Annandale, by David I. to Robert de Brus, must have promoted the introduction, during that reign, of Anglo-Norman settlers, who followed the fortunes of that powerful baron. Their footsteps may still be traced. They held their lands under him, and his successors, by various forms of tenure; and some of them were even distinguished, by the name of *English*. Robert I. granted to Ade Barbitonsoris, the toft in Moffat, with the two bovates of land adjacent, "que quondam Willielmus *dictus Ingles* ad firmam tenuit de domino vallis Annandiæ avo nostro." Great Seal Reg. Rob. i. 37.

topography

topography of Dumfries-shire, which confirm both the tradition, and history. (*i*)

In discussing such topographical investigations, it ought constantly to be remarked, that the great influx of English, who then spoke Saxon, Anglo-Normans, and Flemings, under David I. and his two grandsons, Malcolm, and William, who themselves spoke Saxon, must necessarily have had the greatest effect, in changing the names of places, in Scotland; as they mostly all received, from those sovereigns, grants of lands, and generally gave new names to their Scotish estates. The several maps of the shires of Scotland are the best evidence of the truth of this reasoning.

The modern antiquities, consisting of castles, towers, and churches, will be mentioned as we proceed. There is, however, a sculptured obelisk, in Ruthwell church-yard, which, as it is an undoubted remain of the Gothic people, merits particular notice. This remarkable monument was already broken into three parts, before Gordon inspected it. (*j*) "It is in form," he says, "like Egyptian obelisks at Rome. Its sculptures show, that it was erected by zealous Christians, and its ruined inscriptions evince, that it was inscribed by Danish hands." (*k*) And, it cannot be older, if so old, as the ninth century, though tradition is silent about the time, and the cause, of its erection. (*l*) *The Cross of Merkland*, which stands on the east side of Kirtlewater, a little north of Woodhouse-tower, is a more modern monument, and of which tradition talks, without certainty. It is a lofty pillar, with sculptures, which, however, do not settle when, and on what occasion, it was here erected, or called the Cross of *Merkland*. (*m*) Pennant, in his progress northward, from Ruthwell, passed a square inclosure of the size of half an

(*i*) The minister of Lochmaban says, that there are many tumuli, in that part of the country, and particularly, one of much larger size, which is called Rockhall moat, and which is a beautiful earthen tumulus of a conical shape. Stat. Acco. vii. 241. Such are the traces, which tend to confirm the truth, both of that emigration, and of this conflict.

(*j*) See his Itinerarium Septent. p. 161.

(*k*) Ib. pl. 57 and 58.

(*l*) Pennant's Tour, iii. 85-6.

(*m*) Stat. Acco. xiii. 273-4. Yet, the minister of Kirkpatrick Fleming assures us that, it is reported to have been erected upon the spot, where the master of Maxwell, the acting warden of the marches, was assassinated, by one of his own men, after he had defeated the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, upon their predatory invasion of Scotland, in 1483. Id. But, the arms inscribed of *four flower-de-lis* are not the armorial bearings of the Maxwells. See Nisbet's Heraldry. Garrioch says, "that this cross, which is called the cross of *Woodhouse*, "was erected on the death of Lord Crossby, who was there slain." See MS. Macfarlan, Advocates' Library.

acre,

acre, which was moated round: Of old, this was *a place of refuge*, wherein, whoever entered was perfectly secure. (*n*) The same curious tourist takes notice, also, of an ancient custom, which is now obsolete, but not forgotten: At an yearly fair, which was held, at the confluence of White, and Black Esk, a kind of imperfect marriage used to take place, by *hand-fisting*, or the joining of hands: and having cohabited till the next fair, they either wedded, or separated. Pennant attributes this practice of *hand-fisting*, not to the coarse, and lawless manners of the borderers, but to *the want of clergy*, without considering, that a clergy were much more numerous, formerly, than they are at present.

On an interleaf of Armstrong's Maps of Scotland, there are stated in MS. regarding *the antiquities* of Dumfries-shire: 1. Lincludon College, on the Nith, two miles from Dumfries town; 2. Drumlanrig House, on the Nith; 3. Hoddam Castle, on the Annan; 4. Morton Castle, on the Nith; 5. Sanquhar Castle; 6. Close-burn Castle, 12 miles north of Dumfries; 7. Hempsfield Castle; 8. Caerlaverock Castle, on the coast: These castles are probably all ruinous, unless it be Drumlanrig Castle, which now belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry. Of *scenes*, and *situations*, the same annotator states Cowhall Tower, as containing a *view* from it of all Nithsdale.

§ v. *Of its Establishment as a Shire.*] The origin of such an establishment, here, is extremely obscure. The late prevalence of a Gaelic people, in this district, who abhorred such an officer, as a sheriff, seems to be the cause of that obscurity. At the accession of David I., in 1124, the several divisions, within the ample bounds of this district, seem to have existed, under the Celtic form of a *chieftaincy*, rather than the Anglo-Norman polity of a sheriffdom. (*o*) If we literally understand the before-mentioned charter of William, we are bound to believe, that a sheriff existed here, during the life of Joceline, who died, in 1199. During the reign of William, the Scotish king possessed a castle, at Dumfries, which was even then called *Vetus castellum*, though it appears not, whether it were governed, by a constable, a bailiff, a sheriff, or by whatever officer; though the sheriff was, probably, the *castellan*. Yet, is

(*n*) Tour iii. p.95.

(*o*) See David I., grant of Annandale to Robert de Brus. In various charters, during the twelfth century, the towns, parishes, and other places, are described, as lying in Stranith, in Annandale, and in Eskdale; but, never in the sheriffdom of Dumfries. Chart. Glasgow. In a charter, however, of William, the Lion, who demised, in 1212; enforcing the payment of tithes to Joceline, the bishop of Glasgow, the King addressed it to his justiciaries, *Sheriff*, and all other his ministers and bailiffs. Id. Yet, these may have been words of form, rather than intimations of fact.

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it pretty certain, that Dumfries existed, under the regimen of a sheriffdom, at the lamented demise of Alexander III. It was certainly a shire, in the wretched year 1296, as we know, from the transactions of Edward I., in North-Britain; while Dumfries-shire included within its ample limits, the whole stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the west, with the debateable ground, as far as the Esk, on the east. (*p*) The true epoch of certainty, on this interesting topick is the year 1305, when Edward I., by his ordinance, for the government of Scotland, recognized Dumfries, as a sheriffdom; and when he appointed Richard Syward to be his sheriff of Dumfries-shire. (*q*)

From that epoch, Dumfries continued a sheriffdom; but it is not easy to trace the series of its sheriffs, till the office became hereditary, in the reign of Robert II.: Yet, those intimations must be confined pretty much to *Nithsdale*. A very different polity prevailed, in Annandale, from the epoch of record. By David I., grant to Robert de Brus of the *jus gladii*, the law of the sword, was given to him, within the whole bounds of Annandale. When such a jurisdiction was conferred, by such a sovereign, as David I., we may suppose, that he thought a strong government was necessary, for the just rule of a very mixed people. When William, the lion, however, confirmed his grandfather's grant to Robert de Brus, he reserved to himself *the pleas of the crown;* and thereby limited the jurisdiction of the baron. The power both of the king, and of the lord, within Annandale, continued, under the charter of William, till the accession of Robert de Brus, when the authority of both were conjoined in one person.

Meantime, Eskdale was held, by several proprietors, with baronial jurisdictions of various kinds, throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when the Celtic customs, gradually, gave way to feudal privileges (*r*).

The accession of Bruce to the crown, for which his grandfather had, in vain, competed, forms an epoch in the history of jurisdictions, as well as in the annals of the kingdom. While the crown was fought for, throughout the succession war, the town, and castle, and country of Nithsdale, as they were of great importance to the English government, were as often placed in the

(*p*) Prynne, iii. 652—663. On that occasion, Edward I. addressed his precepts to his sheriff of Dumfries. Rymer, ii. 723-27.; Rot. Scotiæ, i. 24-5. 30. He had, at the same time, a *bailiff*, at Dumfries, to whom Edward I. addressed a writ, commanding him "to cause the bishop of Man to appear before the King, at Berwick." Prynne, iii. 668. Yet, this seems to have been more properly the sheriff's duty.

(*q*) Ryley's Placita, 505. After Bruce put Cumyn to death, at Dumfries, he is said to have imprisoned Edward's sheriff. Border Hist. 227.

(*r*) During that long period, the abbots of Melros enjoyed an ample jurisdiction over their extensive domains, in upper Eskdale, under their regality of Melros.

charge

charge of a keeper, as under the more peaceful rule of a sheriff. (*s*) When Robert I. conferred Annandale, and other estates, within Dumfries-shire, on his nephew, Thomas Randolph, it is doubtful, whether he made him sheriff of Dumfries. It is, however, certain, that John earl of Murray, the successor of Randolph, was, by David II., made *commendator* of the sheriffdom of Dumfries. (*t*) Whatever this office were, the earl of Murray probably held it, throughout his life, during an age, when rights were readily assumed, but very tardily laid down.

We are now arrived, in our progress, at the epoch, when the sheriffship of this great district became hereditary. When Sir William Douglas, the natural son of Archibald, lord of Galloway, by marrying the lady Giles, the daughter of Robert II., acquired with her the lordship of Nithsdale, with *the office of sheriff of Dumfries.* (*u*) The lord of Lithsdale was killed, at Dantzic, in 1390, when he left, Giles, his only daughter, and heir, who was called, in the encomiastick language of a simple age, *the fair maid* of Nithsdale: This distinguished lady, and efficient sheriff, married Henry Sinclair, the Earl of Orkney; and by him left a son, William, Earl of Orkney, who inherited Nithsdale, and the sheriffship of Dumfries. (*v*) But, he was induced, in August, 1455, to resign both to James II., for the Earldom of Cathness. (*w*)

The sheriffdom of Dumfries was soon transferred to other hands. James II. seems to have conferred it on Sir Robert Chrichton of Sanquhar. (*x*) His son, Robert, obtained, in 1464, from James III., a confirmation of the office

(*s*) On the 12th of June, 1334, Edward Baliol transferred to Edward III. all the rights, which he could claim to the town, castle, and sheriffdom of Dumfries. Rym. iv. 616. Edward immediately appointed Peter Tilliol to be the sheriff of Dumfries, and the keeper of the king's castle, in that town. Ib. 617. In 1347, Edward nominated William de Dacres sheriff of Dumfries. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 686. He soon after committed the sheriffdom of Dumfries to Adamar de Atheles. Ib. 706.

(*t*) Robertson's Index, 57. If this notice be correct, this *commendatorship*, which was, probably, intended, to convey the *profits*, rather than the power, such a grant may be deemed very uncommon.

(*u*) Godscroft, 109.; Hay's Vindication, 23.

(*v*) Id.; the Adl. Sutherland case, 45. (*w*) Id.

(*x*) Crawf. MS. Notes, 522. Robert Crichton "Vicecomes de Nithsdale," was appointed one of the conservators of the truce with England, which was agreed on, at Coventry, on the 11th June, 1457. Rym. xi. 397. In 1459, he was again called sheriff of Nithsdale, when he was appointed one of the conservators of the truce, which was then made, at Newcastle. Ib. 434. His successors were, uniformly, designated sheriffs of Dumfries, which, in that age, meant the same, as sheriff of Nithsdale; Dumfries being the shire town, and Nithsdale the district of his

office of sheriff of Dumfries; and in 1468, he acquired a grant of the office of *coroner of Nithsdale*. (*y*) This family enjoyed those two offices of sheriff, and coroner of Nithsdale, during two centuries of distraction, which, naturally, arose, from a feeble government. (*z*) In June, 1497, William Douglas of Drumlanrig obtained, from the King, an exemption for himself, his household, and tenants, from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Dumfries; because the lords of the Privy Council knew, there was a deadly enmity, between the sheriff and him. (*a*)

The restoration saw those two offices pass into a family, which rose by most rapid strides to the highest rank. William, lord Drumlanrig, the eldest son of James, Earl of Queensberry, acquired them, from the Earl of Dumfries, by whatever means; and they were confirmed to him, by several charters, in 1664, and in 1667. (*b*) These two offices of sheriff, and of coroner, continued, in this family, with other local jurisdictions, which were annexed to them, by every mode of acquirement, till the final abolition of all hereditary jurisdictions. (*c*)

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jurisdiction. The sheriffdom of Dumfries, indeed, comprehended Annandale, and Nithsdale, with the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; but the local jurisdiction of these several districts restrained the authority of the sheriff of Dumfries almost entirely to Nithsdale. Garioch, giving an account of Dumfries-shire, in 1723, remarked, "Nithsdale is joined with Annandale, in the election of members to parliament; but, the jurisdictions are separate; Annandale being a stewartry, has its own jurisdiction, and Nithsdale is a sheriffdom, which has the Duke of Queensberry, for its heritable sheriff." Macfarlane's MS. Col. Advocates' Library.

(*y*) Douglas's Peer. 189.: But, this grant of James III. did not comprehend Annandale, and Eskdale.

(*z*) Sir Robert Crichton, the sheriff, obtained the title of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, in 1487-8; and his descendant was created Earl of Dumfries, in 1033. Robert, Lord Crichton, was sheriff of Dumfries, in 1505 and 1506, when we see him execute the king's writs, within Eskdale. Acta Parl. ii. 259—265. The two offices of sheriff, and coroner, continued to be hereditary, in this family. Inquis. Speciales, 103.; and they were confirmed to William, the first Earl of Dumfries, in 1640, by Charles I. Dougl. Peer. 200.

(*a*) Privy Seal Regr. i. 22.

(*b*) Dougl. Peer. 565. William lord Drumlanrig, succeeded his father, as Earl of Queensberry, in 1671; and was created Marquis, in 1682, and Duke of Queensberry, in 1684: When he died, in 1695, he was succeeded, by his son, James, who was served heir not only to his father's estates, but to the hereditary offices of sheriff, and coroner of Dumfries-shire. Inquisit. Spec. 344. In 1681, Earl William obtained an act of Parliament, for annexing his lands of Polvadock, Craigmuy, and Airds, lying in Kirkcudbright stewartry, to the shire of Dumfries. Acta Parl. viii. 248. In 1672, the Duke of Buccleugh's lands, lying in Eskdale, within Dumfries-shire, were, by act of Parliament, annexed to the sheriffdom of Roxburgh. But all these were restored to Dumfries-shire, in 1747.

(*c*) In 1747, Charles, Duke of Queensberry, claimed for the sheriffship 6,000*l.*; and for his other jurisdictions 8,500*l.*: He was allowed, for the sheriffship 5,000*l.* and for his other jurisdictions

It is now proper to recur to the great border district of Annandale, which merged in the crown, with the accession of Bruce. This munificent prince conferred that ancient property of his respectable family on his nephew, Randolph, Earl of Murray, who had merited any favour, by his services. On that occasion, perhaps, Annandale became a stewartry, if it did not exist before, under such a regimen (*d*): And, Annandale continued *a stewartry*, from those early times, till the final abolition of such jurisdictions, by parliamentary power. When Edward III., by his artifice, as well as by his arms, obtained possession of this district, he appointed a stewart, for the country, and a constable for the castle of Lochmaban. (*e*) When John, Earl of Murray, fell in 1346, the lordship of Annandale passed to his sister Black Agnes, the celebrated daughter of the first earl, the wife of Patrick, Earl of March. Their son, Earl George, by his impolicy, and rebellion, in 1400, lost this noble inheritance, when it passed, as a penalty for both, to his rival, Archibald, Earl of Douglas. This potent lord of Annandale, in 1409, conferred the office of steward on Sir Herbert, the eldest son of Sir Robert Maxwell of Caerlaverock. This grant was confirmed, in the same year, by Robert, the Regent, Duke of Albany (*f*): And thenceforth, the stewartship

tions 1621*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; a sum, which evinces that the Court of Session deemed his local jurisdictions more vexatious to the people, than profitable to the proprietor. In former times, there appears to have been attached to the sheriff's court of Dumfries an officer, who was called *Demster*, or *Domester*, whose duty it was to proclaim the sheriffs' judgements in court. Acta Parl. ii. 94. *Demster-toun*, in Dunscore parish, may have derived its name, from the residence of such an officer. The highest, as well as the lowest courts, in Scotland, had their Demsters. Acta Parl.

(*d*) Robertson's Index, 9.:—Adam de Corrie, "*tunc Senescallus* Vallis Annandiæ," witnessed a charter of Thomas Randolph, the earl of Murray, and lord of Annandale, and of Man, to his nephew William de Murray, of the lands of Cumlongan, and Rywell, [Ruthwell]. Charter, in my library.

(*e*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 263-4. In addition, he appointed a *chancellor* for Lochmaban, and Annandale. Ib. In Nicholson's Border Laws, may be seen, "The order to be observed, in the Stewart Court of Annandale," which sat every Saturday, in the tolbooth of Lochmaban. The stewart, who had a *chancellary*, held pleas of the crown, as well as pleas, real and personal.

(*f*) Douglas's Peerage, 517. Sir Herbert's grandson, of the same favourite name, obtained from James II. a confirmation of the stewartship of Annandale. His accounts, as stewart of Annandale, still remain in the Exchequer. Carmichael's Tracts, 23. In 1508, John Lord Maxwell, the heritable stewart of Annandale, was in arrear to the King no less than 3745*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, upon his account, and being unable to pay that sum, he obtained from the King, on 15th July, 1508, a remission of the whole, on engaging to pay a composition of 1000*l.* Privy Seal Regr. iv. 21. He paid this composition to the King's treasurer, on the 7th of March, 1508-9. Treasurer's Accounts.

of Annandale remained, hereditarily, for 250 years, in the powerful family of Maxwell. (*g*)

At the middle of the seventeeth century this stewartry passed, from the Earl of Nithsdale, to the Viscount of Stormont. (*h*) Yet, it soon after was transferred, on whatever consideration, to James, Earl of Annandale, whose family retained this stewartry, till the happy epoch of the general abolition. (*i*) Connected with the stewartry, Annandale was the constabulary of Lochmaban castle, the pride, and the safeguard of the Bruces, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It became a royal fortress, on the accession of Bruce to the contested throne, when it was entrusted to a constable. As it was the principal strength of Annandale, at no great distance, from a litigated border, it became an object of great importance, throughout the succession wars, and even in the subsequent conflicts, between two jealous nations, as low down as the union of the crowns, on the head of James VI.

Eskdale, and Ewisdale, which were enjoyed, by several proprietors, with baronial jurisdiction, during the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, were acquired, in a great measure, by the Douglases, during the reigns of Robert I., and his feeble son, David II., with ample jurisdiction, which were formed into the regality of Eskdale. (*k*) The lordship of Eskdale remained in the all-grasping hands of the Douglases, till their forfeiture, in 1455. This lordship,

(*g*) In March, 471-2, a cause was heard, in Parliament, between Simon Carruthers against John, the master of Maxwell, and *stewart* of Annandale, for disturbing Carruthers, in holding his *baronial* court of Hallethes. Acta Auditorum, 22. We may, in this parliamentary proceeding, observe the stewart court of Annandale interfering with a baronial court, as an inferior jurisdiction. The *stewartry* of Annandale, the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright, and the *sheriffdom* of Dumfries, were recognized, by an ordinance of Parliament, in December, 1504. Acta Parl. ii. 256. Robert, the successor of John, Lord Maxwell, obtained from James V., in 1526, and in 1537, confirmations of his stewartship of Annandale. Privy Seal Regr. vi. 5.: Douglas's Peer. 518. In 1550, Lord Robert was served heir to his father Robert, in that office. Inquis. Specialis, 3. In 1619, Lord Robert was served heir to his brother, John, in the same stewartship. Ib. 102. Robert was created Earl of Nithsdale, in 1620.

(*h*) Inquis. Spec. 259.

(*i*) Acta Parl. vii. 442.; Inquis. Spec. 304. The Marquis of Annandale claimed, in 1747, for this stewartry 4000*l.*; and for the regality of Moffat 6000*l.*; and for the constabulary of Lochmaban castle 1000*l.*: Yet, for all those offices, which had been accumulated, with so much care, and such envy, the Marquis was allowed only 3000*l.*: Of which 2200*l.* was for the stewartry of Annandale, and 800*l.* for the regality of Moffat; for the constabulary of Lochmaban he was allowed nothing.

(*k*) In 1407, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, conferred on his son-in-law, Sir Simon Glendonwyn, and his heirs, the office of baillie of the regality of Eskdale: Sir Simon's son, of the same name, enjoyed this office, during the reign of James II. Dougl. Baronage, 235.

and

and that regality, were acquired by the Maxwell family, who held both throughout, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (*l*) In 1610, John, Lord Maxwell, erected the town of Langholm into a baronial burgh, whence the jurisdiction of Eskdale was sometimes called the regality of Langholm. After this regality was possessed by the family of Buccleugh, it was enlarged, by the annexation of what had belonged, in upper Eskdale, to the monks of Melrose. (*m*) In 1747, the Duke of Buccleugh was compensated, for all this jurisdiction, by the payment of 1400*l.* sterling.

In addition to those extensive jurisdictions, there existed, in various parts of this ample shire, other authorities of a more baronial kind, and of less power. (*n*) Those various, and clashing jurisdictions seem all to have arisen, after the conclusion of the Scoto-Saxon period; and during the long, and degrading anarchy, which was the natural result of the succession war: They continued to distract the sheriffdom, and to distress the people, till their encreasing abuses enforced an unwilling government, to abolish them, by giving compensation to the proprietors, for their profits, and resuming

(*l*) During the latter half of the seventeenth century, however, there appears to have been a competition, between the families of Nithsdale, and Buccleugh, for the right of that regality, and the barony of Langholm. Inquis. Spec. 212. 242. 266. 346. 350. The Scots maintained their possession.

(*m*) In 1676, Sir Francis Scot of Thirlstane was served heir to his father Patrick, in the estates and regality, which formerly belonged to the monks of Melrose, and were then known, by the name of the regality of Langholm, or Eskdale. Inquis Spec. 280.

(*n*) The Carliles of Torthorwald had a baronial jurisdiction, to which the Murrays of Cockpool succeeded, before the year 1509. There were other such jurisdictions of old, in Annandale, but, they were all absorbed, long before the general abolition, in the greater authorities. In Nithsdale, the Maxwell family had a baronial jurisdiction over all their estates, in this country, which seems to have fallen with William, Earl of Nithsdale, in 1716. The monks of Holywood had a baronial jurisdiction over their own estates, which, upon the decline of the ecclesiastical influence, was executed, by the Maxwells, as their baillies. This office was hereditary in that family; and William Maxwell, the son of the last earl, claimed in 1747, for that office, 1300*l.*, but he was allowed nothing. Inquis. Special. 25. 102. 266. 346. The Douglases of Drumlanrig, as hath been already intimated, collected, and conjoined many estates, in every part of this extensive shire, into one regality, with ample powers, of a free chapel and chancery, "*libera capella et cancellaria;*" and this was called the regality of Dalgarno. Inquis. Spec. 89. 344. 286. 353. This family, also acquired, in Nithsdale, the estate, and bailliery of Porterston, which continued a separate jurisdiction till the final abolition: It is remarkable, that the Duke of Queensberry, who was to be compensated, for all these jurisdictions, claimed for each authority what shows his estimate of the value of each; for the regality of Dalgarno, he claimed 8000*l.*, but he was only allowed 1621*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; for the sheriffship of Dumfries, he claimed 6000*l.*, and he was allowed 5000*l.*; for the bailliery of Porterston he claimed 500*l.*, but he was allowed nothing. MS. Report.

into

into the royal hands those privileges, which they had abused. The king now appointed his own sheriffs, from the faculty of law, whose constitutional power extended throughout every district of Dumfries-shire. (*o*)

Notwithstanding this appointment, and those abolitions, the corporate rights, and municipal officers of Dumfries, and Annan, of Lochmaban, and Sanquhar, remained in full force, for the common benefit. There continued, also, another jurisdiction, which, as it was ecclesiastical, was called the commissariat of Dumfries-shire, which formed a considerable part of the bishoprick of Glasgow; and this commissariat takes cognizance of the affairs, and the effects of the deceased; it even holds plea of civil causes to the amount of 40*l.* Scots, or 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling: Yet, has this petty jurisdiction, in civil causes, been lately superseded, by the appointment of district courts, by the king's justices, for the speedy decision of inconsiderable disputes (*p*): Such, then, are the various measures, which have been adopted, within every shire, for repressing wrong, and distributing right.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] The most early history of every people is the most interesting; as far as it illustrates the settlement of the aborigines; as it traces their progress; and as it exhibits the consummation of their efforts: We have already perceived, under the head of Antiquities, the British Selgovæ to have been the earliest people, here, at least at the early epoch of Christ. We have seen them intruded upon, by a few of the Saxons, from Northumberland. We have observed their country colonized, by successive migrations of Cruithne, from Ireland. And, at the beginning of the twelfth century, we have beheld numerous families of Anglo-Normans settle among those various people. From a review of those notices, it is quite apparent, that this fine district was still inhabited, at that great epoch, by a Celtic people, who were governed, by a Celtic policy; as Scotland then was Celtic, and long thus continued.

The demise, and the testament of Edgar, transferred to David, his youngest brother, in 1107, the southern, and, perhaps, the best districts of his kingdom: We may, indeed, infer, from the evidence of record, that the whole country, under the name of *Cumbria*, and lying between England, and Scotland, was thus transferred to David, in sovereignty. (*q*)

To

(*o*) Mr. William Kirkpatrick of a respectable family, in Dumfries-shire, was appointed the first sheriff, under the new regimen, with a salary of 200*l.* a year.

(*p*) Under 35 Geo. 3. ch. 123.

(*q*) The *Inquisitio Davidis*, in Dalrymple's Collections, No. 1., "In *Cumbria* itaque regione quadam inter Angliam et Scotiam sita." Scotland, we know, was, in that age, deemed to be the

To the affection of Henry I. the English king, David owed the quiet possession of that ample territory, and David's long residence at Henry's court, from whom he received an opulent wife, induced many Anglo-Norman barons, to follow his fortunes, which were thus favourable to him, and advantageous to them, by obtaining lands, that were inhabited by a rude people.

Soon after the return of William, the Lion, from his captivity, the judges of Galloway sat, at Dumfries; and decided, that whosoever were convicted, in Galloway, of breaking the king's peace, should forfeit, two score cows, and three bulls. There are two points in this decision, which are remarkable: The judges of Galloway sat, at Dumfries; 2. The penalty was inflicted, in cattle, and not in money. (*r*)

In the reign of David I., Dunegal, a Gaelic chief, possessed *Stranith*, which, in after times, was better known, by the Saxon name of Nithsdale; and he occupied Morton castle, as one of the seats of his power. (*s*) This eminent person, who is, scarcely, mentioned, by history, lived in the reign of David I., and two of his sons are witnesses of the charters of that munificent sovereign. (*t*) It is to that personage, genealogists trace up the descent of the celebrated Randolph, earl of Moray. The extensive property of Dunegal of Stranith appears to have been shared by his four sons. (*u*) But, the scanty records of that early age enable us, only, to trace the progeny, and estates of two, Randolph, and Duvenald. Randolph, the eldest son of Dunegal, possessed a large share of his father's lands; and as head of the family he was *superior* of the whole. (*v*) He married Bethoc, the heiress of some

the country, lying on the northern side of the Forth, and Clyde: So that Galloway, in its largest extent, together with the various *straths*, which afterwards formed Dumfries-shire, and Clydesdale, were essential parts of *Cumbria*, in the sense of this *Inquisitio Davidis*.

(*r*) The Bern MS. of the Leges Scotæ.

(*s*) Pennant's Tour, iii. 110.; Chart. Kelso, 344. For this ancient castle, see the Stat. Acco. x. 151.; and there is a delineation of it, in Grose's Antiq. i. 147-8.

(*t*) Radulph and Duvenald, the sons of Dunegal, witnessed several charters of David I., to the see of Glasgow. Chart. Glasgow, 15. 17. 19. 57. They also witnessed some charters of Malcom IV., to the same see; and a charter of that king to the monks of Paisley. Ib. 296.; Douglas's Peerage, 498.; Chart. Paisley, No. 8. In all the charters in which these two brothers appear together, Radulph is uniformly put before Duvenald, as being the oldest. Dunegal had other two sons, Duncan, and Gillespie, who also witnessed many charters.

(*u*) Douglas's Peer. 498.; where, besides Radulph and Duvenald, he has Duncan and Gillespie, who, he says, are designed as brothers of Radulph, in a grant to the monks of Kelso.

(*v*) His great grandson, the celebrated Sir Thomas Randolph, was designed lord of *Stranith*, before he obtained the earldom of Moray. Thomas Randolph "Dominus Vallis de Nith was one of the Proceres Scotiæ, in the parliament of St. Andrew's, in March, 1308-9." Introduct. to Goodal's Fordun. p. 69.

estates,

estates, in Teviotdale (*w*); and the descendants, from this marriage, assumed, in the thirteenth century, the surname of Randolph. Thomas Randolph of Stranith, who was sheriff of Roxburgh, in 1266, and chamberlain of Scotland, from 1269 to 1278, married Isabel, the eldest daughter of Robert Brus, the daughter of the earl of Carrick, the sister of Robert Brus, the restorer of the monarchy (*x*): and the son of this marriage was the celebrated Sir Thomas Randolph of Stranith, who obtained, from his uncle, the earldom of Moray, the lordship of Annandale, and other estates, for his eminent services: He died, when his abilities were the most wanted, during the king's minority. Duvenald, the youngest son of Dunegal of Stranith, appears to have obtained a considerable share of his father's extensive lands, in Nithsdale; which he transmitted to his son Edgar, who lived under William the Lion, and Alexander II. (*y*): The two leaders of the Galloway men, at the battle of the Standard, in 1138, were Ulgric, and *Duvenald*, who both fell, in the conflict: This was, probably, Duvenald, the son of Dungel, above mentioned. The progeny of Edgar, the son of Duvenald, assumed the surname of Edgar, in the thirteenth century; and their descendants continued to possess various lands, in Dumfries-shire, in the fourteenth century. (*z*)

(*w*) Bethoc inherited the lands of Bethocrule, and Bughechester, which is now called Buecastle, in Teviotdale. Randolph, the son of Dunegal, and his wife, Bethoc, granted to the monks of Jedburgh a carrucate of land, with common of pasture, in the vill of Rughechester; and this grant was confirmed, by William the Lion. The original charter was engraved, by the munificence of the Duke of Buccleugh. Radulph, the son of Dunegal, granted to the monks of Kelso some lands, near Dumfries-town; and this grant was confirmed, by William the Lion. Chart. Kelso, No. 11.

(*x*) *Stranith* has been converted into *Strathdon*, by the inadvertence of the peerage writers. Fordun characterises the above Thomas Randolph, as a man of great gentleness, and wisdom. L. x. c. 26. Randolph's seal has been engraved, by Astle, Pl. iii. No. 20.; whereof the legend was, — "Sigillum Thomæ Randolph."

(*y*) Edgar, the son of Duvenald of Stranith, granted to the monks of Kelso the church of Morton, in Stranith, with a carracute of land; and this grant was confirmed by William the Lion. Chart. Kelso, No. 344. and 401. Edgar also granted to the monks of Holyrood-house the church of Dalgarnock in the same district: and this grant was also confirmed by William the Lion. Dalrymp. Col. p. lxiii. Affrica, the daughter of Edgar, possessed the lands of Dunscore, in Nithsdale, during the reign of Alexander II.: Affrica granted to the monks of Melrose a fourth part of the territory of Dunscore: and this grant was confirmed, by a charter of Alexander II., in 1229. Chart. Melros, No. 103, 104, 105.

(*z*) During the reign of Robert Brus, Richard Edgar possessed the castle, and the half of the barony of Sancher, in Upper Nithsdale. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 27. Edgar also held the lands of Ellioc, in the same district, and the lands of Bartenonade, and of Lobri, of Slochan, of Glenabeukan, and part of the lands of Kilpatric, in the same shire, of all which he obtained charters, from Robert Brus. Robertson's Index, 12. 13. 21. He also obtained of the same king the barony of Kirkandrews. Ib. 27. Donald Edgar acquired from David II. the captainship of the clan MacGowan, in Nithsdale. Ib. 39.

On

There were other considerable families, who enjoyed lands, in Nithsdale, in ancient times. Sir John Cumin possessed the manors of Dalswinton, and Duncol [Duncow;] and, in 1250, this knight gave the monks of Melros a free passage, through his lands, to their estate, in Nithsdale. The progenitors of Lord Maxwell possessed Caerlaverock, in those boisterous ages, after sustaining many a siege.

On the accession of Bruce, new proprietors were given to Nithsdale. The forfeited lands of Cumin were given to different persons: Dalswinton was granted to Walter Steuart, the third son of Sir John Steuart of Jedworth; and Duncow was given to Robert Boyd. Under Robert II., Nithsdale obtained new superiors: William Douglas, the natural son of Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, marrying Giles, the daughter of that king, received with her a grant of Nithsdale. Of this marriage, there was, only, one daughter, Giles, who was known, in that simple age, by the name of *the fair maid* of Nithsdale; and she married Sir Henry Sinclair, the son, and successor, of Henry, the Earl of Orkney: She married, for her second husband, in 1418, Alexander Steuart, the son of James, who was the brother of Robert II.; and had obtained from Robert Bruce, the lands of Durrisdeer: She married her second husband, in order to connect the two families, which had been dissevered, by disputes. (*a*)

Meantime, the middle district of Dumfries-shire, from the lands of Dunegal, in Stranith, to the territories of Meschines, in Cumberland, was early granted, by David, to Robert de Brus; to be held by him, under the same tenure, as Meschines enjoyed his estate, under the English king. (*b*)

At the epoch of Domesday Book, 1086, Robert de Brus was an opulent

(*a*) Crawf. Hist. of the Steuarts, 18: The dispensation, for Giles Douglas's second marriage, is printed, in A. Steuart's Geneal. Hist. of the Stewarts, 449. William, Earl of Orkney, the son, and heir of her first marriage, resigned to James II., in 1455, his right to the lordship of Nithsdale. Hay's Vindic. 23.; Lord Hailes's Sutherland Case, 45.

(*b*) It has been doubted, by antiquarians, and genealogists, whether Robert de Brus acquired Annandale, by *marriage*, or by *grant*: and even Sir James Dalrymple questions, if there ever was such a grant: yet, here it is, from the original, in the British Museum: " C. Davidis regis Scotiæ Roberto de Brus *Estrahanent* [Straannan] totam terram a divisa Dunegal de *Stranit* usq ad divisam Rand. Meschina & ut illam teneat cum omnibus consuetudinibus quas Rand. Meschin unquam habuit in Cardivil & in terra sua de Cumberland illo die in quo unquam melioros & liberiores habuit. Teste Eustathis fil. Johannis, Hugo de Morvill, & Alan de Perci & Will. de Somerville, & Berengero de Engamo, Rand. de Scales, Willo de Morvill, Herui fil Warin, Edmund de Camer. apud Sconam."

This charter was confirmed, by William the Lion: — The King now reserved *the pleas of the Crown.*

baron, in Yorkshire. (2.) Robert de Brus was present, with Henry I., in a great council, at Nottingham, in 1109 (*c*): This second Robert, as a courtier of Henry I., was a frequent witness to his charters (*d*): And was a young man, in 1109; and was probably of the same age of Earl David, who was also a courtier of Henry: And hence the attachment, which was formed, between Robert de Brus, and Earl David, which long existed: These circumstances show, with sufficient clearness, the true causes of that very extensive grant, both of territory, and privileges, soon after the accession of David to the throne, in 1124. This eminent person, the progenitor of a race of kings, married Agnes, the daughter of Fowlke Pegnel, who brought him two sons, Adam, and Robert, and a daughter Agatha. (*e*) Though Robert de Bruce, the second, lived much with David I., he adhered, as his duty was, to Henry I., and he clung to Yorkshire, where he had large possessions; and whence he brought a great power against David I., at the battle of the Standard, in 1138. It was, on that occasion, before the battle began, that Brus remonstrated so firmly, and so eloquently, with the Scotish king, in opposition to his hostility against the northern shires. (*f*) And, he died, in 1141, an old, and very opulent man; and was buried, in the Abbey church of Gyseburn, which he had founded, with a liberal spirit. (*g*) At this epoch, his eldest son, Adam, took his English estates; and became the progenitor of the de Bruses of Skelton. (*h*)

(3.) At the same epoch, Robert de Brus, his second son, took *Annandale*, from the disposition of his father, with some manors in England. (*i*) Here, then, is the origin of the family of de Brus, in Scotland, in the person of the third Robert, baron of Annandale. (*j*) It was he, who entered into a composition, with Engelram, and Jocéline, the bishops of Glasgow, about the

(*c*) Dugd. Monast. ii. 845.

(*d*) Charleton's Hist. of Whitby, 52. 74-5.; Dugd. Monast. ii. 147-8.

(*e*) Agatha married Ralph, the son of Ribald of Middleham, in Yorkshire; and from her father she had, in free marriage, the manor of Ailewick, in Hertness.

(*f*) See his Speech, in Lord Haile's Ann. under 1138. A. D.

(*g*) Dugd. Monast. i. 498.; ii. 148.

(*h*) Adam de Brus died, in 1162. The Skelton family ended in female heirs, by the death of Peter de Brus of Skelton, without issue, in 1171.

(*i*) The father resigned to the third Robert de Brus, Annandale, to be held of the king of Scots; and he gave his second son the manor of Hert, with the territory of Hert-ness, in the bishopric of Durham, to be holden of his father, and his heirs; being baron of Skelton. Dugd. Baron. i. 448.

(*j*) In a charter to the monks of Melros, by David I., which must have been granted, before 1147, perhaps before 1141, there is, among other witnesses, Robert Brus, *meschin*, or what we now call *junior*, the younger, as relative to an elder Robert de Brus. Dipl. Scotiæ, pl. xiv.

churches

churches of Moffat, Kirkpatrick, Dryfesdale, Hodelm, and Castlemelc (*k*): The two bishops were too well acquainted with the civil, canon, and ecclesiastical law, not to argue, on that occasion, that when Earl David re-established the episcopate of Glasgow, by the *Inquisitio Davidis*, at least twenty years before the grant of Annandale, he had transferred those churches, with their appurtenances, to the diocese of Glasgow. (*l*) This Robert, the third, lived under David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, who confirmed this agreement, and, also, gave him a confirmation of David's grant of Annandale, between 1165, and 1174 A.D. (*m*) This eminent baron had for his wife, Euphemia, though it appears not of what family she was. And, he took under his protection the monks of Holm Cultram, with their men, and property. (*n*)

(4.) That liberal baron was succeeded, by his son, Robert, who was a witness to K. William's charter of confirmation; and who married Isabel, the king's natural daughter, in 1183. (*o*) The lord of Annandale gave to the monks of Gyseburn several churches in that district. (*p*) But, he did

(*k*) Chart. Glasgow.

(*l*) See that composition, in the Chartulary of Glasgow, 43., wherein the son, and heir of R. Brus gave his consent to that agreement. There were witnesses to it, William de Brus, and Robert de Brus.

(*m*) Aylaff's Calend. 348.; wherein this charter is printed, with a mistake of *villa* for *valle*, which changed the nature of the grant. This charter of K. William was granted, in Brus's castle of Lochmaben, wherein, the king, and his retinue, were guests. This Robert de Brus, in 1171, 18 Hen. II., paid into the English exchequer 100 shillings, for excuse of his lands, in England. Madox, Hist. ii. 620.

(*n*) This Robert de Brus was called Robert, *senior*, in a record quoted in Dugd. Monast. v. 286. This Robert, and his wife, Euphemia, gave to the monks of Holm Cultram the fishery of *Torduff*, on the Solway, in Dumfries-shire. This grant was confirmed, by Robert de Brus, jun., and by William de Brus. Id.

(*o*) Chron. Melros, 175: Isabel was born of a daughter of Robert Avenel, the lord of Eskdale. Isabel is said to have been given, *honorifice*, by K. William to Robert de Brus. Id. The king gave with his daughter, in marriage, the manor of Haltwhistle, in Tyndale, Northumberland: And, Robert de Brus, thereupon, confirmed to the monks of Arbroath the patronage of the church of Haltwhistle, which had been conferred on them, by K. William. Chart. Arb. 66. This confirmation was further confirmed, by Isabel, and her second husband, Robert de Ross. Id. 67. This manor of Haltwhistle appears to have continued in possession of the Bruses of Annandale till the succession war: When Robert de Brus of Annandale submitted to Edward I., in 1296, the king issued writs to several sheriffs, in Scotland, for the restitution of his Scotish property; and also issued a writ to the bailiff of Tyndale, for restoring his lands, in that district. Rot. Scot. i. 81.

(*p*) Dugd. Monast. ii. 151: The churches were, Annan, Lochmaben, Kirkpatrick, Cumbertrees, Rainpatrick, and Gretna. Id.

not long survive his marriage. In 1191, K. William gave his daughter Isabel, the widow of Robert de Brus, to Robert de Ros. (*q*)

(5.) Robert de Brus was succeeded, by his son, William, who confirmed to the monks of Gyseburn those several churches, in Annandale. (*r*) William de Brus died, in 1215.

(6.) He was succeeded, by his son, Robert de Brus, who married Isabel, the second daughter, of David, the Earl of Huntingdon, the brother of William, the Lion, and one of the greatest barons, in Europe. (*s*) In 1216, K. John confirmed to Robert de Brus his weekly market at Hartilpool; adding the privilege of an yearly fair, at the same place. (*t*) In 1221, Robert de Brus was one of the Magnates Scotiæ, who attended Alexander II. to York; and witnessed the endowment of Queen Johanna; and performed other splendid ceremonies, for his wife's relation, Alexander II. (*u*) It was, in consequence of this marriage, that the son of Robert, and Isabel, entered into competition for the crown; and that their great grandson ascended the Scotish throne. (*v*) The sixth lord of Annandale is said to have died, aged, in 1245; and his widow Isabel, in 1251. Robert, and Isabel, were buried, in the Abbey church of Saltrey, near Stilton, which had been founded, by Simon de St. Liz, the second earl of Northampton, and Huntington. (*w*)

(7.) Robert, and Isabel, were succeeded, by their son, Robert, who married, in 1244, Isabel, the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, the earl of Glocester. The seventh lord of Annandale, on the death of his mother, in 1251, had

(*q*) Chron. Melros, 179.

(*r*) Dugd. Monast. ii. 151., wherein is a charter of confirmation, by William, the Lion, who mentions William de Brus, as the son of the late Robert, lord of Annandale. William gave those favoured monks some other lands, at Hertilpool. Dugd. Bar. i. 449. In the 9th of Richard I. [1197-8] William paid a fine of 20 marks, to be exempted, from going beyond the sea; the king being then, in Normandy. Id. William de Brus obtained, from K. John, a grant of a weekly market, on Wednesday, at his manor of Hertilpool. Id.

(*s*) Sir P. Leicester's Antiq. 153: For her portion, Isabel had the manors of Writtel, and Hathfield, in Essex. Id.

(*t*) Dugd. Bar. i. 449.

(*u*) Rym. F. i. 252.— David, the Earl of Huntington, was the uncle of Alexander II.; and Isabel, the second daughter of David, was the Scotish king's cousin.

(*v*) Robert confirmed to the monks of Gyseburn, the grants of his father. Dugd. Monast. ii. 151-2.

(*w*) Stukeley's Itinerary, 77. David, the Earl of Huntington, and many eminent nobles, reposed, in that church; and we may thus perceive, why Robert de Brus, and Isabel, wished to repose with them therein.

livery

livery of her lands, in England, amounting to ten knights' fees. In 1255, he was constituted, by Henry III., sheriff of Cumberland, and constable of the castle of Carlisle. (*x*) He was appointed, by the same influence, in 1255, one of the fifteen Regents of Scotland. (*y*) In 1264, Robert de Brus, with John Cumin, and John Baliol, led the Scotish auxiliaries to the assistance of Henry III; and in the battle of Lewes was taken prisoner. In 1267, Robert de Brus was again made governor of the castle of Carlisle. In 1284, and 1285, he again executed the office of sheriff of Cumberland. (*z*) In 1284, he concurred with the other *Magnates Scotiæ*, in promising to Alexander III. to accept of his grand-daughter Margaret, as their sovereign. (*a*) In 1286, upon the demise of Alexander III. he entered into an association, with several powerful barons, to adhere to the person, who should obtain the crown, in right of blood, from Alexander III. (*b*) In the parliament of Brigham, in 1290, the seventh lord of Annandale sat, as a baron, with his son, Robert, the earl of Carrick. (*c*) In 1291, at a very advanced age, he entered into competition, for the crown, with Baliol, and others, as heir of Isabel, his mother, the second daughter of David, earl of Huntington, the brother of William the Lion: But, his claim was rejected, as inferior to Baliol's, who was the grandson of earl David's eldest daughter. He now resigned his pretensions to his son, the earl of Carrick; and he died, at Lochmaben castle, aged 85, in the year 1295; leaving his second wife, Christian, a widow, and he was buried, in the abbey church of Gyseburn, where so many of his progenitors reposed. (*d*)

(8.) This

(*x*) Pat. Roll. Henry III. m. 3.

(*y*) Rym. F. i. 566. In 1260, Robert de Brus attended the king, and queen of Scots, to the English court. The letter of Henry III., on the 6th of March, 1260, to the Scotish king, in favour of John de Cheyham, who was nominated by the pope, bishop of Glasgow, was subscribed by the Scotish queen, by Robert de Brus, and by the whole council of Scotland. Ib. 698.

(*z*) Dugd. Bar. i. 450.

(*a*) Rym. F. ii. 266.

(*b*) Symson's Hist. of the Stewarty, 78. This association took place, at Turnberry, the castle of his son, Robert, earl of Carrick, in right of his wife, the countess of Carrick, in her own right.

(*c*) Rym. F. ii. 471.

(*d*) Dugd. Bar. i. 450. Dugdale has introduced into his account of Robert de Brus an infinity of fable. On the 13th of December, 1294, Robert de Brus granted a charter, at Lochmaben castle; confirming a convention, between the monks of Melros, and those of Holm Cultram, about the lands, fishings, and saltworks, of Rein Patrick, on the Solway. This charter evinces, in opposition to those fables, that old Robert de Brus, continued to reside, at his castle, in Annandale, and not in England: His son, the earl of Carrick, witnessed this charter. Dugd. Monast. v. Apx. 286. From Camden, we learn, that Robert de Brus, the competitor, was surnamed the noble. There is an impression of his seal, in Astle's work, Pl. iii. No. 5. The motto

is

(8.) This noble baron was succeeded, by his son Robert, who having accompanied Edward I. to Palestine, in 1269, was ever after greatly regarded, by that gallant monarch. In 1283, he was appointed, by Edward, the keeper of the castle of Carlisle, and in the same year, sheriff of Cumberland, which he continued to be, during three years. (*e*) But, the great distinction of his life was his marriage, in 1271, at the age of twenty, with Margaret, the countess of Carrick, who brought him, in July 1274, his son Robert, the celebrated assertor of his country's independence. The earl of Carrick acted during those eventful times, a very splendid part, though he was, perhaps, of inferior talents to his son, who was great both as a statesman, and warrior. After the death of his wife, the countess of Carrick, in 1292, her husband resigned the earldom, which he held only in her right, to their heir Robert de Brus, who was still under age, on the 9th of November, 1292. (*f*) In August, 1296, they both swore fealty to Edward I., with a mutual reservation, no doubt, of their pretensions to the Scotish crown. (*g*) During the ensuing struggles, they both acted, as their interests dictated, and as circumstances allowed. Robert *le veil* died, in 1304, when he was nearly sixty, leaving five sons, and seven daughters: and Robert his eldest son, obtained livery of his lands, from Edward I. (*h*)

(9.) Robert de Brus, the earl of Carrick, and baron of Annandale, ascended the throne of his ancestors, on the 27th of March, 1306, when one of the ablest of them established, after a long, and bloody struggle, the independence of the Scotish nation.

The Bruses possessed, in Annandale, many lands, and several castles. The old castle of Lochmaben continued the chief residence of this respectable family, during the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. Robert de Brus, the

is "*Esto ferox ut leo.*" On the caparison of his horse is the *Saltier*, the arms of the Bruses of Skelton: The arms of the Bruses of Annandale were, "Argent a Saltier, and chief Gules," which became the *feudal* arms of Annandale; and which the Douglases, when they became lords of this fine district, quartered with their own. Nisbet on Arms, 43, 198. Most of the old families of Annandale assumed these arms of the Bruses. Sir G. Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry, 5; Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. 19.

(*e*) Hutchinson's Cumberland, ii. 595.; Burn's Cumberland, ii. 567. In 1295, he was again appointed governor of Carlisle castle. Dugd. Bar. i. 450.

(*f*) Rym. F. ii. 614. Robert, the young earl of Carrick, was then in the 19th year of his age. The record states, that the earldom was the heritage of his mother, Margaret, countess of Carrick, whose heir he is. Ib.

(*g*) They were then distinguished, as "Robert de Brus *le veil* e Robert de Brus *le jounene*, Counte de Carryk." Prynne, iii. 653.

(*h*) Dugd. Bar. i. 450., who quotes the Escheat Rolls of the 32d of Edward I. The earl of Carrick was buried, in the abbey church of Holm Cultram.

first

first earl of Carrick of this dynasty, probably, repaired the castle, at Annan. (*i*)

This family had a castle, at Hoddom, on the east bank of the Annan, which ought not to be confounded with the more modern castle of Hoddom, that was built on the west bank of the Annan, by John Lord Herries, under Mary Stewart. (*j*) They had also a castle on the Melc, which obtained the name of Castle Melc, before the year 1179, as we know, from the Chartulary of Glasgow.

This family had their followers, who, no doubt, shared with them this vast estate, upon the feudal principle of service. Adam de Kirkpatrick possessed, in early times, the manor of the same name, in north-western Annandale. (*k*) The progenitors of the great family of the Johnstons held the manor, from which they derived their name, under the Bruses: and Lochwood Castle, in the parish of Johnston, continued, for centuries of violence, the chief fortlet of this powerful clan. The Carlyles possessed the manor of Torthorwold, as vassals of the Bruses, as early as the thirteenth century. (*l*) The Carnocs, as early as the twelfth century, possessed the manors of Traverflat, and Drumgrey, on the western confines of Annandale. (*m*)

Eskdale, throughout its whole extent, was settled, by Anglo-Norman barons, and their followers, early in the twelfth century. David I. granted Upper, and Lower Eskdale, to Robert Avenel, for his services. (*n*) This baron seems to have been a counsellor of Malcolm IV.; and to have continued to

(*i*) A stone, which was taken from the ruins of it, bore this inscription: "Robert de Brus, Counte de Carricke, et Seniour du Val de Annan. 1300." Pennant's Tour, iii. 84.

(*j*) The ancient castle of Hoddom stood, at the place, which bears the name of *Halguard.*

(*k*) In 1264, he had a lawsuit, with the monks of Kelso, about the advowson of the church of Kil-Osbern, which was decided against him, by the abbot of Jedburgh. Chart. Kelso, 339. He was, probably, the progenitor of Roger Kirkpatrick, who despatched John Cumin, after Robert de Brus had given him "a perilous gash;" and from this deed, assumed as his motto, "I'll mak sicker."

(*l*) Adam de Carleol obtained, from William de Brus, a charter for his lands, in Annandale. Dougl. Peer. 128.

(*m*) Walter de Carnoc was, in possession of the parish of Trailflat, which adjoins Lochmaben, and Drumgrey; that is higher up, on the Kinnel. Walter de Carnoc granted to the monks of Kelso, the churches of Trailflat, and Drumgrey; and his grant was confirmed, by William the Lion. Chart. Kelso, 341. Walter de Carnoc was succeeded, by his son Thomas, in those manors; and he, by his son, Thomas; and he, by his son, Robert de Carnoc, knight, who, in 1266, confirmed those churches to the same monks. Ib. 342. This knight was, probably, the progenitor of Thomas de Carnoc, who appears, as a frequent grantee, in several charters, from Robert I., and his son, David II., to whom he was chancellor, in 1342. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. ix. 14.

(*n*) Chart. Melros, 91.

be

be a courtier of William the Lion. (*o*) By his spouse, Sibella, he had a son Gervaise, who succeeded him, in his estates; and a daughter, by whom William the Lion, had his daughter Isabel, whom he married to Robert Bruce, and after his decease, to Robert de Ross, as we have seen. Robert Avenel gave a great part of his lands, in Eskdale, to the monks of Melros, for whose society he left the world. (*p*) He was succeeded by Gervaise, who confirmed his father's grant of Upper Eskdale to the same monks, among whom he was buried, in 1219. (*q*) Roger Avenel succeeded Gervaise; and though he confirmed all those grants to the monks; yet, did he dispute their right of hunting on the lands granted them, which Alexander II. and his barons, judicially, settled, in favour of the baron. (*r*) The property of the Avenels seems now to have passed into other families, by female heirs.

The manor of Westerkerr, which occupied the middle part of Eskdale, was, probably, granted, by David I. to Ranulph de Soulis, when the munificent David gave his follower Lidsdale, and other lands, in Teviotdale. The Soulises forfeited their share of Eskdale, during the war of the succession, when it was so difficult, to avoid forfeiture.

The lower part of Eskdale, during the reign of Malcolm IV., was held, chiefly, by two brothers, who were distinguished, by the uncommon name of Rossedal. (*s*) Such were the lands, and the liberality of Turgot de Rossedal! Guido de Rossedal possessed some lands on both sides of the lower Liddal. (*t*)

In this manner, then, were the lands lying within the ample districts of Dumfries-shire, acquired, by Anglo-Norman barons, with their followers, during the effluxion of years, from the demise of Edgar, in 1107, to 1290, when the issue, male, and female, of Alexander III. completely failed. During that long period, Dumfries-shire was seldom disturbed, except when

(*o*) Depl. Scotiæ, pl. xxiv.; Chart. Paisley, 8; Chart. Cupar, 1-2.

(*p*) Chart. Melros, 91. This grant was confirmed by William. Ib. 95. Avenel even renounced the small annuity, which he had reserved: and this release, he made, in consideration that the monks, every year, should give victuals, to commemorate his entrance into their house, and the dates of the deaths both of him, and his widow. Ib. 94. What manners! He died, in 1185; and his wife, soon after.

(*q*) Ib. 92-96. (*r*) Ib. 97.

(*s*) A great part of the lands, which lay, between the Esk and the Liddal, and between the Esk and the Sark, belonged to Turgot de Rossedal, and his successor William of the same name. Turgot founded a religious house on his lands, lying between the Esk, and the Liddal, which became known, as the Priory of *Canoby;* and which, with the adjacent lands, he granted to the monks of Jedburgh.

(*t*) He granted to the same monks forty acres of lands, at the junction of the Esk, and Liddal, with the fishing, in the Liddal. K. William's engraved Charter to Jedburgh.

Galloway

Galloway was disturbed, by unsettled pretensions. Edward I., by attempting to marry his son to the Maiden of Norway, the grand-daughter of Alexander, acquired too good a pretence to interfere, in settling the succession to the crown.

When the proper heirs were sought, they could only be found, in the issue of David, the earl of Huntington, one of the grandsons of David I., the youngest brother of King William. (*u*) When earl David died, in 1219, he left one son, John, de Scotiæ, and several daughters. This opulent person, who, in right of his father was earl of Huntington, and in right of his mother earl of Chester, was found to have died, without male issue, on the 7th of June, 1237. (*v*) But, he left four sisters, to share his lands; and to transmit his blood: Margaret, the eldest, was the second wife of Allan de Galloway, the constable of Scotland; of whom he begat Dervorgil, who married John Baliol, of Bernard's Castle; and he dying, in 1269, was the father of John Baliol, the competitor. 2. Isabel, the next sister, married Robert de Brus of Annandale, of which marriage was Robert de Brus, the competitor. 3. The next sister was Maud, who died without issue. 4. And Ada was the fourth sister, who married Henry Hastings, of which marriage was issue, who formed a fourth competitor. (*w*) On the 17th of November, 1292, Edward I. preferred the claim of Baliol, "as in all indivisible heritages, the more remote, in degree, of the first line of descent, is preferable to the nearer, in degree of the second. (*x*) It was, at the same time, plainly intimated to the successful competitor, that he had only obtained a dependent kingdom; and that he must act, as a dependent prince: From those circumstances soon arose claims, and pretensions, warfare, and devastation, that lasted, with few intermissions, for more than half a century. Owing to the frontier situation of Dumfries-shire, it fully partook of the debate, and disquiet, the wars, and waste, of many a wretched year.

Edward was too penetrating not to perceive, that the family of Brus retired dissatisfied with such an end of such a competition. He tried to reconcile those powerful barons, by trusting them. The old competitor, Brus, soon after died. And, in May 1296, the English king empowered the

(*u*) Sir P. Leicester's Hist. Antiq. 152.

(*v*) Ib. 153. But, Henry III. took the earldom of Chester, into his own hands; saying that, *such an inheritance was unfit to be divided among Distaffs*. For this act, and its justification, Camden is quoted.

(*w*) Leicester, as above.

(*x*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 588-9-90-91-92. The above principle of decision excluded the family of de Brus, though nearest in blood to the heir, who last died seised.

lord of Annandale, and earl of Carrick, to receive to his allegiance, and grace, the people, both *English* and *Scotish*, who inhabited Annandale, and the adjacent parts. (*y*) But, enforced submission could not long endure: and, in December 1297, Lord Clifford made an irruption, from Carlisle, into Dumfries-shire, when he wasted the country, and slew many people. (*z*) In July, 1298, Edward took possession of Lochmaben-castle, the ancient seat of the Bruses. In 1299, and 1300, John de St. John acted under the English king, as keeper of Nithsdale, and Annandale, as far as the limits of Roxburghshire. (*a*) But, St. John seems not to have enforced complete submission, whatever may have been the numbers, or appointments of his troops. (*b*)

In the summer of 1300 A. D., Edward assembled a large army, at Carlisle, for the subduction of Dumfries-shire, and the invasion of Galloway. The English army now marched forward into Dumfries-shire; wasting the country, as they advanced, according to the usual practice of an unfeeling age. Edward now strengthened the castles of Lochmaben, and of Dumfries, wherein he placed adequate garrisons, with ample supplies, with a governor for each: and he erected a large (*c*) *Peel* of wood, at Dumfries; thinking, that he could not make that frontier town too secure. (*d*)

The great effort of Edward's arms, in this vigorous campaign, was the siege of Caerlaverock castle, which occupied his army, and his art, for a considerable time, with his artizans, and engines, as far as they were then known, and

(*y*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 714. (*z*) Bord. Hist. 208. (*a*) Rym. Fœd. ii.

(*b*) Among other forces, St. John had with him a knight banneret, who was allowed 4*s*. a day; six knights, who were allowed 2*s*. a day; thirty esquires, who had 1*s*. a day: and, he was given 5*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. a day, for 40 caparisoned horses. He had other knights, and soldiers, under his authority. Wardrobe, Acco. of Ed. I. 138-9. 141. Such were the military manners, of that warlike age, and king!

(*c*) In June 1300, Edward came to Dumfries, where he lodged, for several days, in the house of the minor friars, to whom he made a small allowance, for his accommodation. Wardr. Acco. 41. He returned to Carlisle, where he joined his army, which moved upon Dumfries-shire on the 24th and 26th of June. From the 6th to the 16th of July, Edward was at Applegarth, Tinwald, Dumfries, and Caerlaverock: And, he made many oblations, at the altars of the churches, to propitiate success, in the capture of Caerlaverock castle, which seems to have surrendered, on the 16th of July. On the morrow, Edward advanced into Galloway, where he continued with his army, about six weeks. He returned, at the end of August, to Caerlaverock; whence he soon after went to Holm Cultram, while a large body of his army returned through Dumfries-shire to Carlisle; marking their course, by their devastation: another part of his army returned to Carlisle, at the end of October, 1300. Meanwhile Edward returned, from Carlisle, on the 16th of October, to Dumfries; where, with his queen, and court, he continued till the beginning of November. Wardr. Acco. 41-2-3; 215. 226-7. 230.

(*d*) Ib. 74. 81-2. 120—127. 142.

used,

used, in such warlike operations. The garrison defended themselves with equal bravery, and skill; and with similar engines threw showers of stones upon the besiegers. He committed his prize to the charge of Lord Clifford, with a considerable force, and abundant provisions. (*e*) His ambitious mind now perceived, that Scotland, if defended with equal skill, and resolution, could neither be easily subdued, nor retained.

In the meantime, Pope Boniface interposed, vigorously, in favour of the Scotish people; and even obliged the archbishop of Canterbury to follow Edward to Caerlaverock, with the good father's epistle; commanding peace. It is not easy to decide, whether the reasoning of the pope, or king, was the worst founded, in fact, or most irrelative in its conclusions. This interposition, however, led to a truce, which was made, at Dumfries, on the 30th of October, 1300, and was to continue, till Whitsunday, 1301. (*f*)

In this manner, then, was Edward embarrassed, and Scotland relieved, for a while, from the waste, and misery, of such a warfare. In every event, whether adverse, or happy, Dumfries-shire sustained, or enjoyed, her full share.

In 1304, died Robert de Brus, the lord of Annandale, who had already resigned the earldom of Carrick, with his pretensions, to his more fortunate son. After acting a devious part, in a very difficult scene, for some months, the grandson of the competitor Robert de Brus, on the 10th of February, 1305, after some altercation, slew John Cumyn of Badenoch, within the Gray Friars church of Dumfries; when he expelled the English garrison, and seized the castle. (*g*) After some years of prudent dissimulation, he now

(*e*) Wardr. Acco. 83. 258-9: The garrison of the castle were reduced to 60 men, who withstood the last assault, when they received quarter.

(*f*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 68.

(*g*) Border Hist. 229. The castle of Dumfries was, however, soon after retaken, by the vigorous foe. On the 7th of July, 1307, Edward I. died, at Burgh-upon-Sands, on his way to Dumfries; calling out, with his last breath, for vengeance on Brus, and for permanent conquest of a country, which he had overrun, but not subdued. On the 6th of August, 1307, Edward II. was, at Dumfries, on the road to Ayr-shire. In 1309, the castles of Caerlaverock, and Dumfries, of Dalswinton, Tibbers, and Lochmaben, remained in the power of the English. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 63-4. 80. In October, 1310, Edward II. committed to John de Segrave the custody of Dumfries-shire, and the marches. Ib. 96. In July, 1313, the Scotish king took the castles of Dumfries, of Dalswinton, and other fortlets. Ford. xiii. 19. On the 30th of April, 1312, Edward II. granted to Eustace de Maxwell 22*l.*, yearly, for the keeping of Caerlaverock castle. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 110. Sir Eustace afterwards submitted to the Scotish king, who, with his usual prudence, caused this potent castle to be dismantled, recompensing Sir Eustace, for his loss. Robertson's Index, 12. 15. Nithsdale was freed from the English power, in 1313; and Annandale became free, as well as the nation, as the result of the decisive day, at Bannockburn.

avowed his purpose to claim the crown, which he supposed to belong to him, by legitimate right. He was twice crowned, in 1306; and after many a conflict throughout many a disastrous year, he at length obtained over Edward II. the decisive victory of Bannockburn, in 1314. After the most magnanimous struggles against treachery, and force, during hostile years, Robert de Brus, restored the monarchy, and transmitted his sceptre to the feeble hand of his infant son, by the treaty of Northampton, in 1228; an agreement this, which was confirmed, by the parliaments of the two kingdoms.

One of the most lasting effects of the succession wars was the resolutions, which they produced in persons, in property, and in power. In Dumfries-shire most of the lands seem to have changed their proprietors; owing, chiefly, to the numerous forfeitures of civil war. In Nithsdale, the ancient family of the Edgars appears to have been confirmed, in their original possessions (*h*): And, Thomas Randolph, the Earl of Moray, obtained a confirmation of the barony of Morton, in Nithsdale, the old possession of Duvenel, the progenitor of that eminent statesman, and soldier. (*i*) The old estates of the Bruses, in Annandale, appear to have been transferred, by the King, to the same celebrated person, to whose success Randolph had greatly contributed. (*j*) The active services of Sir James Douglas were rewarded, by Brus's gratitude, with the greater part of Eskdale, and with other lands, in Dumfries-shire. (*k*) It was, on that occasion, the Douglases were introduced, into Dumfries-shire, as land-holders, by the worth, and valour, of Sir James Douglas.

The spirit of Brus had scarcely flown, from the land, which it had restored to independence, when foreign war, and domestic dissension, began; owing to the infancy of his son, the death of Randolph, to the claims of the English barons, who had lost estates, in Scotland; and to the low ambition of Edward III. (*l*) The Scotish government was distracted, and over-powered; the infant king was obliged to seek shelter, in France; and Edward Baliol was crowned, as a dependent king, in 1332 A.D. (*m*) Thus

(*h*) Robertson's Index, 12. (*i*) Ib. 23. (*j*) Ib. 9.

(*k*) Ib. 10. See Robertson's Index, throughout, for the many changes in the landholders of Dumfries-shire; and indeed, in every other, within Scotland; owing to the great length, and inveteracy of the succession war; and the consequent tergiversation of ill-fated men.

(*l*) The independence of Scotland was recognized, by an act of the English Parliament; and while that act remained in force, all proceedings, which questioned the independence of Scotland, were contrary to the statute law of England: The supporting, and retaining Edward Baliol, as a pretender to the crown, which his father had cast behind him, was thus illegal, and ungenerous.

(*m*) Fordon, L. xiii. 24; Avesbury, 20, 21, 22.

commenced

commenced the sad calamities of many years, which, from the vicinity of Dumfries-shire, to the English frontier, was involved in innumerable miseries.

In December 1332, Edward Baliol, lying at Annan, in thoughtless security, was surprized, and expelled. John, the second son of the late Earl of Moray, Archibald, the younger brother of the late Sir James Douglas, and Simon Fraser, hastily collected a body of horse, at Moffat; and traversing Annandale, surprized the pretended king, who was obliged to seek for shelter, in England; leaving his younger brother Henry, on this well fought field. (*n*) In March 1333, Sir Anthony Lucy, having penetrated from Carlisle to Lochmaben, was there gallantly, encountered by Douglas, the knight of Lidisdale, who was, however, repulsed, and taken. Now commenced many a hardy exploit, with infinite waste, and lasting misery. At that epoch, it became apparent, that Edward III., had adopted the policy of acquiring, from the subserviency of Edward Baliol, the southern shires of Scotland, if not the dominion of the kingdom. To effectuate that policy, Edward Baliol conveyed to the English king, among other territories, the town, castle, and county of Dumfries, with its pertinents, for ever. (*o*) Edward III., soon constituted a chamberlain, for the town, and shire of Dumfries. (*p*) He appointed, also, a variety of officers, for the castle of Lochmaben, and the stewartry of Annandale. (*q*) He endeavoured to con-

(*n*) Fordun, L. xiii. 25.: That surprize, at Annan, happened, on the 16th of December, 1332.

(*o*) That odious deed was done, at Newcastle-on-Tine, on the 12th of June, 1334. Rym. iv. 615. Edward III., immediately appointed Peter Telliol, to receive Seisin of Dumfries-shire, in pursuance of the grant: And, he nominated the same person to be sheriff of the county, and keeper of the castle of Dumfries. Ib. In 1333, Edward Baliol granted to Henry de Percy *Annandale*, and *Moffatdale*, with the castle of Lochmaben, of the whole of the yearly value of 1000 marks: Percy, in the subsequent year, surrendered that valuable acquisition to Edward III., for an equivalent. Dugd. Baron. i. 274. On the 23d of September 1334, the English sovereign granted to Edward de Bohun the castle of Lochmaben, with Annandale, and Moffatdale, with their pertinents; as the same had been held, by Thomas Randolph, the late Earl of Moray. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 280-1. Edward de Bohun was succeeded, in those important possessions, by John de Bohun, the Earl of Hereford; and he devised them to his brother William de Bohun, who obtained a confirmation of the bequest, after the earl's death, from Edward III., on the 27th January 1335-6: Ib. 399. On the 7th of April 1336, he granted a protection, for one year, to William de Bohun, and his men of Annandale. Ib. 414. He, moreover, appointed Bohun to be the leader of the men of Cumberland, and Westmoreland. Ib. 415. Edward III., frequently, renewed his protection to the men of Annandale, while the English remained in possession of that district. Rot. Scotiæ.

(*p*) Rym. iv. 618.

(*q*) Rotuli Scotiæ.

ciliate

ciliate the affections of the inhabitants, in those districts, by granting them frequent protections, as we have just seen. In 1342, the Scots tried, in vain, to regain, by force, the castle of Lochmaben; but, they were repulsed, by Selby, the governor. (*r*) David II., traversed Dumfries-shire, when he, imprudently, invaded England, in 1346; and meeting with stout resistance, from Selby, who had defended Lochmaben castle, with so much vigour, the Scotish king assaulted and took that fortlet; and executed the governor, on whatever pretext of resentment, or retaliation: Amid such warfare, it is idle to attempt to refer actions to their principles. David marched forward to Durham, where he met his fate; and involved his people in ruin, by his gross imprudence.

After the disastrous battle of Durham, which was so fatal to David, and his kingdom, Baliol regained possession of Annandale, with its neighbouring districts; and in the following year, he wasted Nithsdale. (*s*) Yet, was not Nithsdale secure from the efforts of a brave people. In March 1356, Roger de Kirkpatrick stormed the castles of Caerlaverock, and Dalswinton; and John, the eldest son of Robert, the Stewart, who were both destined to enjoy the crown, which they now contributed to save, obliged the people of Annandale to submit to their captive king. (*t*) When David II. was restored to his people, in 1357, he was suspected to have engaged, privately, to demolish the castles of Dumfries, Dalswinton, Morton, and Durisdeer. (*u*) Of such a prince such baseness was to be expected. During twenty years, after David's restoration, Edward III., amidst his foreign wars, evinced his ambitious, and illegitimate purpose of retaining the castle of Lochmaben, with the district of Annandale; but, his

(*r*) Walsingham, 160-1.—John, Earl of Moray, who was appointed warden of the West Marches, in 1341, fell, at the battle of Durham, in 1346; when he was succeeded, by his sister, Agnes, the Countess of March, who thus acquired a right to the castle of Lochmaben, and the lordship of Annandale, which she transmitted to her son, Earl George, who enjoyed this noble lordship, throughout the reigns of Robert II., and Robert III. Reg. Great Seal, in those two reigns.

(*s*) Fordun, l. xiv. 6. In 1348, Edward III. granted to Stephen de Swynnarton the manor of Morton, in Dumfries-shire, which had belonged to William Heris. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 710. The English then held the castle of Dalswinton, in the same district, which Edward III. caused to be repaired, and supplied. Id. 713. He also repaired the castle of Caerlaverock, and placed in it a garrison; as he wished to hold it as a frontier defence.

(*t*) Fordun, l. xiv. 15. In the following year, Roger de Kirkpatrick was basely assassinated, in Caerlaverock Castle, by Sir James Lindsey, who was properly executed, for his odious crime, in June 1357. Ib. 20.

(*u*) Fordun, l. xiv. 18.

dominion

dominion was circumscribed, by the bravery of the people, and by the narrow bounds of the fortress. (*v*) The English garrison, however, often annoyed the circumjacent country, by their frequent ravages, which were sometimes retaliated on the English borders, by incursions, from Dumfries-shire. In 1380, the Scots, who were led by the Earl of Douglas, carried their ravages, as far as Westmoreland, where they plundered the fair, at Penrith, and bore away much booty. The English, in their turn, advanced with hostile steps, into Dumfries-shire; but, falling into an ambuscade, they were repulsed, when many were taken, and some were drowned, in the Solway, as they fled. (*w*) In 1384, the Earl of Douglas, and Archibald Douglas, the lord of Galloway, whose territories had been infested, by the English garrison of Lochmaben, assembled, their followers, and besieged Lochmaben castle, which they soon took, and wholly demolished (*x*): The destruction of this strong hold put an end to the English dominion, in Annandale; and this lordship was at length, after so many conflicts, quietly enjoyed by the Earl of March.

New changes were now at hand, which introduced new men and fresh disquiet into Dumfries-shire. The potent, but imprudent Earl of March, feeling himself wronged, and reparation hopeless, renounced his allegiance, and sought protection, in England, during the year 1400. Henry IV. had recently assumed the sovereignty of Annandale; and placed it, in the custody of Thomas de Neville, who seems, however, never to have taken possession of his charge. (*y*)

After

(*v*) See his many writs in the Rot. Scotiæ, on this head. His precepts of protection, in 1373, and 1376, only include the constable, and garrison, and the people living under their security.

(*w*) Fordun, xiv. 43.; Wyntown, ix. ch. 3. In those days, the chief passage between Dumfries and Cumberland appears to have been, at the influx of the Esk into the Solway, which was only fordable at the tide's recess; a circumstance this, that proved fatal to so many fugitives, and passengers: To check the incursions of the Scots, the guarding of this passage became an object of attention to the English government: The office of keeping the passage of the water of Solwath, on the march of Scotland, was granted, by Richard II., to Richard Burgh, for his lifetime: In 1396 he resigned this office to Galfrid Tilliol and Galfrid Louther, who got an appointment, from Richard II., for their lives; and this was confirmed to them by Henry IV., in November 1399. Rotuli Scotiæ, ii. 152. This office fell to Galfrid Louther alone, in 1404; and it was confirmed to him by Henry V., in 1413. Id. 166. 206.

(*x*) It was surrendered, by the English governor, Sir William Featherstone, on the 7th of February, 1384. Fordun, xiv. 47.; Wyntown, b. ix. ch. 5.

(*y*) Rotuli Scotiæ, ii. 151. Archibald, Earl of Douglas, who conducted the war on the borders, was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner, in the battle of Homildon, on the 14th of September, 1402. The renowned Henry Percy, who obtained that advantage, was gratified, by Henry IV., in March 1403, with a grant of Eskdale, and other estates of the unfortunate Douglas.

After many enterprizes against his country, the Earl of March made his peace with the regent Albany, in 1409, by many sacrifices: The lordship of Annandale was transferred to the Earl of Douglas, on pretence of losses, and services, while other lands were given to some of Albany's favourites. (*z*) In that manner, was Annandale acquired by the Earl of Douglas, who already held Eskdale; and this family enjoyed both, till their forfeiture, in 1455. They also enjoyed the important office of warden of the West Marches, with a sort of domination over Dumfries-shire, as the necessary result of all those engagements, and transfers.

While Henry V. was occupied with his expedition to France, the Earl of Douglas made an incursion, in 1415, into Cumberland; and burnt Penrith; to mark his enmity, rather than to make a conquest. The English, in retaliation, burnt Dumfries-town; shewing how much mischief might be done on both sides, without any perceivable advantage.

From the epoch of those inroads, Dumfries-shire seems to have long enjoyed uninterrupted quiet. When war with England began, under James II., Dumfries-shire again became, in 1447, the bloody scene of renewed invasions, and waste. While the Scots invaded England, the English, with equal enmity, ravaged the county, and burnt Dumfries, with some neighbouring villages. However little was gained, by such ravages, they were renewed, in the subsequent year. Earl Percy advancing into Dumfries-shire, was met by Earl Douglas, and defeated. To revenge this disgrace, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the English lieutenant, in the north, assembled a large force, which he intrusted to the Earl of Northumberland, with his son, who still smarted under the late chastisement, entered Dumfries-shire, and encamped on the Sark: The English had, scarcely, begun to waste the country, when they were attacked, by the Scotish powers, which were conducted, by Hugh, Earl of

Douglas. Rym. viii. 289. But, as none of the territories, which had been thus conferred on that celebrated warrior, were in possession of the grantor, his donation conferred, merely, a right of conquest. But, Percy did not attempt what he saw was unattainable. And being disgusted with Henry IV., he went into rebellion against his sovereign, with the aid of Douglas, on whatever motive: But, they were both routed, at the battle of Shrewsbury, on the 22d of July, 1403, when Percy was slain, and Douglas wounded, and taken, while the Earl of March fought against both.

(*z*) Bower, l. xv. 21. On the 2d of October 1409, the Earl of March with his eldest son, resigned to the regent Albany, the lordship of Annandale, the castle of Lochmaben, with their pertinents; and the regent, immediately, re-granted the same property to Archibald Douglas, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to the Earl of March, and his heirs male. Great Seal Reg. Rot. xi. 47. Under this transaction, there seems to have been some fraudulence concealed.

Ormond,

Ormond, who overpowered the Percys, and took many prisoners, while some fugitives were drowned, in the Solway frith. (*a*) This, then, was one of the greatest battles, which was fought, between two spirited nations, from the engagement, at Homildon, in 1402, till the battle of Flodden, in 1513.

A truce, which was made, between the two nations, in 1449, put an end for a while, to unavailing hostilities. But, Dumfries-shire was, ere long, involved, in more inveterate warfare, by the rebellious proceedings of the Douglases, and their lawless followers. In 1450, while the Earl of Douglas visited Rome, many outrages were committed, by his dependants, of whom many complaints were made. James II. was thus induced, to send the Earl of Orkney, for the useful purpose of investigating the cause of such disturbances: But, he was opposed, and defied, though acting under the king's authority. James II. now marched an army into Annandale; and took, and garrisoned Lochmaben castle. (*b*) The earl, returning from Rome to Dumfries-shire, which had thus been disturbed, by his followers, made a doubtful peace with the king: But, the earl was too proud for submission, and too turbulent for obedience: and, he repeated his disorders, and rose in his pretensions to sovereignty. In 1451, the Douglases ravaged the lands of Herries of Terregles, whereof this spirited baron complained to the earl; but, receiving no redress, he ravaged Annandale, in retaliation, for his unredressed wrongs. But, the earl, considering this act, as an insult to his authority, levied war on Herries; and having taken him prisoner, he caused that respectable baron, to be executed, in opposition to the king's precept. (*c*) Being, at length, summoned to the royal presence, to account, for his rebellious conduct; and bearding his spirited sovereign, William, Earl Douglas, was, by James II. slain with his own dagger, on the 22d of February, 1452, in Stirling Castle. The parliament justified the act, which was incited, by feeling, and demanded by policy.

(*a*) Godscroft, 177-9; Pitscottie, 30-1. The Earl of Douglas, as warden of the west marches, on the 18th of December, 1448, assembled the baronage of Dumfries-shire, and eastern Galloway, at Lincluden college, where he renewed the ordinances of war, which had been used, on the borders, by his warlike progenitors. MS. Harley, No. 4,700; Nicholson's Cumberland, xli.—xliv. The chief object seems to have been the obtaining of notice, as to any English inroad, by lighting *Bails*, on some of the most conspicuous hills of Dumfries-shire. The sheriff of Nithsdale, and the stewards of Annandale, and Kirkcudbright, were made responsible, for the lighting of those important signals.

(*b*) Pitscottie, 35; Godscroft, 182-3.

(*c*) Pitscottie, 37-8. Godscroft, 186-7. tried to palliate what he could not defend, in his outrageous chief.

James, the younger brother, and successor, of Earl Douglas, was neither terrified, by example, nor overawed by authority. In 1454, he led the whole followers of his family, and all the discontented of other chiefs, into ambitious rebellion: But, the king, meeting them, with the royal array, on the Carron, Earl Douglas became irresolute, Lord Hamilton deserted him; and his army retired. The earl now found refuge in Annandale; and after a while sought shelter, in England. His three brothers, the Earls of Moray, and Ormond, and Lord Balveny, retreated into the recesses of Ewisdale; whence, they harrassed the adjacent parts of Dumfries-shire. But, such rebellious outrages could not be long endured. The chiefs of Dumfries-shire, aided by the border leaders, attacked the Douglases, at Arkinholm, on the 1st of May, 1455; and completely routed their whole force. Archibald, Earl of Moray, was slain, and his head was sent to the king: Hugh, Earl of Ormond, was taken prisoner; was tried, for his treasons; and was executed for his crimes. John, Lord Balveny fled to the earl his brother, in England. (*d*)

The parliament of June, 1455, attainted the Douglases, who had so greatly offended, both the prince, and his people. (*e*) Their lordships of Eskdale, and Annandale, with the castle of Lochmaben, became the property of the crown, by the attainder of Earl Douglas. Annandale, with its appendant castle of Lochmaben, was granted, by James II. to his second son, Alexander, whom he created Earl of March, and Lord of Annandale, and Duke of Albany (*f*): This infant prince, who grew up to be one of the wickedest of men; and who, during the subsequent reign, became the greatest disturber of Dumfries-shire, and the state.

The reign of James III. had scarcely commenced, when the famous king-maker, the Earl of Warwick, is said to have come to Dumfries, where he is supposed to have met the no less famous Mary of Guildre, the dowager queen,

(*d*) The battle of Arkinholm was fought on the site of the present town of Langholm. The Maxwells, the Johnstons, the Carlyles, the Scots, the Battisons, were the principal clans, who performed that great service to the state, by freeing Dumfries-shire, from that outrageous family; and the victors were amply rewarded, for their spirited conduct. Johnston, and Carlyle, obtained a grant of the forty-pound land of Pittenain, in Clydesdale, for taking the Earl of Ormond. Godscroft, 203.; Balfour's MS. in the Advocate's Library. Sir Walter Scot, the progenitor of the Buccleugh family thus acquired the lands of Albingtoun, Phareholm, and Glengower, in Upper Clydesdale, for his valorous conduct; and the Battisons had also, lands, for their share in that meritorious service. Scotstarvit's MS. Calendar; Hay's Vindication, 69-70.

(*e*) Acta Parl. ii. 42-3.

(*f*) Acta Parl. ii. 43. The Duke of Albany, as Lord of Annandale, granted leases of the customs, in this district, during James III.'s reign. Acta Auditorum, 13. As lord of Annandale, he quartered the feudal arms of his lordship. Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. 83.

to

to treat, for her marriage with Edward IV., or of a truce with Scotland. (*g*) In the subsequent year, 1463, Warwick led an army into Dumfries-shire, and burnt the town of Lochmaben; whence we may infer, whatever Wyrcestre may say, that the earl, who was an intriguer, as well as a soldier, came to Dumfries, more as a spy, than a negociator, if he came at all, in the preceding year. (*h*)

During such an age, the people were seldom at rest, from foreign, or from civil war. In 1478, and 1479, Dumfries-shire was disquieted, by a feud, between Lord Maxwell and Douglas of Drumlanrig, which was important enough, to attract the interference of parliament, in March, 1479. (*i*) About the same time, the traitorous intrigues of the lord of Annandale, the Duke of Albany, began to be felt. He aimed at nothing less, than the dethroning of the king, his brother, and seizing the crown, which he agreed to hold under the English king. Detection obliged Albany to flee for protection, to the land, to which he wished to be a vassal king: And, he was attainted, by parliament, on the 8th of July, 1483: The lordship of Annandale, and the castle of Lochmaben, became again invested in the crown. (*k*) In July, 1484, the expatriated Earl of Douglas, and the traitor Duke of Albany, invaded Dumfries-shire, with an English force; thinking they might be joined, by the people, or at least be able, to plunder Lochmaben fair, on St. Magdalen's day: But, they were disappointed. The country gentlemen, hastily, assembled their spirited followers; and attacked the base intruders with such vigour, as to defeat them after an obstinate conflict. Douglas was taken, while Albany was driven back into England, of which he was the willing slave, rather than lord of Annandale, and Duke of Albany, in Scotland; so low is inordinate ambition. (*l*)

Long

(*g*) Wyrcestre, a contemporary chronicler, says the earl met the queen, in 1462, for obtaining her assent to her marriage with young Edward, who, at last, chose a wife for himself. Lib. Niger, 493. But, he is of very doubtful authority; and the silence of Rymer impeaches Wyrcestre's veracity.

(*h*) Stowe, 417.; Rym. xi. 501.: Those hostilities soon ceased; as it was the interest of both parties, to be quiet; and on the 1st of June, 1464, a truce was made: Warwick was, on the 11th of the same month, appointed with others, to meet the Scotish commissioners, at *Lochmaben Stone*, to settle a mutual reparation of damages. Rym. xi. 527. *Lochmaben Stone* was a frequent place of treaty, during those times of truce, more than of peace.

(*i*) Acta Parl. ii. 122.

(*k*) Acta Parl. ii. 147. 152. That lordship, and castle, were annexed to the crown, by parliament, on the 13th of October, 1487. Ib. 179.

(*l*) The master of Maxwell, Murray of Cockpool, Johnston of the same, Crichton of Sanquhar, Carruthers of the same, and Charteris of Amisfield, were the principal leaders, who

Long after the expulsion, and death of Albany, Scotland did not want agitators, while the Douglases remained. In the rebellion of 1488, against James III., Lord Maxwell, who had now the chief sway, in Dumfries-shire, supported his sovereign: But, "the thieves of Annandale," as Pitscottie calls the borderers, were induced, by the treasonous Earl of Angus, to join the rebels; and those thieves are said to have contributed to the defeat, and death, of the king, in June 1488. (*m*) After the fall of James III., Lord Maxwell appears to have made his peace with the rebellious chiefs; and he was appointed, with the Earl of Angus, to rule Dumfries-shire, till James IV. should attain the age of one and twenty years. (*n*)

In August, 1504, James IV. made an inroad into Eskdale, and other disorderly parts of Dumfries-shire; and caused a number of thieves to be hanged: On the 21st of the same month, the king was at Canoby; on the 12th of September, he was at Dumfries; and on the 17th of this last month, he went from Lochmaben to Peebles, on his way to Edinburgh. (*o*) In 1505, after the death of John Lindsay of Wauchope, in Eskdale, Bartholomew Glendyning was appointed, by the king's precept, his sheriff, in that part, to set out the third part of Lindsay's estates, for the widow's *tierce*. Glendyning carried his brother Simon with him, to execute this duty. But Lindsay, the son, collected a body of men, and slew both the Glendynings, in the performance of their duties. In June, 1505, a summons of treason was issued against Lindsay. For this outrage, Lindsay was tried, and convicted by parliament (*p*);

performed that mighty service. Crichton, and Carruthers, were rewarded with a grant of land. Alexander Kirkpatrick, the brother of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, obtained the lands of Kirkmichael, in Annandale, for taking Douglas. Scotstarvit's Calendar. Robert Charteris of Annisfield had, for his service, on that day, a grant of Palmentre, in Kirkcudbright, which had been taken, from his grandfather, by Earl Douglas. Nisbet's Heraldry ii. App. 142.

(*m*) Ferrerius, 399.; Lesley, 316.; Pitscottie, 89-90.

(*n*) That ordinance, for governing the several districts of Scotland, was passed, on the 17th of October, 1488, by the first parliament of James IV. Acta Parl. ii. 208: The king was then fifteen years, and seven months old; and he became of age, in March, 1494. Such were the rewards, which the rebellious chiefs conferred upon themselves! In 1508, John, Lord Maxwell, who held the office of steward of Annandale, was in arrear to the king no less than 3745*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* upon his account, which he had given into the exchequer; and being unable to pay such a sum, obtained from the king in 1508, a remission for the whole, on paying 1000*l.* Privy Seal Reg. iv. 21. He paid the 1000*l.* to the treasurer, on the 7th of March, 1508-9. Treasurer's Acco.

(*o*) The Treasurer's Accounts. In 1503-4, James IV. built a large hall in the castle of Lochmaben; and he made great repairs, and improvements, on that castle, in 1503-4-5 and 1506. Id.

(*p*) Acta Parl. ii. 264-5.

but

but it appears not, whether he were executed. In July, 1508, John, Lord Maxwell, who was the king's steward of Annandale, the same whose debt was recently released to him, going to Dumfries, with a body of armed followers; and there attacked Robert, Lord Crichton, the king's sheriff, who was there in the execution of his duty; and slew two of his deputy sheriffs, and other three of his servants, and the murderers carried off their horses: Three of Lord Maxwell's accomplices were pardoned (*q*): But, it appears not, whether Lord Maxwell, or any of his partizans, were ever punished, for this outrageous misdeed: So absurdly was the government then carried on, and the law executed. The fatal battle of Flodden involved this shire in worse outrages, and distresses. Henry VIII. let loose his passions, as well as his armies, upon the devoted borders, which were wasted, with fire, and sword. In this odious warfare, Lord Dacres was his chief commander, as the warden of the marches, which stood opposed to Dumfries-shire. In the spring time of 1514, he entered this country, without much resistance, and wasted the nearest districts, with unusual barbarity. (*r*)

After the fall of the Douglases, and the expulsion of Albany, the family of Maxwell acquired the chief sway, in this shire. In addition to their other estates, they acquired the lordship of Eskdale, which had been forfeited, by the Douglases, in 1455. (*s*) John, Lord Maxwell, who enjoyed the estates, and influence of his family, during the reign of James IV., died on Flodden-field, in 1513: He was now succeeded, by Lord Robert, who acted rather a splendid part, throughout the reign of James V. During the turbulent minority of this sovereign, Maxwell was a particular counsellor of the queen mother, who reposed in him great confidence. On the emancipation of the king, from the domination of Angus, and his family, in 1528, he was one of

(*q*) Privy Seal. Reg. iv. 190.

(*r*) The warden Dacre, in his letter to the English council, of the 17th of May, 1514, says, that he had laid waste Ewisdale, in which there were 140 ploughs, (plough-lands); that he had almost dispeopled Lower Annandale, and Eskdale, in which there were more than 400 ploughs; that he had wholly destroyed the town of Annan, and 33 other townships: And, he boasts, that all those ploughs, and townships, "are now clearly waisted, and no man dwelling in any of them, at this day, save, only, in the towns of Annan, Stepel, and Wauchope:" He concludes his shocking report of mischief, by declaring; "So I shall continue my service with diligence, from time to time, to the most annoyance of the Scots." Cotton, Calig. B. ii. 155.

(*s*) The epoch of that acquisition is not quite clear: Eskdale was not annexed to the crown, after its forfeiture. Acta Parl. ii. 42. It was, probably, granted to the Maxwells, soon after its forfeiture: For, Robert, Lord Maxwell, appears in possession of it, during the minority of James V.; and, he obtained a confirmation, from James, of Eskdale, Ewisdale, and Wauchope-dale. Dugd. Peer. 518.

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his principal advisers. (*t*) In the mean time, Lord Maxwell strengthened his influence, in this county, by attaching to him the principal persons. (*u*) The entering into such personal engagements is a sure proof of a feeble government, and unexecuted laws.

In pursuance of that policy, Lord Maxwell protected the border chiefs, and connived, at their irregularities, and plunders. When James V., at length, acquired the exercise of his own authority, he determined to repress the disorders of the borderers, which had become enormous. To prevent opposition to his intended measure, he imprisoned the two persons, who had the greatest influence in Dumfries-shire, during that age: Lord Maxwell, and Johnston of Johnston; and some other border chiefs. The object was fit; but, the means were impolitic. In June 1529, the king, with a large force, proceeded to the west border, where he inflicted severe punishments, on many of the most noted depredators: Forty-eight of the most notorious, in Eskdale, and Ewisdale, were tried, and executed: The execution of the famous Johnie Armstrong attracted most notice. (*v*) It appears that this noted person could not write his own name: But, Lord Carlisle of Torthorwald could not write, half a century later. After those numerous examples, Dumfries-shire remained long quiet: But, the military spirit of the people was, perhaps, broken, while their chiefs were disgusted: James V. lived to feel the effects of their want of ardour, and attachment, which cost that spirited prince his life.

After hostilities began, in 1542, a Scotish army of 10,000 men assembled on the west border, in November of that year, to invade England. Of this

(*t*) In 1524, the queen made Maxwell steward of Kirkcudbright, and gave him the keeping of the castles of Lochmaben, and Treve, for 19 years, with the usual perquisites. Grose's Antiq. 176. In 1528, Maxwell, as warden of the west marches, made an inroad, with the men of Dumfries-shire, into England, and burnt the town of Netherly; but, he was obliged to compound, for the damage.

(*u*) On the 11th of February 1528-9, Lord Maxwell, and Johnston of Johnston, entered into an engagement of mutual support. Lord Maxwell obtained bonds of manrent, from Crighton, Lord Sanquhar, and from several of his kindred, from Douglas of Drumlanrig, from Murray of Cockpool, Stewart of Castlemilk, from Grierson of Lag, and from other gentlemen, in Dumfries-shire. Lord Maxwell obtained bonds of manrent from Stewart of Garlices and other gentlemen of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and from Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, in Nithsdale. Syme's MS.

(*v*) The fate of this noted freebooter was celebrated, in an old ballad, which is entitled, Johnie Armstrong, which was published, by Ramsay, in his *Evergreen*, ii. 190. In the Complaynt of Scotland, 1549, *Johnie Armstrong's Dance*, was mentioned, as a popular tune. Lindsay, in his *Satire* of *the Three Estates*, makes the pardoner produce, among other relics,

" ——— the cordis, baith greit and lang,
" Quhilk hangit Johnie Armstrang."

force,

force, the chief command was conferred on Lord Maxwell, and with him were joined the Earls of Cassilis, and Glencairn, and some southern chiefs, who felt no interest in such warfare, and had little zeal, for the king's service. The leaders were corrupted, and the army was mutinous. At Solway-moss, in Dumfries-shire, the Scotish army, thus disaffected to the cause of their country, was surprized, by 1400 English horse, and footmen, who took nearly a thousand prisoners, who willingly submitted, with their noble, but corrupt chiefs. (*w*) While this disaster took place, the king resided in Caerlaverock Castle, the scene of so many events, as if suspicious of the attachment of his army: He was yet greatly afflicted, when he heard of that disgraceful defeat; he returned, from that country to Edinburgh, where he only heard complaints; and he thence retired to Faukland Palace, where he died of vexation, on the 14th of December, 1542.

Calamitous was the country left, with an infant queen, and a feeble regent. During the year 1544, Dacre, and Wharton, with the expatriated Lord Lennox, wasted Dumfries-shire, destroyed the shire town, and carried away much spoil, without meeting any resistance (*x*); so distracted was the nation, so weak the government, and so corrupt the chiefs. During several months of 1544, Wharton ravaged, Dumfries-shire, by successive inroads, carrying away the property of all those, who were unfavourable to his

(*w*) The English army, who discomfited the Scotish force, on that occasion, have been, generally, stated at 4, or 500 men; but, it was, undoubtedly, 1400 horse and foot. Nicolson's Cumberland. Int. xlv.-vi.-vii.: Warton's Report to Henry VIII. Lord Maxwell, and the other noble prisoners, were carried to London; but, they were soon allowed to return home, where they could be more useful, for promoting Henry's purposes, than in London. In July 1553, Lord Maxwell's ransom was settled, at 1000 marks sterling, and that of his brother Henry, at 100*l.* sterling. Rym. xiv. 797. Lord Maxwell was present, in the first Parliament, which was held, by the Regent Arran, in March 1542-3; and he was named one of the lords of articles; and appointed one of the regent's council. Acta Parl. ii. 410. 414. He presented an act to Parliament. for having a translation of the Auld, and New Testament, into the vulgar tongue, which was adopted, after some opposition: But, this translation into the Scotish speech was never made. Ib. 415. Lord Maxwell seems to have been again taken prisoner, during the hostilities of 1544: For, he was certainly a prisoner, in England, during the month of October of that year; when one of the Scotish tribes, of the border, acting under the corrupt authority of the English warden, ravaged Maxwell's lands of Locherwood: and even the Armstrongs, who had bound themselves, by bonds of manrent, spoiled his town of Langholm, and put the English in possession of it. Haynes, 49.; Acta Parl. ii. 473. Robert, Lord Maxwell, who had thus acted conspicuously, and felt so many alternations of success, and misfortune, during 30 years, died, in 1546; and was succeeded by his son, Robert, who, also, enjoyed the office of warden of the west marches, till he died, in 1552.

(*x*) Border Hist. 551

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master's projects. (*y*) The Armstrongs, the Battisons, the Thomsons, the Littles, with other tribes of Eskdale, and Lidisdale, placed themselves under the protection of the English power; and by the instigation of Wharton, committed a series of the most barbarous devastations, throughout Dumfries-shire, and the adjacent counties. (*z*) In the winter of 1544-5, Wharton continued his ravages, in Dumfries-shire; he instigated a civil war, within it, between the two warlike tribes of the Maxwells, and Johnstons: And for all those barbarous services, he was created a peer, by the unfeeling Henry VIII. (*a*) Those barbarous inroads into Dumfries-shire were continued under Lord Wharton's direction, during 1545, and 1546; but, the chiefs of Dumfries-shire, the master of Maxwell, Johnston, and Gordon of Lochinvar, retaliated, by similar devastations, in England. (*b*) Meantime, the governor, and Parliament of Scotland, in March 1545-6, made some provision, for the sure keeping of the castles of Caerlaverock, and Lochmaben, the two greatest defences of this ample shire. (*c*) The governor, indeed, in summer 1547, led an inconsiderable force into Dumfries-shire, when he demolished the tower of Langholm (*d*): But on the arrival of the French auxiliaries in the Forth, Arran returned, to besiege the castle of St. Andrews. While the protector Somerset, in September 1547, invaded Scotland, on the east, Lord Wharton, who was accompanied by the forfeited Lennox, entered Dumfries-shire, with a powerful force and burnt Annan, while the English obtained possession, after an obstinate defence of the church tower, which

(*y*) See his Reports, in Haynes, 43—51. (*z*) Id.

(*a*) Border Hist. 551. Lord Wharton, in his letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, of the 10th February 1544-5, informed him, that he had placed, in Langholm tower, a considerable number of foot, to whom he was to add fifty horse. He said, he had long used a follower of Johnston, as a spy, whom he employed to foment the divisions, between Johnston and Maxwell's son; in which service, he had been successful; that the Scotish council was unable to reconcile them; that he had offered Johnston 300 crowns for himself, and 100, for his brother, the abbot of Saulseat, and 100 for his followers, if they would put the master of Maxwell into his hands: that Johnston had promised, whatever he had agreed on, at Edinburgh: Wharton added, "they were all so false, that he knew not what to say;" but, he would be glad to annoy, and *entrap* the master of Maxwell, or the Laird of Johnston to the King's Majestie's *honour*, and his own *poor honesty*. Lodge i. 85. Lord Wharton seems, not to have been aware, that he was himself playing the part of knavery; and that his master, Henry, was acting his part in the dishonourable scene. Lord Maxwell was, meanwhile, a prisoner, in England.

(*b*) Lesley, 457: Upon one incursion into England, in 1545, the master of Maxwell was repulsed. Border Hist. 555. (*c*) Acta Parl. ii. 465.

(*d*) The tower of Langhope belonged to Lord Maxwell; and while he was a prisoner, in England, during October 1544, was treacherously taken, by the Armstrongs, who owed him manrent; and delivered it to the English warden. Haynes, 49.; Acta Parl. ii. 473.

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had been fortified by the Scots. (*e*) The invaders now took Castlemilk, which they garrisoned; but, they were unable to gain the castles of Lochmaben, and Caerlaverock: They ravaged the lands of all, who would not swear allegiance to Henry VIII.; and they, at length, retreated; boasting of the mischief they had done, and of the clans they had subdued. (*f*) But, Wharton sent a strong force into Upper Annandale, Nithsdale, and East Galloway (*g*); where his troops met little resistance, the people being dispirited, by the result of the disastrous battle of Pinkie: Most of the landholders of Dumfries-shire, and East Galloway, submitted, for a while, to a power, which they could not resist. (*h*) Yet, this shire continued to be harassed, by the petty ravages of the years 1548, and 1549; while the hostilities of those years were chiefly confined to the middle, and eastern borders. In order to check those ravages, the governor and his council, in March 1550, ordained, that 4000*l.* should be raised on the prelates and clergy, for repairing a fort, in the town of Annan, for defence of the country, and for resisting their *auld enemies of England.* (*i*) The great Brus had decided, that such forts were of very little use, in defending the country, when compared with the strength, and spirit, of men.

(*e*) Patten, the historian of those expeditions, says, "the church of Annan was a strong place, "and very noisome to our men as they passed that way:" The English took 62 prisoners in it; and blew it up, with gunpowder. Expedition, 95.

(*f*) Ayscu's Hist. 321,2: Lodge i, 321,2, gives a list of the chiefs of the clans, who submitted to Henry, during the war, with their pledges.

(*g*) Sir Thomas Carleton, who commanded that force, surprised Lochwood, the chief stronghold of Johnston of Johnston, which he retained, and thereby overawed, and ravaged the adjacent country. Nicolson's Cumberland, liii. liv.

(*h*) Ib. lv.; wherein there is a very curious detail of the chiefs of Dumfries-shire, and East Galloway, with their followers, who submitted, on that sad occasion: William Johnston, the laird's brother, with 110 followers; Johnston of Coites, with 162; Johnston of Lochmaben, with 67; the Johnstons of Malinshaw, 65; Johnston of Crackburns, 64; the Johnstons of Drifesdale, 46; the Johnstons of Craigyland, 37; Gawin Johnston, 31; Jardin of Applegarth, 242; the laird of Kirkmichael, 222; Patrick Murray, 203; the laird of Ross, 165; the laird of Amisfield, 163; the laird of Holmains, 162; the laird of Wamphray, 102; the laird of Tinwald, 102; the laird of Dunwoodie, 44; lord Carlyle, 101; Irvin of Coveshaw, 102; Jeffray Irvine, 93; the Irvins of Pennersacs, 40; Irvin of Robgill, 34; Wat Irvin, 20; the lairds of Newby, and Gretna, 122; the laird of Gillersby, 30; Sir John Lawson, 32; the Bells of Tindells, 222; the Bells of Toftints, 142; the Romes of Torduff, 32; the Moffats, 24; the town of Annan, 33; the chiefs of Nithsdale were, the master of Maxwell, 1000 and more; the Maxwells of Brahenside, and the vicar of Caerlaverock, 310; Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, 403; Grierson of Lag, 202; the laird of Cowhill, 91; the laird of Cransfield, 27; Edward Crichton, 10; the town of Dumfries, 201; in Eskdale, the Battisons, and Thomsons, 166; in Eskdale, and Lidisdale, the Armstrongs, 300. This detail exhibits a singular state of society, in those times of clanship, when government was almost dissolved in its own weakness. (*i*) Keith's App. 59.

But, this disgraceful warfare was, at length, to have an end. A peace was signed between England, and France, on the 24th of March, 1550, which comprehended Scotland. (*k*) This peace, which was so important, for giving quiet to a harassed nation, was confirmed, by a formal treaty, at Norham, in June, 1551. (*l*)

Sir John Maxwell, who, now, came upon the busy scene, was one of the most strenuous characters of an active age; and who is yet but indistinctly known. Having marrried Agnes, the eldest daughter of William, lord Herries, who died, in 1543, without male issue, he acquired, by his marriage, the estates of lord Herries, in Dumfries-shire, and in East Galloway; and he was, from that circumstance, designed, Sir John Maxwell of Terregles: As the nearest male heir of Robert, lord Maxwell, his brother, and of his nephew, whose tutor he was, Sir John was usually entitled, the master of Maxwell: as he was created, lord Herries, by queen Mary, at the baptism of her son, in December, 1566, he was often so called, even by anticipation. Uniting all those powers, in his own person, he now enjoyed the chief sway in Dumfries-shire; and he acted a very enterprizing, and distinguished part, during those turbulent times; first, as a vigorous supporter of the reformers; and afterwards, as the intrepid partizan of the unhappy queen.

There remained one of the stipulations of that treaty still to be fulfilled: and there ensued various discussions, with regard to the *debateable ground*, which had occasioned so much altercation, and violence. It lay along the Scotish side of the Esk and Liddal, and was bounded by the Sark, on the west. (*m*) After several conferences, between the English council, and the French ambassador, it was agreed, in August, 1552, to divide the debateable lands:

(*k*) Rym. xv. 255. The Scotish government soon ratified that comprehension. Id. Lord Maxwell, with the irregularity of the times, soon after, attacked the border tribe of the Grames, who had transferred their allegiance to England; but, he was soon checked, by Dacres, who protected the Grames. This irregularity did not lessen the consequence of Lord Maxwell; as in September, 1550, he accompanied the dowager queen to France: His brother, Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, acted as warden, in his absence. Nicolson's Cumberland, lxvii.—ix.

(*l*) Rym. xv. 265. One of the commissioners, who made the treaty of Norham, was Robert, Lord Maxwell, who died, in September, 1552, when the office of warden of the West Marches was conferred on Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, who, also, acted as tutor of his infant nephew, John, Lord Maxwell, the posthumous son of the late lord. Rym. xv. 326. Sir John held the office of warden, throughout the tempestuous reign of Mary Stewart. Keith, 71, 211; MS. Corresp. in the Paper-office; Acta Parl. ii. 558.

(*m*) That tract certainly belonged to Scotland; as many charters of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries evince, with full conviction: But, from its position, it was often laid waste, and was frequently contested. Rym. xi. 245. 289. 337. During the early age of Mary Stewart, the over-

lands: A division was, accordingly, made, by commissioners of the two contiguous nations, in the subsequent month of September. The disputed tract was then intersected, by a line, which was drawn, from the Sark, on the west, to the Esk, on the east; and the southern division was to remain with England; while the upper, or northern division was assigned to Scotland. (*n*) It was, at that time, the limit on this part of the western border, between the two nations, which was finally settled; so as not to prevent any future change, or border quarrel. (*o*)

Yet, between spirited nations disputes will arise, whatever able statesmen can do, or advise. The hostilities, however, which began in 1557, and were continued in 1558, were chiefly confined to the middle, and eastern marches, and Dumfries-shire was only so far engaged, as to make, and resist some inroads, on the west. (*p*)

Neither was Dumfries-shire much involved, in the contestations, and tumults of the Reformation. In October, 1558, indeed, one Harlow, a taylor of Edinburgh, who pretended to teach others, before he had taught himself, being denounced a rebel, for acting against law, fled to Dumfries, where he was protected by Alexander Stewart, a son of the laird of Garlies. The official of the deanry of Nith, Archibald Menzies, protested against Harlow's preaching without authority, as against law; and as the preacher was a proclaimed rebel, the official required the Baillies of Dumfries to arrest him; but, they refused to interpose their authority; and, by their refusal, showed their own opinions: with them, concurred Sir John Maxwell, from the nature of his temperament. In May, 1559, he was committed to ward, by the regent queen, for avowing his attachment to the new opinions, and to those, who maintained them. (*q*) In October, 1559, Maxwell joined in the declaration, which pretended to deprive the queen regent of the authority, that she had received, from parliament: He joined himself to a committee of chiefs, who now acted, without

overbearing spirit of the outrageous Henry compelled the inhabitants of this litigated district to submit to his power; and hence, it became still more the subject of constant contention, till the treaty of 1550 endeavoured to settle this subject of cavil.

(*n*) Privy Council Reg. iii. 491; Haynes, 120, 1.

(*o*) Rym. xi. 315—19. 326. The division above, was made, according to a *plot*, or plan; and the partition line was marked, by stone pillars; having the arms of England, on the south side, and the arms of Scotland, on the northern.

(*p*) In May, 1557, about 600 Gascoigne soldiers arrived, in the Clyde; and the regent queen sent them to Annan, and Langholm; to assist in defending the western border. Lodge, i. 238. On the 5th of July, 1557, a proclamation was issued, at Dumfries; commanding every one to give in their musters, on the 22d of the same month. Ib. 243. All those events shew what changes had taken place, in the spirits of men, on the borders, between the two kingdoms!

(*q*) Keith, 83.

law, till the next parliament. (*r*) He was one of the leaders, who formed a convention, at Berwick, in February, 1560; and called in Elizabeth, who did not require much persuasion, to interpose in her neighbours' affairs. Maxwell sat in that convention, which met, at Edinburgh, as a parliament, without any legal authority, in August, 1560: (*s*) And, beyond this proceeding, Sir John Maxwell could not easily go, on the road of tumultuous reform: We may, easily, suppose, that the avowed conduct of so spirited a person, who enjoyed the chief sway in his county, must have greatly influenced Dumfries-shire, on that memorable occurrence, in which the spirits of most men were so greatly agitated. He, probably, began to perceive, that he had gone too far. On the queen's return, in 1561, when she assumed the government, he supported her administration. He now despised the ignorance, and was perhaps shocked, with the coarseness, as well as seditiousness, of the preachers: and he was soon made a member of the privy council: Happy! if all the queen's counsellors had been men of the same candour of principle, and vigour of conduct, as Sir John Maxwell. (*t*)

When Murray, and his partizans, broke out into rebellion on account of the queen's marriage with Lord Darnley, he was driven by the queen's army, during September, 1565, into Dumfries-shire, where they did not experience much encouragement, in their wretched cause. Sir John Maxwell seems not to have opposed the rebels: But, several gentlemen of Annandale, and Nithsdale, entered into an engagement, for supporting the queen, and Darnley, against men, whose pretences were too shallow, to impose on any one. (*u*) From Dumfries, the rebels sent Sir Robert Melville to Elizabeth's court, to beg her powerful aid; as she had incited them to action. (*x*) The queen, with a superior army, followed the insurgents to Dumfries; Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, leading her advanced guard. (*y*) Murray, and his deluded followers, were obliged to look for shelter in Carlisle; where they were well received. (*z*) The queen remained awhile at Dumfries, waiting

(*r*) Keith, 105. (*s*) Ib. 146.

(*t*) Sir John Maxwell and Sir John Ballenden met the English commissioners, at Dumfries, on the 23d of September, 1563, when they entered into a convention, for redressing of mutual trespasses on the contiguous confines. Nicolson's Border Laws, 84—103.

(*u*) Johnston of Johnston, Johnston of Corrie, Jardine of Applegarth, Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, and Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael, were the spirited gentlemen, who signed a bond, for supporting the queen's marriage. Keith, Appx. 113.

(*x*) Keith, 325. (*y*) Keith's Appx. 115.

(*z*) The Earl of Bedford, the English lieutenant in the North, was ordered to send 300 soldiers, from Berwick to Carlisle, to secure the retreat of Murray, and his associates. Correspondence in the Paper Office.—Yet, Elizabeth, with a happy duplicity, disavowed Murray before the foreign ambassadors. Id.

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events: And, she even visited Lochmaben castle, which was in the custody of Sir John Maxwell, who was then pardoned, by his indulgent mistress, for the countenance, which he had shown the rebels, at Dumfries. (*a*)

But, during the ferment of such times, and among so many deluded people, peace could not long continue. When the rebellion against queen Mary was instigated, by Elizabeth's intrigues, and Morton's agency, in June, 1567, the only chiefs of Dumfries-shire, who drew their treasonous swords against the unhappy queen, were Lord Sanquhar, and Douglas of Drumlanrig. (*b*) The Lords Maxwell, and Herries, with their numerous followers; the Johnstons, and the principal clans, in this country, were all loyal, as were the towns of Dumfries, Annan, and Lochmaben. (*c*) Murray assumed the regency, on the 22d of August, 1567. But, the herald, who was sent to proclaim this event, in Dumfries, was cast down from the cross, and the proclamation prevented. On this noted mark of repugnance, and opposition, Murray's council ordained the magistracy of Dumfries to assist the sheriff, in executing the king's precepts, and not to suffer them to be opposed, under pain of forfeiture. The new governors went one step further: They directed the inhabitants of Dumfries "to elect such magistrates, as were well affected to the regent's government; to remove such factious persons, as opposed it:" and they were required, to send some of the inhabitants to assist in the regent's council. (*d*) Such were the artifices that were found necessary to strengthen the regent's government, which was opposed by half the kingdom.

When the queen, in May, 1568, made her escape from her imprisonment, in Lochleven, she was immediately joined, by the chiefs of Dumfries-shire, at Hamilton. They entered into engagements, at Dumbarton, to support

(*a*) Keith, 316. Sir John Maxwell, considering his character, and his employments under the crown, did not act, on that occasion, with the consistency, which was to be expected from so spirited a man. He advised the queen's marriage with Darnley. Ib. 277. He was present in council, when Murray was summoned to answer for his conduct. Ib. 309. But, he supposed, with more confidence than knowledge, while he was deluded, by fears for his faith, that he could reconcile those instruments of Elizabeth to Mary, and induce the submission of religious bigots to her equitable government. Keith, 317. Thus much may be learned, from the queen's pardon. Id.

(*b*) Yet, is it proper to add, that when Murray assumed the regency, Lord Sanquhar deserted him; and when the imprisoned queen escaped from Lochleven castle, he joined her, at Hamilton, and fought for her at Langside: On the other hand, Jardine of Applegarth joined the regent.

(*c*) Lord Herries, who continued warden of the West Marches, was one of those nobles, who met at Dumbarton, in July, 1567; and subscribed a bond, for supporting the queen against Morton, and his rebellious associates. Keith, 436.

(*d*) Keith, 261.

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her authority against usurpation. (*e*) The same chiefs led their powers into the battle of Langside, wherein they were overpowered, by Murray's fortune, after their valour had failed. When the queen's army was defeated, lord Herries, with a body of horse, conducted the unfortunate Mary, throughout Clydesdale, and Nithsdale, to Dumfries. (*f*) The queen, without considering much her safest course, retired, from Dumfries, to Dundrainan, in Galloway, attended by lord Herries; and from thence, passed the Solway-frith to Workington, in Cumberland. (*g*) Mary's lot was now cast, in the land of her rival, and persecutrix, where she was doomed to a long imprisonment, constant vexation, and, at length, to public execution.

When the revolution, which gave Murray the regency, was confirmed by the battle of Langside, he appointed Douglas of Drumlanrig, the warden of the West Marches, in the room of lord Herries. (*h*) The regent now collected a considerable force, on the 10th of June, at Biggar, in order to chastise the queen's adherents, in the southern shires. After inflicting his chastisement on his opponents in Upper Clydesdale, and Tweedale, he entered Nithsdale with a large force, and some artillery, on the 13th of June. He soon compelled the castle of Sanquhar to surrender. He now marched into East Galloway; and demolished the numerous strengths of the queen's adherents, in that difficult country. He at length moved to Dumfries, which was evacuated, by several chiefs, with a thousand followers, who still resisted. The regent now, successively, subdued the several strongholds of those chiefs, which he, gradually, forced to surrender, though not without a struggle. He was, at length, obliged to march, from Dumfries-shire, for want of proper provision, on the 24th of June; carrying with him the spoils of the queen's adherents. (*i*) In October, 1569, the regent, attended by Morton,

(*e*) Keith, 476, 7.

(*f*) Holinshed, 392: Hist. K. James VI., 43. 45. Lord Herries wrote from Dumfries to the captain of Carlisle, to know, if the queen would be received there, in safety.

(*g*) Ib. 481, 2.

(*h*) In consideration of the long and faithful services of Sir John Maxwell, in that office, the queen, on the 8th of May, 1566, granted to him, his spouse Agnes Herries, and their heirs, all their lands, and baronies, with the pertinents, into one regality, in free blanch. This charter was confirmed in parliament, on the 19th of April, 1567. Acta Parl. ii. 558. He had been created Lord Herries, on the 17th of December, 1566.

(*i*) Holinshed, 392, 3, has minutely recorded Murray's military campaign, in Dumfries-shire. In the parliament, which assembled in August, 1568, Lord Herries, and his heir apparent, were declared guilty of treason, for supporting the queen; but, the execution of this sentence was postponed. Acta Parl. iii. 55. 57. But, nothing could shake the firmness of Lord Herries. Murray at length enticed him, and the Duke of Chatelherault, to Edinburgh, in April, 1569, on the pretence of treating with the queen, and her friends, for an agreement, with an

Morton, with some force, made an incursion into Dumfries-shire, where they received, from the principal clans, who were either inimical, or disorderly, seventy-two hostages, with whom they returned to Edinburgh. (*k*)

Soon after the death of Mary, in 1570, Elizabeth resolved to vent her indignation, and to maintain her influence, in Scotland. She sent lord Scrope, with a considerable body of troops, into Dumfries-shire, to ravage the lands, and to destroy the houses of all those, who continued faithful to her rival, the Queen of Scots. The lords Maxwell, and Carlile, the chiefs of the several clans, the magistrates, with the burghers of Dumfries, went out to oppose the advance of lord Scrope: They made repeated attacks on his cavalry; but, being inferior in number, and perhaps in arms, they were repulsed, with the loss of some prisoners, among whom was the provost, and some burgesses of Dumfries. (*l*) Incited by Scrope, lord Sussex, the Lieutenant in the north, accompanied that active warden, with a large force, and a feller purpose, into Dumfries-shire, in August 1570. They carried fire, and sword, through the lands, and towns, of all those, who were supposed to be faithful to their legitimate sovereign, and who had not injured Elizabeth, whose vengeance was unappeasable. (*m*)

The capture of Edinburgh Castle by Elizabeth's forces, in June 1573, seems to have allayed her envy, appeased her wrath, and given quiet to Dumfries-shire; as well as to have subdued the steadiest friends of Mary Stewart. The wardenship of the West Marches, which had been, for

an assurance of safety: But, they were both arrested, and committed to the castle of Edinburgh, where they remained till Murray's death: They were at length set free, on the 20th April, 1570, by Kirkaldie, the governor. Hist. K. James VI., 64, 5.; Bannatyne's Journal, 11.

(*k*) Godscroft, 308, says, the regent, and Morton, were two days in Lower Eskdale, two in Annandale; when they advanced to Dumfries, where they some time remained. The avowed object of this expedition of the regent, with his faithful agent, Morton, was to repress the disorders of the borderers; but, its real object was, to enforce the submission of many respectable persons in this shire, who were still attached to their queen, and detested the regent. The great body of the people of Dumfries-shire still continued faithful: The Maxwells, the Johnstons, and most of the other clans, still remained firm in their allegiance; while Douglas of Drumlanrig, and Jardine of Applegarth, were the only chiefs, who had considerable influence, and supported the regent's authority.

(*l*) Scrope's Reports are in the Cabala, 164, 5. He burned Ecclefechan: But, the chief devastation fell on the estates of lords Herries, and Maxwell, and Murray of Cockpool, who were noted for their attachment to Queen Mary. Scrope was ordered not to injure the tenants, or friends of Douglas of Drumlanrig; "as *he favoured the King's faction*, and *the Queen's majesty of England*." Scrope asked for a reinforcement; and if it were granted, he engaged to march to Dumfries, and burn that town, *which*, he said, *was notorious, for receipt of the English Queen's rebels*. Id.

(*m*) Hist. K. James VI., 98, 9. Bannatyne's Journal, 36.

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ages, in the Maxwell family, and held, for five years, by Douglas of Drumlanrig, as the wages of his defection, was now given, by the regent Morton, to lord Maxwell, who, in the preceding year, married Morton's niece, the earl of Angus's sister. (*n*) In 1575, the regent Morton, "*for ingathering money*, held justice courts, in Dumfries, where many of the borderers were punished, rather *by their purses*, than by *their lives*." (*o*)

The regent Morton, on whatever pretence, in 1578, deprived lord Maxwell of his office of warden; and committed him to the castle of Blackness. With so unprincipled a tyrant, suspicion was alone sufficient motive, for any injustice. It is, however, certain, that the nobles, who formed the design of removing the regent, invited lord Maxwell to the convention, which was to be holden, at Stirling, for that purpose, on the 10th of March. (*p*) On the 12th of March 1577-8, Morton resigned his high office, when the infant King assumed the government. Lord Herries was one of those nobles, who freed their country from so corrupt a regency (*q*); and he was appointed one of the council of peers, who were to aid the king, in carrying on his government: lord Maxwell was now restored to the office of warden of the West Marches, which was so much sought, on account of its profit, and its influence.

Its powers seem to have now been less extensive than of old. Lord Maxwell was brought before the King, in his council, in January 1578-9, for negligence in his office: He excused himself, by the narrowness of his commission, and by the exemptions from his jurisdiction. Lord Herries, who was of known experience, was asked for his opinion of the supposed disorders: And, he traced them, from the settlement of disloyal persons on the debateable land, not long before the demise of James V., who were protected by the English government; and who had thus increased, in numbers, and opulence, and in strongholds. (*r*) In the end, lord Herries, who was not on friendly terms with his nephew, lord Maxwell, was restored

(*n*) Spottiswood, 272. John, lord Maxwell, was contracted to the earl of Angus's sister, by "*hand fisting*," in January 1572; and Morton gave a banquet, at his castle of Dalkeith, on that occasion; but, the feast was spoilt, by the Queen's party in Edinburgh Castle, who intercepted the wine, and other provision, on the way to Dalkeith. Hist. K. James VI., 160.

(*o*) Ib. 254. (*p*) Ib. 279.

(*q*) Lord Herries, and lord Glamis, the chancellor, were sent, by the King, to Morton, for the purpose of intimating his purpose of assuming his own power. Morton, who was then at Dalkeith, accompanied those messengers to Edinburgh; and was present, when the King's government was proclaimed, on the 12th of March, 1577-8.

(*r*) Spottiswood, 304-6.

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to the office of warden, which, as he was advanced in years, he did not long enjoy. (*s*) During the year 1579, the contested wardenship was conferred on Johnston of Johnston, to the great discontent of lord Maxwell. This office now became an object of contest, between the rival families of Maxwell, and Johnston, and produced, in a few years, a civil war, which long embroiled, and greatly dewasted Dumfries-shire. Johnston, however, was soon displaced; and Maxwell was restored, by a policy, which, naturally, created hatred, and hostility. (*t*) In June 1581, four days after the execution of the notorious Morton, there were conferred on lord Maxwell, who was the son, and heir of Beatrix, the second daughter of James Earl of Morton, who died, in 1553, the baronies of Morton, and Buittle, with other lands, that had been enjoyed by the regent Morton; who had also married the third daughter, Elizabeth, of the same earl: And Maxwell was soon after created Earl of Morton, to the great discontent, and enmity, of the Earl of Angus. (*u*)

In consequence of those events, Angus made an inroad, from England, into Eskdale, where he burnt the villages, ravaged the lands of Maxwell, and took his castle of Langholm. (*x*) The conspirators of Ruthven, who seized the king, in August, 1582, and governed in his name, fearing the power of Maxwell, caused the king, to take the wardenship from him, and confer it on Johnston. (*y*) This insidious measure was the signal for civil war. The well-known Arran, who had brought Morton to the block, and at length governed the king, added fuel to the flames, in Dumfries-shire. This malignant man hated Maxwell; because he had refused to exchange some of his family estates, for the barony of Kinneil, and other lands, which had been forfeited, by the Hamiltons. Maxwell's family had long enjoyed great in-

(*s*) That celebrated noble, died at Edinburgh, on the 20th of January 1582-3; leaving, by his wife, Agnes, who survived him, ten years, four sons, and seven daughters. He was succeeded, by his eldest son, William, who died, in 1603, and William was followed by his son, John. MS. Account of the Herries family. Inquis. Special. 23. The notices of lord Herries, and his descendants, are remarkably erroneous, in the Peerages of Crawford, and Douglas. Of the time of his death, and of his numerous issue, they were entirely ignorant; and owing to that circumstance, the genealogists introduced his grandson, John, as his son, and immediate successor.

(*t*) Spottiswood, 313; Acta Parl. iii. 218.

(*u*) Moyse's Mem. 55-7. The Earl of Angus was the heir of entail to the earldom of Morton; but, his succession was intercepted, by the late forfeiture of the Earl of Morton. Angus, during the imprisonment of Morton, attempted to relieve him, by a rebellion, for which he was proclaimed a rebel; and was forced to flee into England.

(*x*) Hist. K. James VI., 287. (*y*) Spottiswood, 324-5.

fluence, in Dumfries, where he, generally, resided, and was now provost of the shiretown. At the Michaelmas election of magistrates, in 1584, Arran, in the king's name, sent a letter to the electors; requesting them, to choose Johnston, in the room of Maxwell. The late provost assembled his followers; and by preventing Johnston, from entering the town, obtained his own election. Johnston now complained to Arran, the king's minion, of the power, and wrongs of his rival. A precept, by the procurement of Arran, was now issued, in the king's name, charging Maxwell with protecting the Armstrongs, in their outrages. This border-clan refusing to submit, Maxwell was proclaimed, in the usual style of Scotish policy, a rebel; and Arran procured a commission to Johnston, to pursue him with fire, and sword: The minion, meantime, sent two companies of mercenaries, under Lammie, and Cranston, to assist Johnston, in carrying fire, and sword, through Maxwell's estates. Maxwell, thus pressed upon, by such rigorous measures, collected his followers: and detaching a part of them, under his natural brother, Robert Maxwell, who had talents for war, he intercepted those mercenaries, on Crawford-moor: Lammie (*z*), and his company, were slain, while Cranston, with some of his men, were taken prisoners. This bloody conflict was succeeded, by a still more wasteful civil war, between the Maxwells, and Johnstons, in which they burnt the houses, and ruined the estates of each other; and which left Dumfries-shire almost a desert. (*a*) At length, in a fierce conflict, between the parties, Johnston was taken prisoner by Maxwell. He was soon after released, on a compromise: But, Arran, the most violent of ministers, who was resolved, to ruin Lord Maxwell, threw in fresh fuel into the ardent flame of civil war. In a convention, of the estates, which Arran had convened, for his own purpose, he obtained 20,000*l.*, for levying war against Maxwell: A proclamation was now issued, commanding all the king's subjects, on the southern side of the Forth, to attend his army, on the expedition into Dumfries-shire, against the Maxwells: But, this royal array was delayed, and was, indeed, finally, disappointed, by the pestilence, which broke out, at Edinburgh, and spread its ravages, from the capital, into the

(*z*) Lammie was the miscreant, who insulted the unfortunate queen, when she surrendered to the insidious insurgents, at Carberry-hill: As a captain of mercenaries, he was an active enemy of the queen's party, throughout the hostilities, that succeeded her dethronement: And, in the same character, he continued one of the vilest instruments of Morton, the corruptest of men, during a corrupt age.

(*a*) Spottiswood, 338-9. On the 6th of April, 1585, Robert Maxwell, who had shown his talents, by defeating Lammie, and Cranston, on Crawford-moor, burnt Lochwood-house, the usual residence, and principal fortlet of Johnston, and took many of his people prisoners. Moyse's Mem. 95.

country.

country. (*b*) In the meantime, Maxwell perceiving, that Arran had resolved on his ruin, associated himself with Angus, the Hamiltons, and other fugitives, who lived, as exiles, on the English border; and who could only be restored, by the expulsion of Arran: To them, joined their active energies, some of the border chiefs, who were disgusted with the insidious violence of Arran. When intelligence of those associations reached Stirling, where the court lay, a proclamation was issued; requiring the king's subjects to assemble at Crawford Castle, on the 22d of October, 1585; to march into Dumfries-shire, against Maxwell, and the associated rebels. But, the English ambassador, and those nobles, who hated the king's minion, contrived to retard his hostile measures. Meantime, Maxwell, and his associates, resolved to march, with 2000 horse and foot, to Stirling (*c*); in order to drive Arran from the king's presence: Early in the morning of the 2d of November, the associated nobles entered Stirling; beset the castle, in which the court then resided, and which, two days after, surrendered. Arran was obliged to flee, for safety; was deprived of his title, and those estates, which had been unfitly conferred upon this wretched minion. Maxwell, and the associated chiefs, obtained pardons, for themselves, and their followers, for all offences, which had been committed, by them, since 1569: And, those remissions were ratified, in the parliament, which assembled, at Linlithgow, on the 10th of December, 1585. (*d*) In that parliament, Maxwell obtained an act, conferring on the town of Dumfries the benefits of the late pacification. (*e*)

But, Maxwell, in the midst of all those successes, knew not how to carry himself. At the ensuing Christmas, he collected a number of persons, with whom he marched, in procession, from Dumfries, to Lincluden church, where he caused mass to be performed, in the ancient manner: For this daring offence against the established religion, as well as the general prejudices of the country, he was summoned before the king, in his council; and was committed, for some months, to Edinburgh Castle. (*f*) The king, after the late expulsion of his unworthy minion, showed, that he regarded quiet much more than bloodshed. For extinguishing the family feuds, which distracted Dum-

(*b*) Spottiswood, 339.

(*c*) Maxwell himself raised, at least one half of that force; about 700 horse, and 300 foot, whom he had lately employed against the Johnstons: So powerful was he, and so easy was it, to raise many men, in that idle age.

(*d*) Spottiswood, 341-2-3; Moyses, 100—103: Acta Parl. iii. 383. In that remission, Maxwell was entitled, John, Earl of Morton, Lord Maxwell; as he was, in all other proceedings, since he obtained that title, in October, 1581.

(*e*) Spottiswood, 398. (*f*) Id. 345.

fries-shire, he directed his council, to take from Maxwell, and Johnston, assurances of peace, and from Johnston, and other hostile barons, in that shire, similar engagements of peaceable conduct; and he directed, for the general quiet of so unruly a people, that their personal disputes might be submitted to the amicable decision of some of his council. (*g*) By those peaceful means, and the death of Johnston, the inveterate disturbances, between the Maxwells, and Johnstons, was, for some years, settled, and the quiet of Dumfries-shire ensured.

On the death of Johnston, the warden, in 1586, William, Lord Herries, was appointed his successor in the wardenship. (*h*) On the 18th of September, 1586, the Earl of Angus was appointed the king's lieutenant over the whole borders with England. Maxwell was charged to appear before the king, in his council, on the 10th of November following; in order to give assurances of the obedience of himself, and his tenants, and followers, to the king's lieutenant. (*i*) By such measures of precaution, the king seems to have laboured successfully, in 1586, and 1587, in suppressing the disorders on the borders, where the clans were supposed to be encouraged, by Maxwell, and by other chiefs, in their odious misdeeds; as those borderers owed bonds of Manrent to these several chiefs. (*k*) Meantime, the king, with unusual energy, entered Dumfries-shire, in April, 1587; in order to seize Maxwell; to suppress the disorders on the west border. But, that influential chief, hearing of the king's purpose, made his escape; and the king had only to take sureties, from the chiefs of the disorderly tribes, for their peaceful

(*g*) Moyse's Mem. 109.

(*h*) The assembly of the church, which met, at Edinburgh, in February, 1587-8, without the king's authority, complained of Lord Herries, for setting up the mass, at Dumfries, and forcing the Protestant ministers to leave the town. The king was thus induced to declare his intention to proceed, immediately, to Dumfries; in order to punish that offence: And he issued a proclamation, requiring all his subjects, on the south of the Forth, to attend him, on this expedition. Lord Herries, hearing of the complaint of the assembly, and of the king's proceedings, and purpose, repaired to court, and offered himself, for trial: The complaint against him could not be verified; but, he was found, to have been remiss, in his office as warden: Upon promising amendment, in this respect, and engaging to attend the summons of the reformed pastors, he was allowed to depart to his country. Spottiswood, 368-9; Moyse's Mem. 131-3: Such were the disjointed government, and the pious, and profligate manners, of a wretched age!

(*i*) Moyse's Mem. 111.

(*k*) The parliament passed an act, in July, 1587; ordaining that such thieves, as were born in Lidesdale, Eskdale, Ewisdale, Annandale, and on the debateable land, should be removed, from the inland country, where they then haunted, unless the landlords, where they now dwell, would become surety for them; so as the said thieves should become answerable to the law. Acta Parl. iii. 436.

conduct.

conduct. The king, while at Dumfries, dismissed Maxwell of Newby, Lord Herries's brother, from the office of provost of the shiretown: But, this measure of apparent vigour was not followed by the good effects, that were expected from it. Maxwell, the dismissed provost, was, soon after beset, and slain, by some of the Johnstons, and Grahams; on account of the ancient enmity, which they bore to the late Lord Herries, his father, while he was warden, in that disordered country. (*l*)

Soon after this well-meant incursion of James, which ended with such an outrage, he deprived Maxwell of the disputed title of Earl of Morton, which he had acquired, in 1581; and what had been thus taken, from Maxwell, was given to Angus: This transfer was ratified, by the parliament of July, 1587. (*m*) Lord Maxwell, who had given as much offence, by favouring popery, as by protecting the borderers, was, at the end of 1587, allowed to retire beyond the sea; on giving security of not returning, without the king's leave. After living, sometime, in Spain, he was incited, by the Scotish refugees, to return to Scotland; and with the hope of promoting, on that occasion, their objects, and his own, Maxwell landed, at Kirkcudbright, in April, 1588. He was immediately joined by his countrymen, and his followers. Lord Herries, his cousin, and warden of the borders, seeing the people's attachment, which he could not prevent, went to court, and informed the king of those mortifying events. Maxwell was commanded, by the royal precept, to appear before the king, in his council. But, he resolved to resist, rather than obey: and he collected forces, and strengthened his castles. The king called out the militia of the South: and, on the 27th of May, marched hastily to Dumfries, where Maxwell resided. The attachment of the townsmen, by defending the entrance, enabled Maxwell to escape to Kirkcudbright, where he embarked: Yet, was Maxwell, closely pursued, by Sir William Stewart, in a vessel, which the town of Ayr supplied; and after an active chase, from Kirkcudbright, to Carrick; and from Carrick, to Crossraguel, Stewart arrested Maxwell, who was enfeebled, by disease, as much as he was disabled by fortune. Meanwhile, the king seems to have been equally, active, on his part: He summoned Lord Maxwell's numerous castles to surrender. They all obeyed, except Lochmaben, which was defended by David Maxwell. The

(*l*) Moyse's Mem. 121; MS. Account of the Herries family.

(*m*) Acta Parl. iii. 472. Lord Maxwell continued, however, to use the title of Earl of Morton, till his decease, in 1593: and Lord John, his successor, also, used the same title. Symes MS. When Robert, Lord Maxwell, was created Earl of Nithsdale, in 1620, he, also, obtained precedency, as an earl, from the date of his father's creation, as Earl of Morton, in 1581.

the

king beleagured this fortlet, which had stood so many sieges; and he sent to the English warden, for cannon to batter it: The guns, and soldiers, were sent: and after two days' firing, Lochmaben Castle surrendered by capitulation, on the 13th of June, 1588. Yet, was Maxwell, the captain, for his fidelity, and vigour, with some of his garrison, hanged, for disobeying the king's summons. James now returned, triumphantly, to Dumfries, which, only, mourned the slaughter of her sons; while the king held justice courts, for the trial of Maxwell's followers, and the lawless men on the west borders. He now burned the castles of Langholm, Castlemilk, and Morton; and after this successful campaign, returned to Edinburgh, where he found Lord Maxwell, who was committed to a long, but lenient, imprisonment. (*n*)

The king now engaged in a less bloody scene. In October, 1589, he sailed for Denmark, to demand a wife. Before his departure, he appointed John, Lord Hamilton, the lieutenant of the whole borders, with the assistance of Lord Herries, Maxwell, and other Dumfries-shire barons; and the lieutenant's residence was appointed, at Dumfries, or at Jedburgh. (*o*) Dumfries-shire, at length, enjoyed some quiet, after so many scenes of civil war.

But, new characters came upon the stage; and fresh causes occurred, for new troubles. In July, 1592, the king came to Dumfries, where he issued a proclamation, for calling out the militia, to attend his pursuit of the rebellious Bothwell, who had found refuge on the impervious border. (*p*) In June, 1593, Johnston, making his escape, from Edinburgh castle, found means to join Bothwell, with his clan; in the difficult enterprize of seizing the king's person, at Falkland, on the 26th of June (*q*): But, they were disappointed. The king now went into Dumfries-shire, to chastise those hardy traitors: Yet, such was his clemency, or impolicy, that he issued, from Dumfries, a proclamation; offering pardon to all those, who would submit to the king, and renounce Bothwell: Many soon acknowledged the king's mercy, and were pardoned. (*r*) But, peace was not restored either to this shire, or to the kingdom. The clan of the Johnstons, which seems to have encreased, either from lenity, or chastisement, marched into Nithsdale, and ravaged the

(*n*) Spottiswood, 369; Moyse's Mem. 136-9: Of the money, which was sent into Scotland, during the memorable year, 1588, a part was given to Lord Maxwell, while a prisoner, for promoting the objects of Spain, rather than of Scotland. In January, 1589, Maxwell, and the other Popish peers, imprudently sent letters of thanks, and of attachment, to the king of Spain. Spottiswood, 372-3.

(*o*) Spottiswood, 379; Moyse's Mem. 162.

(*p*) Moyse's Mem. 189.

(*q*) Birrel; Spottiswood, 389.

(*r*) Spottiswood, 339.

lands

lands of the lord of Sanquhar, and of Douglas of Drumlanrig; defeating the body of men, who were sent to chastise them. The king issued a commission to Lord Maxwell, as warden, to execute justice on that guilty tribe. The injured chiefs of Nithsdale, fearing that Maxwell might be either too weak, or too remiss, in executing such a commission, Sanquhar, and Douglas, with their friends, entered into bonds of mutual support with Maxwell, for his aid. Johnston no sooner heard of this accession of strength to Maxwell, than he associated himself with the Scots, the Elliots, and the Grahams, which were all powerful clans on the conterminous border. Dumfries-shire was again doomed to suffer all the miseries of civil war, from the collision of those hostile tribes. Maxwell, under the king's commission, raised several bodies, both horse and foot. He stationed them, at Lochmaben, where they were attacked, and defeated, by the adverse tribes. The fugitives, taking shelter in the church, were obliged to surrender, when fire was set to their sanctuary. Feeling this discomfiture, as a disgrace, Maxwell assembled an army of two thousand men; displayed the king's banner, as the royal lieutenant; and marched into Annandale against the Johnstons: But, on the 7th of December, 1593, while he lay in security on Dryfesands, near Lockerby, he was suddenly attacked by that hostile tribe, and their associate clans; and, though those Johnstons, and their allies, were inferior in number, they fought with such desperate valour as to rout the king's lieutenant, with the royal army; Maxwell himself, being wounded, unhorsed, and slain, after quarter was asked. (*s*) Many of Maxwell's friends fell with him; and some of his army was drowned, in the Annan. The king was greatly affected, by this discomfiture, and disgrace: But, he was too much occupied with Bothwell, and too greatly harassed by the popish lords, to be able to go in person into such dangerous conflicts, which were fought, with the desperate fury of personal revenge. Johnston was declared a rebel, and every one was forbid to receive him. (*t*) Lord Herries, who was appointed warden, and some other barons of this shire, were commanded, to assemble their people, at Dumfries, in order to preserve the general quiet. (*u*) The

(*s*) Spottiswood, 401-2; Moyse's Mem. 219-21. Two aged thorns, called Maxwell's thorns, mark the place, where the king's lieutenant was slain. Spottiswood says, that he was a nobleman of great spirit, humane, courteous, and more learned, than noblemen, generally, were, in those times: But, he was ambitious of rule: His fall was pitied, by many; as he was not known to have done much wrong, in his time, and was rather hurtful to himself, than to others.

(*t*) Birrel, 27th December, 1593. (*u*) Spottiswood, 402.

personal

personal enmities, between the rival families, were allayed for a time, but not extinguished. In October, 1595, when Herries, with three hundred Maxwells, went from Dumfries to Locherby, to arrest some of the guilty Johnstons, a bloody conflict ensued: Many of the Maxwells were slain, particularly, of those, who had followed Maxwell of Netherpollock, from Renfrew, to Dumfries-shire, in aid of their friends. (*x*) The Johnstons seem to have again triumphed, by defeating their rivals, and trampling upon law.

The king had now no other resource, for quieting Dumfries-shire, than the appointment of Johnston, in April, 1596, as warden of the West Marches: Yet, he seems not to have given satisfaction, in the execution of his difficult office, among so irascible a people. In October, 1597, the king found himself obliged to go into Dumfries-shire, for suppressing such dangerous outrages, which disgraced his peaceful government. He now caused fourteen of the most notorious offenders to be executed, though of what clan appears not. He ordained redress to be given, for all wrongs done, since Johnston was appointed warden, in April, 1596. And he took seven and thirty hostages, from the chiefs of every division of the clans, who were known, by the surname of Johnston, Armstrong, Battison, Bell, and Irving. He constituted Lord Ochiltre, lieutenant, and warden, when he returned to Edinburgh. (*y*) Lord Ochiltre remained, at Dumfries, during some months; endeavouring to pacify so disordered a shire; by inflicting punishment, and redressing wrongs. (*z*)

But, such disorders could not be easily quieted; as they were the natural result of the state of society, and of manners. In May, 1598, Johnston appears to have committed some fresh outrage, without the power of a weak government being able to punish him, for so many crimes. (*a*) Yet, the animosities of the Maxwells, and the Johnstons, continued to disorder, and distress Dumfries-shire. The king commanded Lord Maxwell to live in Clydesdale, and not to come within Dumfries-shire: Yet, did he return home, in summer 1601, for the apparent purpose of plotting the death of his rival Johnston: Failing, however, in this odious design, he carried fire, and sword, throughout Annandale. Hostilities continued between those

(*x*) Moyse's Mem. 239.; Spottiswood, 412.

(*y*) Moyse's Mem. 255-6. (*z*) Ib. 257.

(*a*) Birrel relates that, on the 27th of May, 1598, the laird of Johnston's picture was hung on the cross of Edinburgh, with his head downward; *he was declared a mansworn man:* and he, and his accomplices, were denounced rebels, by proclamation, at the cross of Edinburgh. Birrel's Diary.

rival

rival wardens, and their emulous clans. In February, 1602, the king again thought himself obliged, to go, personally, into Dumfries-shire, for restoring quiet. He, now, with his usual feebleness, commanded lord Maxwell to depart Dumfries-shire, and to give securities, for his remaining in Clydesdale. (*b*) But, his lordship could not remain quiet. He again returned to Nithsdale; and engaging in fresh broils, he was at length committed to Edinburgh-castle, whence he made his escape, in January, 1603; when he was proclaimed an outlaw, whom no person was to entertain, on pain of treason. (*c*)

The enmities of the chiefs, and the hostilities of their clans, continued to disorder Dumfries-shire, notwithstanding the union of the crowns. But, their disorders were repressed, and their crimes were punished, with more promptitude, and rigour. (*d*)

Subjects for quarrel, however, will never be wanting, among highminded chiefs, and their irascible followers. At the end of 1607, a contest arose, between lord Maxwell, and the Earl of Morton, about their several jurisdictions, in Eskdale; and both parties called out their people, to decide their pretensions, not in the forum, but the field. The Privy Council, which, in some measure, now governed Scotland, commanded the contending parties to dismiss their forces, and not approach the scene of their controversy. Morton obeyed: But, Maxwell contemned the order, and challenged his antagonist to single combat. For these contempts, Maxwell was committed to Edinburgh-castle, which seems never to have been a safe state prison; and from which Maxwell again effected his escape. (*e*) But, he only escaped to engage in a more fatal outrage. Maxwell's enmities with the Johnstons, continued unappeased; the slaughter of his father, in 1593, still remaining unrevenged. On the 6th of April, 1608, a meeting took place, at Achmanhill, for settling their differences, between lord Maxwell, and Johnston of Johnston, attended by their friends. A quarrel arose, between the two seconds; and the two principals taking part, Maxwell shot Johnston, who died upon the field. Lord Maxwell escaped to France, where he remained five anxious years. Early in 1613, he privately landed, in Caithness: But,

(*b*) Spottiswoode, 467.

(*c*) Birrel's Diary of date the 12th, and 17th January, 1603.

(*d*) On the 13th of September, 1603, James Johnston of Lochwood was beheaded, at the cross of Edinburgh, for slaughter, fire-raising, and other crimes. Birrel. But, this was not the chief of the clan. On the 19th of March, 1605, the Maxwells assaulted, and took the house of Newby, and wounded several persons, in the act. The Privy Council sent against the assailants a body of soldiers, with a herald, to command them to surrender themselves, and the house. Birrel.

(*e*) Spottiswoode, 504.

being arrested on his landing, he was conveyed to Edinburgh, where he was immediately tried, condemned, and beheaded. He was not only adjudged for the assassination of Johnston, but for fire-raising; a crime, which inferred the loss of estates, and *honours;* and for which he had been already attainted. (*f*) In 1617, his forfeiture was reversed; and, as he left no issue, his estates, and honours, were restored to his younger brother, Robert, who was created earl of Nithsdale, in 1620.

The exemplary punishment of lord Maxwell appears to have put an end to such outrages; and private enmities ceased. With the change of manners, and the progress of law, upon the union of the crowns, in 1603, one of the principal objects of James's government was the suppression of the disorders, on the adjacent borders, which had so long distracted the two kingdoms. This interference was the more necessary; as at the moment, when the king entered England, a fresh disturbance broke out, on the west borders. The chief perpetrators of this ill-timed outrage were the Grahams, a numerous, and outrageous clan, who inhabited the debatable land, with both the banks of the Esk. They were all arrested, tried, and adjudged, to be at the king's mercy: But, as he wished to show his mildness, he ordered the Grahams to be transported to Ireland, where they might become useful colonists, rather than murderous depredators. (*g*) Commissioners were appointed, from time to time, for repressing the disorders on the borders; and various regulations were, successively, made, for preventing such disturbances. (*h*) By such means, were those disorders, gradually, lessened, as

(*f*) Lord Maxwell was attainted, in parliament, on the 24th June, 1609; and an act was then passed, in favour of his vassals. Acta Parl. iv. 413,450. Lodge's Illust. iii. 374.

(*g*) See his proclamation of the 4th December, 1603. Nicol's Cumberland, cxvii. The Grahams were accordingly transported to Ireland, in 1606, and 1607. Ib. cxviii, cxxi. Some years after, several of the Grahams returned, and renewed their old depredations: A proclamation was now issued, on the 22d July, 1614, commanding them to depart, in forty days, under the pain of punishment on their former sentences. Ib. cxxix.

(*h*) Rym. xvi. 609.; Nicol's Cumberl. cxv. cxxx. Among other regulations, which were made, by the commissioners, in April, 1605, they ordered the inhabitants of Ewisdale, Eskdale, Annandale, and other border districts, to put away all armour, and weapons, offensive, and defensive, and not to keep any horses above the value of 50*s.* or 30*l.* Scots. From this regulation was excepted noblemen, and gentlemen, unsuspected of felony, and theft, and their household servants. Ib. cxviii. In September, 1619, the commissioners made an ordinance; enforcing their former regulations, for watching the west borders, and for keeping *slough dogs*, for pursuing depredators, through *sloughs*, bogs, and mosses, that were only passable to those, who were acquainted with their intricate pathways. It was from those practices, that the border depredators obtained the popular name of *moss-troopers*. For their suppression were made, 4 Ja. ch. 1—7; 7 Ja. ch. 1; 14 Ch. II. ch. 22.

they

they had no longer the same incitements: But, it was long before the *moss-troopers* were entirely extirpated, on the west borders, where they seem to have always been the most prevalent, from the fastnesses of the country.

Such were the means, which ensured to Dumfries-shire a long repose. When James VI. visited Scotland, in 1617, he returned to England, through this county: When he acceded to the throne of England, he left Dumfries-shire, in enmity, and turmoil, but found it in composure, and industry. He was royally entertained, at Dumfries, and at the seats of the nobles, and gentry. At Dumfries, the bishop of Galloway preached a sermon before him, "which made the hearers burst into tears." (*i*) Whatever were the king's failings, he was good-natured, and well-intentioned; and his ancient people took their last leave of him, with many a groan.

When the civil war began under Charles I., the common people of Dumfries-shire became fanatical, while the nobles, and chiefs, distinguished themselves, by their active loyalty: From such circumstances, we might infer how much manners had changed here, since the accession of James, and how much independence the commons had gained upon the nobles. Twenty years of altercation, warfare, and fanaticism, produced another change, which left every man, in a worse condition, than such times, and such adversities had found him. In 1640, the Earl of Nithsdale garrisoned his castle of Caerlaverock, against the rebellious faction of the land: But, he was obliged to surrender it, on the 26th of September of the same year, to Colonel Home, who was not very studious of the capitulation, which he had granted. (*k*)

In February, 1644, the Earl of Nithsdale, and other Scotish nobles, who were with the king, at Oxford, signed a declaration, which was drawn, by Montrose, condemning the covenant, with the proceedings of parliament; and engaging to support the king with all their power against the rebels. Montrose, soon after, went to Carlisle, where he collected about two thousand men; and whence he marched, on the 14th of April, to Dumfries. He was here received, without opposition; and here he displayed the king's standard. Yet, was the gallant Montrose obliged, after a while, to return to Carlisle; as

(*i*) Spottiswoode, 534; Muse's Welcome, 275-89. On the 31st of September, 1617, he came to Sanquhar, on the 1st of August he visited Drumlanrig; and he came to Dumfries, on the 4th: He was welcomed with a speech, by James Holyday, the commissary of Dumfries, at his entry. From Dumfries, he crossed the county to Carlisle.

(*k*) Grose's Antiq. i. 162—4—7: There may be therein seen an account of the furniture, in that celebrated castle, which illustrates the manners of that age: There was "a library of books, which stood my lord two hundred pounds sterling:" The besiegers spoilt "a coach, the furniture of which cost 50*l.* sterling." Robert, the first Earl of Nithsdale, was commonly called, *the Philosopher*. Inquis. Spec. 350.

his English troops deserted him, while a superior army advanced fast upon him. (*l*) Sir James Maxwell, a zealous loyalist, was then provost of the town: He was arrested, by the rebels, carried to Edinburgh, and was there beheaded, in July, 1644, "for having received *the banders*, [the said associators,] into Dumfries." (*m*) The Earl of Nithsdale, and his son, who preserved their invariable loyalty, were afterwards arrested, and imprisoned, while the earl's estates were sequestered. (*n*) They were liberated, in 1646: And the earl was thus obliged, in 1647, to look for refuge, in the Isle of Man, where he soon after died of grief. He was succeeded, by his son, Robert, who was equally loyal, and equally felt his misfortunes. (*o*) When we see how little Robert, the Philosopher, could do, with all his zeal of loyalty, when compared with the great efforts of some of his predecessors, we may infer, from the comparison, how much the change of manners had lessened the influence of the nobles: The clergy had succeeded them, in the power of inflaming the commons.

After Montrose's victory, at Kilsyth, in August, 1645, Murray, Earl of Annandale, Johnston, Earl of Hartfel, James, Lord Johnston (*p*), his son, and Charteris of Amisfield joined that illustrious noble, in Clydesdale. (*q*) They soon returned to Dumfries-shire to raise their vassals, in order to reinforce Montrose, when he should advance to the borders: But, the defeat of Montrose, at Philiphaugh, on the 13th of September, disconcerted all their measures. Douglas, the Earl of Queensberry, who had, also, prepared to join Montrose, in August, 1645, was surprised, by Glencairn, and was carried prisoner to Carlisle: and, he was fined, by parliament, 1000 marks, for siding with Montrose, the object of their hatred, and their fear. (*r*)

In 1651, the royalists endeavoured to assemble a force, at Dumfries, to

(*l*) Monteith, 163-4. (*m*) Spalding, ii. 221. (*n*) Minutes of Parliament.

(*o*) Of all the nobles of Dumfries-shire, Lord Nithsdale was the most loyal, and suffered the most for his loyalty. He was obliged to sell, not only much of his estate, but also his offices of stewart of Annandale, constable of Lochmaben Castle, with the lands, and emoluments, which were attached to the constabulary: and they thus lost the ascendancy, which the Maxwell family had long enjoyed, in Dumfries-shire.

(*p*) He succeeded his father, as Earl of Hartfel, in 1653, and in May, 1654, he was fined 2000*l.* sterling, by Cromwell. Lamont, 87.

(*q*) Charteris of Amisfield, and the Earl of Dumfries, retired to Holland, after the king's death: And the parliament, which sat, at Edinburgh, in May, 1650, prohibited their return, without parliamentary leave. Lamont, 25. Charteris's brother adhered to Montrose to the last struggle of his life; and for this faithfulness, he was executed, at Edinburgh, on the 21st of June, 1650, a month after Montrose had fallen, by the same unworthy hands. Ib. 23.

(*r*) Minutes of Parl. In 1654, he was again fined, by Cromwell, in 4000*l.* sterling, "for his malignancy, and rottenness of heart." Lamont.

resist

resist the usurpation; but, they were dispersed, and obliged to submit to the ruling powers.

The triumph of fanaticism, and of folly, at the end of twenty years, had a close. The restoration followed, with its pleasures, and its penury. Yet, many were disappointed, and some were miserable. At length, the covenanters of Galloway broke out into action. In November, 1666, they surprized Colonel Sir James Turner, who commanded a small body of the king's troops at Dumfries. They afterwards marched into Lothian; but were repulsed at the Pentland hills. Yet, their principles, and practices, remained. In 1680, two fanatical preachers, who were known, by the names of Cargil, and Cameron, at the head of their followers, seized the town of Sanquhar, and affixed to the market cross a frantic declaration; renouncing their allegiance, and declaring war against the king, as an usurper, and tyrant. After such a declaration they did not remain long, at Sanquhar. They were pursued into Ayrshire; and were defeated, at Airdsmoss, in Kyle, where Cameron was slain, and where their partisans were punished. Dumfriesshire now enjoyed quiet, till its attention was drawn to the religious follies of James VII.: It was roused, at the revolution; and its assent was solicited to the Union, which was chiefly accomplished, by its principal noble, the Duke of Queensberry, to whose discretion, the nation owes much, for the final success of that important measure.

From the age of James IV., to the reign of Charles I., the Maxwell family possessed the greatest estates, in this shire, and enjoyed the most influential sway; but, the oppression, and losses, which they sustained for their loyalty, during the civil wars of that reign, injured their fortunes, and deprived them of their influence; and they were completely ruined, by the attainder of the Earl of Nithsdale, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715. After the restoration, the Douglasses of Queensberry, and the Johnstons of Annandale, became the most considerable personages, in this county. (*s*) Those noble families rose, by very rapid strides, in the period, from the restoration to the union: They augmented their estates, enjoyed several important offices, and acquired additional honours. In the usual vicissitude of human affairs, they also have fallen, while other nobles have risen. The family of Buccleugh now holds the greatest property, and enjoys the chief sway, in Dumfriesshire, with a moderation, which evinces, that they amply merit their good fortune.

(*s*) In 1685, William, the first Duke of Queensberry, and his son, the Earl of Drumlanrig, were appointed, by James VII., *the king's lieutenants, in Dumfries-shire,* of which the duke was hereditary sheriff. Dougl. Peerage, 566.

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade.*] A thousand years elapsed, from the invasion of Agricola, without making any perceptible impression on the original woodlands of Dumfries-shire. When the Scoto-Saxons, at length, settled within its vales, they every where found woods, to which many of their names refer, when they applied them to particular objects. (*t*) Even now there remains, after the waste of many years, much natural wood, though of an inferior size. (*u*) On the Annan, below Haddam, there was a forest called *Woodcockayr*, whereof Edward III., in 1334, appointed a bailiff. (*x*) There were, indeed, several grants of Robert I., and David II., for lands, in *free forest*, within Dumfries-shire. (*y*) Pennant, who is less studious of fact, than prone to fiction, when it furnishes an agreeable narrative, tells us how the woods, on this frontier, were ordered by King James's parliament to be cut down, that they might not conceal the thieves. (*z*) My researches have not found such an act: But, every eye may see several acts of James VI., " for punishing the wilful destroyers of

(*t*) The Saxon word, *weald*, signifying a woody place, was applied to several such places, adjacent to Locher-moss: as, Ruth-*weald*, Mous-*wald*, Torthor-*wald*, Tin-*wald*. The appellations of Locher-*wood*, Priest-*wood*, Hazel-*shaw*, Black-*shaws*, Kel-*wood*, Nether-*wood*, Meikle-*wood*, *Shaws*, Routed-*shaw*, Cow-*shaw*, *Wood*-lands, Nor-*wood*, Kinmont-*wood*, *Wood*-hall, Black-*wood*, Dunskelly-*wood*, Kirk-*wood*, Turn-*shaw*, Bon-*shaw*, Lane-*shaw*, Gill-*shaws*, evince the existence of woods, when those several names were imposed here, by the *Scoto-Saxon* settlers, in latter times. The oaks, firs, and birches, which are every where dug, from the mosses, in great numbers, furnish proofs of the existence of woods, throughout this shire, in former ages.

(*u*) In Lower Annandale, besides the forest of Woodcockair, there were the *King's Forest*, and the *forest of Dalton*. In the reign of Charles I., the *King's Forest*, which had been greatly denuded of its wood, belonged to the Maxwells of Inverwick, who were, also, proprietors of the adjacent field called the *Justing-leys*, whereon the *weaponshawings* were held after it had been cleared of its wood. Inquisit. Special. 178. *Dalton Forest* lay along the west bank of the Annan above Dalton. In the reign of Charles I. Dalton Forest belonged to the Murrays, Earls of Annandale. Ib. 173. In the south-east of Annandale, between the Sark and the Kirtle, there was the forest of Loganwood-head, the office of keeping which was acquired by a branch of the Johnston family. In 1611 James Johnston of Middlegill was served heir to his grandfather Gavin, in the office of forester of the forest of Loganwood-head, with the right of common pasturage in the lordship of Loganwood-head. Ib. 80. The banks of the Annan, and its tributary streams, are still clothed with natural wood.

(*x*) On the 3d March, 1333-4, Edward III. appointed John de la *Forest*, bailiff of the *Park of Woodcockhayr*, in Annandale. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 264. The Maxwells acquired the office of forester of this forest, with the right of pasturage, and foggage, within the same: and they enjoyed this heritably, in the reign of James VI. Inquisit. Special. 20. Much of the wood of this forest still adorns the banks of the Annan.

(*y*) See the Great Seal Register of those kings, and Robertson's Index.

(*z*) Tour, iii. 89.

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growand trees." (*a*) Other proofs might be adduced, to show the existence, at all times, of woods in Annandale. (*b*) *Nithsdale* was of old well wooded; and still enjoys much natural wood. The very names of the places, in this district, demonstrate how many woods existed here, since the settlement of the Scoto-Saxon people. (*c*) The banks of the Nith are even now finely clothed with natural wood. (*d*) The Scar, the Skinnel, the Dalwhat, Craigdaroch, Castle-fearn, the Cairn, and other smaller streams, are all covered along their picturesque borders, with natural woods. *Eskdale* was of old as well clothed with wood, as the other districts of Dumfries-shire. The names of places in this division not only evinced the existence of woods, but the plenty of game. (*e*) At most of those places, there was, in fact, much natural wood, during the middle of the seventeenth century: And, there was, during those times, a considerable forest, in Upper Eskdale, called Blackberry-*wood-forest*. (*f*) Much natural wood still remains on the Esk, from the Scots-Dyke, to the junction of the Esks, throughout an extent of two-and-twenty miles. The banks of the Liddal are equally well clothed with woods. (*g*) The other waters of this district are sheltered, and ornamented, by many woods. In

(*a*) Acta Parl. iii. 39. 145. 460.; iv. 373. The parliaments of Ja. V. and of Ja. IV. imposed very heavy penalties on *the destroyers of green wood*. The parliament of Ja. IV. even directed every lord, and laird, to plant wood, where there were no forests.

(*b*) There is scarcely a parish in Annandale, without natural oak wood, amounting in the whole to a thousand acres. Agricult. View, App. xliii. When Sir John Clerk visited, in 1739, Drumcrief near Moffat, on the south, he saw, in a moss, which is about fifty fathoms above the level of the sea, lying six feet under the surface, *a great many fine oaks*, and on the surface above "a whole wood of birch trees." Sir John refers the overturning of those oaks to the general deluge. Galeana, 333.

(*c*) The following names may suffice: Nether-*wood*, Quarrel-*wood Forest*, *Oak-wood*, *Shaws*, Keir-*wood*, Black-*wood*, all on the Nith; Broad-*shaw*, *Birk*-hill, Redding-*wood*, Holy-*wood*, *Wood*-foot, Birk-*shaw*, *Dardarroch-wood*, which, in the Irish, signifies the *oak-wood*, on the Cairn, where there is still much wood; *wood*-end, *wood*-side, on the Scar.

(*d*) In the parish of Sanquhar, a natural wood covers the banks of the Nith, for an extent of two miles. In the parish of Keir along the Nith there is much oak, ash, birch, and alder. A description of *Nithsdale* in the reign of Charles I. specifies several forests in this district. See Blaeu's Atlas, 55.

(*e*) Such as, Brook-*wood*, Tod-hill-*wood*, *Wood*-house-lees, *Wood*-head, Lang-*wood*, Dal-*beth*, the Irish *birch*-field, Ash-*wood*, *Birks*, Lang-*shaw*, Tod-*shaw*, Hare-*shaw*, Timmer-*wood*, Briery-*shaw*, Braid-*wood*, Fawside-*wood*, Herne-*shaw*, Munkrem-*shaw*.

(*f*) See Pont's Map, No. 11. in Blaeu.

(*g*) In the parish of Canoby, there were not less than a thousand acres of wood: this wood was all natural; but, having suffered, from depredations, this waste has been amply supplied, by plantation. Stat. Acco. xiv. 409.

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the twelfth, and thirteenth, centuries, many of the ancient woods of Eskdale remained; yet, was it, as fully settled, and as completely cultivated, as at present: The lands of Tomleuchar, and Kassock, in Upper Eskdale, were granted by Robert Avenel to the monks of Melros, and by them were skilfully cultivated. (*h*) The lands of Cassock are still cultivated, in some measure; while Tomleuchar, which is more elevated, is, at present, wholly resigned to the sheep. Such, then, was the woodiness of every district of Dumfries-shire, in ancient times!

It is now proposed to trace the commencement of cultivation. As the British aborigines, and their Scoto-Irish successors, delighted in woods, they made no haste to destroy what furnished them with shelter, and food, and sport. Their agricultural economy consisted rather in feeding of flocks, than in cultivating fields. It was the Scoto-Saxon settlers, probably, who first began to open the forests with the axe, to make room for tilth with the plough: Yet, much of the Scoto-Saxon husbandry consisted in pasturage, rather than in culture. The vast woods, which every where clothed, and warmed, the country, were extremely favourable to this husbandry. The cattle browsed on the grass, which abounded, from the shelter of the trees; the swine battened on the *mast;* and the sheep nibbled, in the glades. All these, with other domestic animals, abounded greatly, in ancient times. During the first race of the Scoto-Saxon kings, the customary dues of the crown were paid in swine, cows, and cheese. (*i*) The barons of those times, while tenacious of the chase, were, also, studious not to injure the corn of the fields, nor the inclosures, for the cattle. (*k*) The wolves could not have existed without shelter; and if they had not been destructive to nobler, and more useful

(*h*) Charty. Melros, No. 91.

(*i*) David I. granted to the monks of Kelso a portion of the cows, and swine, which he received as *can*, from Nithsdale: But, such payments were at length found inconvenient; and Alexander II. gave the same monks a hundred shillings out of the *firm* of Roxburgh, "in excambiam *vaccarum*, et *porcorum*, et *coriorum*, quas solebant percipere in *valle de Nyth.*" Chart. Kelso. 16.

(*k*) In 1185, Robert Avenel, gave the monks of Melros the lands of Tomleuchar, and Weit-Kessock, in Upper Eskdale, with a reservation of the deer, the boars, and other game, and the privilege of hunting, and hawking, yet without *prejudice* to the *corns* or *inclosures:* The monks were prohibited from hunting, or laying snares, except for the *wolf*, "nisi ad *capiendos lupos.*" Chart. Melros. 91. This grant occasioned a lawsuit, in 1235, between the grandson of the grantor, Roger Avenel, and the monks of the same house, which was decided, by Alexander II. It turned upon the right of hunting: And, it was determined, that the monks had a right to set snares, for *wolves*. Ib. 97.

animals,

animals, there would not have been this care for their destruction. (*l*) During several ages, hunting was full as much the object of land-owners as farming (*m*): Even the monks were studious to have their lands erected into *free forest*; as this right excluded other hunters; and thereby promoted the interests of husbandry. (*n*) As the monks were the most skilful cultivators, as well as the most beneficent landlords, during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it is to be lamented, that they did not possess, in those times, more extensive districts of Dumfries-shire. In this county, there was no great religious house. The monks of Holywood had lands, in Nithsdale. The prior of Canoby had some lands in Lower Eskdale. And, it was the monks of the large monasteries, of Melros, and Kelso, who enjoyed considerable domains, in this shire. The monks of Melros had a considerable estate, at Dunscore, in Nithsdale, and large property, in Upper Eskdale: All those lands, they, skilfully, cultivated, by their own men, and cattle. The monks of Kelso had, also, lands in several districts of Dumfries-shire, which they manured by their own *villeyns*. (*o*) The monks not only leased, but laboured their lands. From their rental, we may even now form a pretty accurate judgment of the land-rent, during the fourteenth century, when land was plenty, and money was scarce. (*p*) During the thirteenth century, the monks of Kelso gave to Adam de Culenhat a lease of the tithes of the parish of Closeburn, for the yearly rent of fifty-three marks, and a

(*l*) We might infer, that the wolf existed here, if we had not record evidence of the fact, from the names of places: There are, *Wolf*-stane, in the heights of Eskdale, and *Wolf*-hope, in Lower Eskdale; and *Wolf*-cleugh, is the name of a glen in Ewisdale.

(*m*) Many names of places were imposed from the haunts of the deer: *Rae*-burn, *Rae*-cleugh, *Hart*-fell, *Hart*-hope, *Hart*-wood, *Deer*-burn, *Deer*-edge, *Rae*-knows, and *Rae*-hills. At *Rae*-hills, in Annandale, the family of Johnston had a deer-park, wherein there is still a few deer. Stat. Acc. iv. 222.

(*n*) In 1321, Robert I. granted to the monks of Melros, that they should hold their lands, within Eskdale, *in free forest*. MS. Monast. Scotiæ. The same king granted to Umphra Kirkpatrick, that he should hold his lands of Torthorwald in free forest. Robertson's Index, 13. When Pennant visited Drumlanrig, he saw, in the park there, some *white cattle*, which were as wild as deer, and which were the descendants of the wild cattle of the free forests. Tour, iii. 109.

(*o*) Chart. Kelso.

(*p*) In the beginning of the fourteenth century, the monks of Kelso had a carrucate of land, at Dauglen, in Eskdale, which used to rent, yearly, at five marks. At Kil-osbern, in Nithsdale, they had forty acres of land, with a brewhouse, and other conveniences, which used to rent for two marks, yearly. Chart. Kelso. They granted a lease, for life, in the same age, to Henry Whitewell, burgess of Dumfries, of their whole lands in the parish of Dumfries, for twelve shillings, sterling, yearly. Ib. No. 330.

half. (*q*) We thus perceive that the monks rented their lands to freemen; and thereby had the honour of beginning the modern policy of a free tenantry. (*r*) But, the great body of cultivators were *native*, or *bondmen*, who were attached to the glebe. (*s*) Such were the cultivators! We have seen, however, that the free tenants had long leases. The barons, the monks, and the tenants, had inclosed fields; they had hay; they had mills of every sort; they had brew-houses; they had fish-ponds; they had the useful appendage of *orchyards* (*t*), from the prior Britons; they had *salt-works* on the Solway; and they had wheel carriages, with artificial roads; all during the early period of the thirteenth century. (*u*)

The divisions of the lands were, in this shire, during the 12th, and 13th centuries, the same, as in England; whence, proceeded the *carrucate*, the *bovate*, the *husbandland*, and the *acre*. (*v*) In the charters of Robert I., and David II., the lands are commonly denominated, according to the valuation of prior times, of pound-lands, merk-lands, shilling-lands, penny-lands, half-

(*q*) Adam, the tenant, was obliged, moreover, to yield certain services to the abbot: He was to supply fuel, litter [literagium], hay, grass, when the abbot came to that grange; and to preserve, in their usual state, the houses, the *vivarii*, and the *inclosed fields*. Ib. 240. This curious document throws great light on the agricultural policy of that age, in Dumfries-shire.

(*r*) Chart. Kelso, 336—340.

(*s*) In 1321, Robert I. granted to the monks of Melros some lands, in Eskdale, with the water-mills, and *wind-mills*, with the *men*, *tenants*, and services. MS. Monast. Scotiæ. In 1368, David II. granted to Robert de Danielston the barony of Glencarn, in Dumfries-shire, "cum bondis, bondagiis, *nativis* et *sequelis* eorundum." Regist. Mag. Sig. i. 266. There are many other grants of a similar kind, which illustrate the policy of villainage; as we may learn, from the same record, and from Robertson's Index.

(*t*) The Britons along the Annan, the Nith, and the Clyde, delighted in apple-trees, while they loved the cider; as we know from the elegant writer of the *Avellenau*. We may learn, indeed, from the names of places, how early they had orchyards in Annandale. The hamlet, and church of *Applegarth*, signifying an *orchyard*, had its name, in the twelfth century, from an orchyard. A few miles above this, a farm has long been called *Orchyard*. *Appletree-thwaite*, signifying a small inclosure of apple-trees, *Apple*-dene, or Apple-vale, and *Apple-tree*, all in Annandale, are mentioned in charters of Robert I. Regist. Mag. Sig. i. 92, 93; Robertson's Index, p. 11. There was another place named *Appletree-thwaite* in *Eskdale*. Inquisit. Special. 266. There were in former times several orchards, at Dumfries. The monks of Holywood had a fine orchard, at that monastery. There was, also, an orchard, at the priory of Canoby. In the parish of Kirkpatrick-jutxa, there was an orchard called the Clerk-orchard. *Gardens* were common in Dumfries-shire, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. See the Inquisitiones Speciales, throughout.

(*u*) Chart. Melros; and Chart. Kelso.

(*v*) Charter of Jedburgh, and Chartulary of Kelso: The *denariata terre*, also, appears, in a charter of Alexander II. in 1236. Chart. Melros, 106.

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penny-lands, and farthing-lands. (*w*) And, from those demoninations, many farms have derived their appropriate appellations. (*x*)

Throughout the whole Scoto-Saxon period, till the succession-war began, in 1296, Dumfries-shire continued to improve in all, that could make a people more rich, and more comfortable. The succession-war, as it endured for ages, with little intermission, ruined all. As a frontier county, Dumfries-shire was, peculiarly, subject to the renovated waste of envenomed warfare. The change of proprietors and of property, during the reigns of Robert I., and his unfortunate son, had, perhaps, as baleful an effect on the agriculture of this shire, as the devastations of hostility. The family feuds immediately succeeded, and not only distracted this country; but prevented melioration; and even ruined what war had spared. (*y*) The border wars ceased, with the accession of King James, and the domestic feuds were mollified: But, the century, which followed, was a period of distraction, rather than of quiet, of perturbation, rather than of assiduity to any useful end: The reformation, in Scotland, as it was conducted, left a very acrimonious spirit on the Scotish people, which, for many a year, carried them from their true concerns: *They spent their money for what is not bread; and employed their labour for what profiteth not.*

In June, 1633, an article was given in to parliament; "desiring that all acts, and impositions, for restraining the inbringing of victual, may be discharged; it being without example, in any part of the world, and so much the more, that the haill sheriffdoms of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Argyle, Ayr, Wigton, Nithsdale, stewartries of Kirkcudbright, and Annandale, and other parts, are not able to entertain themselves, in the most plentiful years, that ever fell out, without supply from foreign parts." (*z*) Such, then, was the state of agriculture, in Scotland, in 1633, before the civil wars began: as

(*w*) See the Great Seal Registers of those Kings; and Robertson's Index. These denominations continued, as we may learn, from the records, till recent times, though some of the elder descriptions may still be traced, in charters.

(*x*) MS. charters.

(*y*) In 1543, Sir Ralph Sadler was informed, that the people of *Nithsdale*, and *Annandale*, were in great poverty; and had not sufficient corn for themselves. Sadler's Letters, 236. It may, perhaps, gratify curiosity, to know the prices of cattle, and wool, in Dumfries-shire, during those ages of warfare, and misery. In 1474, a cow was valued at 20*s*., another at 18*s*., and 18 ewes at 4*s*. each. Acta Auditorum, 34. In 1489, 200 lambs were valued at 18*l*., being nearly 1*s*. 10*d*. each, and 24 stone of tithe wool, at 10*s*. per stone. Ib. 131. In 1495, eleven horses, and mares, were valued at 5 marks each, 13 oxen at 30*s*. each, a cow at 24*s*., and 47 ewes, and wedders, at 4*s*. each, all Scotish money. Parl. Record, 479.

(*z*) Acta Parl. v. 49.

they could not, and did not supply themselves, it was desired, that all impositions, and acts, preventing importation, might be repealed!

Even after the Union, it required a thousand efforts of the society of improvers to turn the energies of the people upon their domestic affairs. (*a*) It required several tumults, and two insurrections, to induce the government to remove, in 1747, those great obstructors of all quiet, and improvement, *the hereditary jurisdictions.*

The commencement of meliorations, in this shire, is acknowledged to have been very late. (*b*) It would, perhaps, be too early to assign, as its recent epoch, the year 1760. Even seven years, after that epoch, "husbandry, (saith Wight,) was here at the lowest ebb."(*c*) The whole county derived an energy, from the conclusion of the war, in 1783. The purchase of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, which put an end to smuggling, is said to have given a spring to industry, that was now turned on husbandry. When Wight, in his agricultural progress, during the year 1776, came to Dumfries, he found that *trade*, had been supplanted by a spirit for *husbandry.* (*d*) The establishment of a bank, at Ayr, in 1763, of another at Dumfries, in 1767, of a third, at Ayr, in 1769, a branch of which was settled at Dumfries; and the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Scotland at Dumfries in 1774, was, undoubtedly, attended with the best effects on the domestic improvements here, however ruinous to the spirited

(*a*) This society commenced in 1723; and published their *Select Transactions*, in 1743. It was in vain to urge farmers to adopt the practice of *fallow:* The Duke of Queensberry could not be induced by that society, in 1740, "to improve his mosses upon Locherwater." Ib. 63. It requires a sort of consentaneousness of sentiment to open great minds. The nobles, and gentlemen, of this shire, were, however, studious to encourage horse races, in order to excite improvement in the breed of riding-horses. In 1722, there were horse races at Lochmaben, and the noblemen and gentlemen gave a plate of 25 guineas value to be run for. Caledonian Mercury, No. 326. In 1729, there were horse-races, at Dumfries, and a subscription plate of 25 guineas, value was given by the gentlemen of the country. Edinburgh Courant, 1509.

(*b*) Stat. Acc. xi. 388.

(*c*) Tour, ii. 443. In 1750, there were only two carts, in the parish of Kirkmabrae. Mr. Johnston, who then purchased Carnsalloch, introduced wheel-carriages, and other meliorations; and the farmers around began to imitate his example, in using *carts*, and making improvements. Stat. Account, ii. 31. Till the year 1764, said Dr. Johnston, the farmers went on, as their fathers had done before them, from time immemorial: They were equally ignorant of any new mode of improvement, and averse from risking a single pound, in making the experiment.

(*d*) Tour, ii. 443. Gen. View of Dumfries Agriculture. When Sir John Clerk visited Dumfries, in 1739, he found it "a very fine town, well built on the river Nith, and has *a deal of rich inclosed ground about it:* It is in bulk, about the bigness of Whitehaven, and is likewise a place of trade, and industry." Galeanæ, p. 332.

proprietors.

proprietors. (*e*) An agricultural society was established at Dumfries. (*f*) With the rising spirit of the people, three nobles happily arose, with some inferior persons, who, by their precepts, their examples, their encouragements, greatly promoted the agriculture of this shire. The Duke of Queensberry actively improved both Nithsdale, and Annandale. (*g*) That nobleman's estate of Torthorwald, consisting of thirty farms, in Annandale, has been improved by him, with the same skill, and liberality: In 1769, he began to expend 4000*l.*, in dividing, building, and inclosing, upon a systematic plan of proper management: His expences were not thrown away; his tenants were benefited; and his laudable example was followed by the high, and low, saith Wight. (*h*) To this venerated nobleman, the gentry of this shire have erected a statue, in their shire town. (*i*)

The improvement of *Annandale* has been greatly promoted, by the Earl of Hopeton, who represents the family, and enjoys the estate of the Marquis of Annandale. In Upper Annandale, which is rather unfit for corn, sheep, says Wight, are the proper profit of the land. (*j*) The Earl, continues he, seeing this, spared no means to meliorate the breed; and thereby improve their wool. (*k*) That nobleman went some steps farther: He brought from England skilful persons, to instruct the people how to sort and comb their wool, how to spin, and how to weave their wool;

(*e*) In November 1763, the shire of Dumfries entered into resolutions against the abuse of paper money; and prayed for a prohibition of optional clauses, in paper bills. Scots Mag. 1763. 637. It was not foreseen that, in 1767, a bank would be opened in the shire town, and that, in 1769, a branch of the Air bank would be settled in the same place; and that these would be the means of making roads, inclosing fields, and building houses. Ib. 1767, p. 165; 1769, p. 612, 668; 1774, p. 502.

(*f*) Wight's Tour, ii. p. 443: This society, saith Wight, does not stop at precept and example; but, gives premiums for summer fallow, for turnip husbandry, for improving the breed of horses, cattle, and sheep. Ib. 444.

(*g*) Wight assures us, that the good this nobleman has done would fill a volume to relate. At his own expence, he opened a communication from Thornhill to Ayrshire, by a great road two and twenty miles long, through a hilly country, by Sanquhar, where coal, and lime, abound. With coal, Dumfries town was formerly supplied from England, and the country with lime: Now, all is got much cheaper from Sanquhar: Encouraging leases are given to the tenants on the Buccleugh estate; lime is afforded them gratis; as also, sometimes, grass seeds, and premiums for turnips. Ib. 449.

(*h*) Tour, ii. 441-3.

(*i*) That illustrious improver, Charles, Duke of Queensberry, died in 1778, at the age of 80, when he was succeeded by William Earl of March, the late Duke, who denuded of wood the Queensberry estates, which extended throughout so many quarters of Dumfries-shire.

(*j*) Tour, ii. 455. (*k*) Id.

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and thus taught them the rudiments of manufacture. Nor has he, at the same time, been inattentive to the husbandry of corn: He has abolished *thirlage* to his mills; whereby his tenants were obliged, from ancient times to pay a ninth part, as *multure*, for grinding their grain. (*l*) And he has energized the rising spirit of agricultural improvement, in this district, by giving liberal leases to farmers, who had come down, with the estate, from his fathers to him.

Eskdale owes its improvement to the skill, and liberality of the late Duke of Buccleugh. The western road, from London to Edinburgh, leading along the Esk, from the English march to the vicinity of Selkirk, was chiefly made, at his expence. The parish of Canoby, which altogether belongs to that nobleman, and contains more than one and twenty thousand acres, has been improved, by the noble owner, upon systematic principles of benefit to his tenantry, and advantage to his family. (*m*)

But, during the last forty years, Dumfries-shire has been greatly improved, by a sort of general concurrence of landlords, and tenants. Mr. Pulteney has made grass grow on *Solway bank*, a mossy hill, where none grew before, at a vast expence, for which, at last he obtained five per cent. (*n*) Sir William Maxwell has introduced good husbandry into a district, where it was but little known before: His inclosures measure about four and twenty miles: and his plantations, greatly, refreshed the eye, in a bleak country, where inclosure, and plantation, were scarcely known. (*o*)

It was, however, reserved, for Sir James Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, to discover limestone on his estate, in 1770; to establish a large manufacture of this important mineral, and what was of still more importance, to conquer the prejudices of ignorance against the application of this potent fertilizer of a wretched soil. The country gentlemen followed his useful example. The farmers were converted, from the folly of their ways: And lime became the universal manufacture, and was converted into the great instrument of fertilizing a country, which, along the shores of the Solway, was damp, from its exposure, and along its boundary of mountains, on the east, was chill from its height. (*p*) They have but little marle in this shire. (*q*) George Bell, the

(*l*) Stat. Account, xii. 605; Ib. xiii. 572.

(*m*) See a very minute detail of these improvements in Wight's Tour, ii. 420; Stat. Account, xiv. 415—418.

(*n*) Wight's Tour, ii. 431. (*o*) Ib. 432-4.

(*p*) Stat. Account, x. 152, 438; xiii. 240-1. See a letter, from Sir James Kirkpatrick, "respecting the *lime husbandry* of Dumfries-shire." Agricult. View, 1794, Appx. No. iii.

(*q*) Ib. 37.

farmer

farmer of Woodhouselees, in Canoby, has the merit of being the first, who introduced here the culture of turnip, and clover. (*r*) This ingenious cultivator is praised, by Wight, for neglecting no means of profit: He raises great quantities of potatoes, for feeding swine, and raising geese. (*s*) The boar was here once an object of game; the swine battened on the plenteous mast, while the woods remained for their fastnesses, and food: But, it was only, in late times, that this coarse, but profitable beast became, in Dumfries-shire, a considerable article of domestic management, for the supply of distant places. (*t*)

The feeding of sheep, chiefly, prevails, in the higher regions of Nithsdale, Annandale, Eskdale, and Ewisdale: But, here, as in Tweedale, pasturage, and cultivation, as they, naturally, promote each other, are, generally, united. (*u*) While land is occupied, partly, by gentlemen's seats, with their plantations, and pleasure grounds, and buildings, which are laid out with convenience, and taste, with elegance and grandeur, especially, on the Nith; the farms are of all sizes, from very small to very large, but they are much larger, in Nithsdale, than in Eskdale, or Annandale. The extensive plain, in the south of Dumfries-shire, is employed partly in tillage, and, partly, in pasturage. In the progress of cultivation, artificial grasses have, for some time, been grown here. The Galloway breed of cattle is, chiefly, used, in Nithsdale; but in Annandale, and Eskdale, the breeders improve their stock by introducing cattle, from the counties of Roxburgh, Ayr, and

(*r*) Stat. Account, xiv. 419.

(*s*) Tour, ii. 430. The culture of potatoes is said, by the intelligent Mr. Stewart, to have given the first ideas of improvement of land to the farmers of Annandale. This improvement by the planting of potatoes was introduced in 1744, by John Syme, of Redkirk, in Gretnay parish: And though his returns, as he cultivated the potato with the plough, was wonderful, his neighbours were slow in imitating him; so difficult is it for the old to quit the practice of their fathers. Agricult. View, Appex. xxvii. Turnips, and cabbages, are also grown in the fields, for the food of beasts. Ib. The dairy farming on the practice of Cheshire, and Ayrshire, has, also, been introduced here. Ib. xxviii.

(*t*) Stat. Account, iii. 301: There are great markets, for swine, at Ecclefechan, and at Lockerby. For this article alone, Annandale, where they are chiefly bred, receives yearly above 20,000*l*. Ib. vii. p. 241; iii. p. 355; ix. p. 431. The annual returns, for hogs' flesh, to the whole shire, were little less than 50,000*l*., in 1811. Singer's Gen. View of Dumfries Agriculture, 381.

(*u*) Pennant's Tour, iii. 79. Thirty thousand lambs are yearly sold in the fairs of Langholm. See Malcolm's Account of the Management of Sheep in Eskdale. Ib. Appx. No. vii. See Wight's Tour, ii. p. 455-65. It is estimated, that there are, in Dumfries-shire, about two hundred thousand sheep of various kinds, after many experiments to ascertain the best, for the climate. Agricult. View, p. 14.

Lanerk,

Lanerk, as the best economy. (*v*) Systematic husbandry, with its *rotation* of crops, and other observances, have been practised, in this shire, for forty years: and the turnip cultivation, they pretend to have carried beyond that of Norfolk, in so far as, they have changed the *broad cast*, for the *drill* husbandry. There is, generally, a large export, from Dumfries-shire, to England, and to foreign parts, of the products of agriculture. (*w*) The principles of agriculture are now so well known, here, and the practice so fully introduced, that neither the one can be forgotten, nor the other relinquished.

One of the chief obstacles to agricultural improvements, at least in Annandale, was the want of established roads. The Roman roads, in this shire, must have been obvious to every eye, during the reign of David I. The country must even then have enjoyed the benefit of the *king's highway*. (*x*) In those times, common sense might have taught even an inattentive people how to repair a road, by digging ditches to let off the water, and throwing on stones, or gravel, to harden the surface. (*y*) During the ages, which succeeded the wars of the succession, it became sound policy to obstruct the entrance of the enemy, by breaking up the roads. When quiet was, at length, somewhat restored, the parliament in vain directed the ways to be repaired, by unwilling workers. It was not till the year 1777, that the first law was obtained, for the making of turnpike roads, and for raising an efficient fund towards repairing the parish ways of this county. (*z*) From that period of improvement, the skill and diligence of the country gentlemen have been actively employed in making, and mending ways: And from that period,

(*v*) Agricult. View, 16—19; Agricult. Survey, 346—354. In one year, four of the principal drovers carried to England 20,000 cattle, worth 130,000*l.*; but, of all these, not more than 4000 head were of Dumfries-shire. Agricult. View, 19. The breeding of horses has, now, become a considerable article of husbandry, in Annandale.

(*w*) Ib. 20.

(*x*) Affrica, the daughter of Edgar, the son of Duvenal, in granting some lands, in Dunscore, before the year 1229, to the monks of Melros, mentions the "*regiam viam*," which went from Dercongel [Holywood] to Glencairn. Chart. Melros, No. 103.

(*y*) In 1250, Sir John Cumyn granted to the monks of Melros *free passage* through his lands of Dalswinton, and Duncol, to their granges, in Nithsdale, with their *cattle* and *carriages*; and if this way should, at any time, become founderous, either from inundations, or *long use* of *carriages*, he agreed, that the monks might repair it "*per fossas et calceas*," or by whatever means. Ib. 108. *Calcea*, Cowel explains to mean, a road made, or repaired, with stones, or rubbish, from the Latin Calx., Fr. Chaux; and he might have added the British, and Irish, *Calc.*

(*z*) Agricult. Survey, p. 406. The roads of Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, were soon after amended, under the authority of parliament.

Dumfries-

Dumfries-shire has become, in every direction, quite a thoroughfare of roads. Yet, canals are called for, to facilitate imports, and exports, as if good roads, in so narrow a country, were not the true system. The building of bridges seems here to have kept pace with the making of roads. The oldest and most remarkable bridge was that over the Nith, at Dumfries; which was constructed of nine arches, by the munificence of Dervorgilla, the noble daughter of Allan, lord of Galloway, and the mother of John Baliol. (*a*) The Nith has bridges thrown upon it, at every appropriate communication. (*b*) The Annan, and the Esk, and indeed every riveret, in this shire, seem to be subjected, in the most commodious manner to the uses of agriculture, and the accommodation of travel. (*c*)

The fishings of this shire, though they have not till lately yielded any great profit to the landlords, have always been of great use to the people. The right of fishing appears to have been an object of desire, and of grant, in early times. (*d*) As of old, the Esk ran between the two kingdoms, throughout a course

(*a*) It was built, in the thirteenth century; and has been often repaired. Pennant's Tour, iii. 104. Dervorgille granted the customs, levied at this ancient bridge, to the Franciscan convent, which she founded at Dumfries, and the monks were obliged to uphold the bridge. At the Reformation, the customs were transferred to the burgh of Dumfries. For the support of this bridge the magistrates of Dumfries levied custom on all goods, and cattle, passing the Nith, not only at the bridge; but, over any part of the river, from the mouth to Portractford, near Dalswinton, and their right to do this was recognized, and established by an act of parliament, in 1681. The same act gave power to the Earl of Queensberry, and the commissioners of Dumfries-shire, to levy custom on all goods, and cattle, passing the Nith at Portractford, and at every other place above that, up to the boundary of Ayrshire; the produce to be applied for repairing and maintaining the bridge over the Nith, at Drumlanrig. Acta Parl. viii. 359. In 1794, a more commodious bridge was erected over the Nith, at Dumfries, a hundred yards above the ancient bridge of Dervorgille. Agricult. View, 71.

(*b*) Stat. Acc. iv. p. 458.; Ib. vi. p. 451. In 1661, an act of parliament was passed for making a voluntary collection in all the parishes south of the Forth, to assist in rebuilding the bridge over the Nith at the burgh of Sanquhar, the former bridge having fallen down, and the burgh having been reduced to such poverty by the calamities of the times as to be unable to rebuild it without assistance. This act gave power to the burgh of Sanquhar to levy certain tolls, specified, on the new bridge. Acta Parl. vii. 194.

(*c*) Agricult. View, 67—72. Pennant's Tour, iii. 84—92. Stat. Acc. xiii. 600-8;—xiv. 414.; xi. 521.

(*d*) During the reign of Malcom IV., Guido de Rossedal granted to the monks of Jedburgh the liberty of fishing in the river Liddal, from the *Moat* to the church of Liddal. Chart. Jedburgh. Robert Bruce, who succeeded his father in 1141, granted to the monks of Holmcultram the fishing of Torduff, in the Solway. Dugdale's Monast. v. App. 286. His grandson, William Bruce, who died in 1215, granted to the monks of Melros the fishing of the Kintel, where it falls into the Solway, near the church of Renpatrick; and his grant was confirmed by Alexander II. Chart. Melros, 63.

course of nine miles, a circumstance, this, which furnished to an irascible people a frequent source of national contention. (*e*) The fishings in the Solway employed many people, furnished the country with food, and yielded profit. (*f*) The salmon fishing at the mouth of the Annan, which rented for 210*l.* a year, was, at the expiry of the lease, in 1808, let for 1500*l.* sterling a year (*g*); and the fishing for salmon, in the Upper Annan, supplies the people with that agreeable viand. (*h*) The fishing in the Nith, at Dumfries, rented in 1792 for 100*l.* a year. (*i*) The liming of the lands has lessened the number of fish; the obstructing their passage to the sources of the rivers, by *fish-garths*, and cruives, and other destructive means, have lessened the breed;

In 1294, the monks of Melros let their land, fishing, and saltwork, at Renpatrick, to the monks of Holmcultram, for half a mark of silver, yearly. Dugdale's Monast. v. App. 286. In 1236, Alexander II. granted to the monks of Melros, the fishing of the lake of Dunscore, which has subsided into a mossy swamp. Chart. Melros, 106. In 1612, James VI., granted to the corporation of Lochmaben the fishings of the six lakes, near that town: But, the constables of the castle of Lochmaben, as keepers thereof, always enjoyed the exclusive fishing in the Castle-loch, and Mill-loch, with boats and nets. The Castle-loch, which is more than three miles in circumference, breeds a great variety of excellent trouts: Of these the most remarkable species is called *Vendace*, a delicious fish, which, in size and appearance resembles the herring, and is said to be peculiar to this lake. Stat. Account, vii. 236, 237.

(*e*) In 1474 and 1475, Edward IV. issued commissions to treat with the Scotish commissioners about the right of fishing in the Esk, and the Fishgarth, in that river. Rotuli Scotiæ, ii. 450. 452. In an act of James VI., in 1600, for preserving Salmon fish in the Scotish rivers, the Tweed and the *Annan* were excepted, because they were in several parts the boundaries between Scotland and England: This exception was repealed, after the union of the crowns. Acta Parl. iv. 230. 285. In these acts the *Annan* must have been put, mistakenly, for the *Esk*. The Annan never formed, in any part, the boundary of England. At the confluence of the Esk with the Solway they used formerly to hunt the Salmon on the flat sands in shallow water. In 1773, this practice was almost out of use. Pennant's Tour, iii. 87.

(*f*) Stat. Account, ii. 15; ix. 519; xix. 449. The keeping of the Solway frith was, in former times, committed to the charge of a special warden; and this office became hereditary in the Maxwell family, who held it, at the union of the crowns. Inquisit. Special. 20.

(*g*) There were formerly in the river Annan *Fish-garths*, or inclosures, for catching salmon; This fishery, in the reign of James VI. belonged to Lord Maxwell, who had also the fishing called the *Coupes*. Ib. 20.

(*h*) Stat. Acco. xix. 449; vii. 243.

(*i*) Ib. v. 133. In 1681, an act of parliament was passed prohibiting the killing of salmon in the river Nith, between the first of November, and the first of March. This act states, as the reason for the period of prohibition prescribed, touching this river, "that the salmond fishing within the water of Nith doeth differ much from any other salmond fishing within this kingdom, in regard the salmond within that river does never begin to spawn, till after the twentieth day of October; and that the only proper time for salmond fishing within the said water of Nith is from the first of March to the first day of November." Acta Parl. viii. 359.

and

and the killing the fish, during spawning time, has almost destroyed them. (*j*) Fearful of this result, the landlords have, at length, adopted resolutions to protect the fish, from poachers, but not from their own improvidence.

There was a manufacture of salt upon the Solway, as early as the twelfth century. (*k*) It was an article so necessary, that it continued, during the wretched distractions of the middle ages. (*l*) In 1723, as we learn from Garrioch, the inhabitants of Ruthwell made salt of the sea, which was then known by the name of *Ruthwell salt*. (*m*) This singular process of manufacturing salt from the sea sleech has been continued down to the present times. It is confined to the coast of the parishes of Ruthwell and Cummertrees. In 1810 nearly forty salt pans were employed, and nearly twenty poor families derived a considerable part of their subsistence, from this laborious, but imperfect manufacture. See in the Appendix to Dr. Singer's Agricult. Survey of Dumfries, p. 527—532, a minute account of this rude salt manufacture, by the Rev. Henry Duncan, minister of Ruthwell. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the officers of excise to subject the coarse salt of this manufacture to the payment of the regular duty. At length, in 1808, a process was instituted before the Court of Exchequer against the salt-makers, who were defended, by their landlord, the Earl of Mansfield. The Barons, by a majority of one, decided against the salt-makers, but the

(*j*) The preservation of fish has been long neglected, in this county. Ib. xiii. 580. In 1606, there was a statute of king James against the laying of lint, in lochs, and running waters; as hurtful to the fishes, bred therein. Acta Parl. iv. 287.

(*k*) Dugdale's Monast. v. App. 286.

(*l*) There were saltworks at various places, on the shore of the Solway, in this shire. The monks of Melros had one at Renpatrick, or Redkirk, which they let, in 1294, to the monks of Holmcultram, who had several saltworks on Solway, in East Galloway. There were several saltworks on the Solway, in the parish of Ruthwell. One of these called *Saltcots*, on the lands of Priestwood, belonged to the Johnstons of Newby, at the union of the crowns. Inquisit. Special. 16. Another called Lady-*Saltcots* was church property till the Reformation, after which it was acquired by the Murrays, Earls of Annandale, and Viscounts Stormont, who held it, in the reigns of Charles I., and Charles II. Ib. 173. 259. There was also a saltwork on the shore of Caerlaverock parish, at a place which gave it the name of *Saltcot*-knows. In 1661, the Parliament passed an act, in favour of "some poor people, and tenants in Annandale, who, by their industry, and toilsome labour, do from sand draw salt for the use of some private families in that bounds, and who, in regard of the painfulness and singularity of the work, have ever been free of any public imposition until the year 1656, or thereby, that the late usurper, contrare all reason, equitie, or former practice, forced from them an exaction to their overthrow and ruin, and thereby so depauperat them that they are in a starving condition." Therefore the act "declares the said salters, wining and making salt within the bounds above specified, in manner above written, to be free of any payment of excise therefore," in time coming. Acta Parl. vii. 367.

(*m*) MS. Advocate's Library.

Earl carried the cause, by appeal, to the House of Peers, where it was in dependence when Mr. Duncan's account was written, in 1811. Ib. 530. If the decision of the Court of Exchequer has been affirmed by the House of Peers, it must of course annihilate this manufacture.

Dumfries-shire has never been what is, properly, called a manufacturing county. It has always worked up its corn, its wool, its hides, and its skins, for domestic uses: But, its great products have been, in every age, the growth of its pasturage, and the surplus of its agriculture. (*n*) Great efforts have been made, here, for introducing a more active manufacture of the wool, which is shorn in this shire. The Earl of Hopeton has been attentive, as we have seen, to introduce the woollen manufacture, in Moffatdale. (*o*) The Duke of Buccleugh has, with equal liberality, tried to establish the rudiments of such a manufacture, on the Ewis, near Langholm. (*p*) The shire town has tan-works; it manufactures some stockings, hats, linen, and cloths of wool; and a company, from Glasgow, has introduced, here, a tambour manufacture. (*q*) Lochmaben makes, yearly, sixty thousand yards of linen, which are sold unbleached into England. (*r*) Yet, have they the accommodation of bleach-fields, for whitening their linen: and there is carried on, in Trailflat, one of the most extensive bleach-fields, in Scotland. (*s*)

(*n*) There is even now manufactured, by the mills of Dumfries-town, for which a rent of 400*l.* is paid, a large quantity of flour, meal, and barley. Stat. Account, v. 125. The common people are, generally, clothed in home manufacture; as every family manufactures linen, and woollen, for its own use.

(*o*) Wight's Tour; Stat. Account, ii. 293: We know from Camden, however, that there was a woollen manufacture, in Dumfries-town, when he wrote, before the accession of King James.

(*p*) Ib. xxi. 245. Pennant saw some manufactories at Langholm, in 1773. Tour, iii. 79. They have rapidly increased since that busy period. The cotton manufacture has been established successfully at Langholm. This town also manufactures candlewicks to a large amount: It makes checks and coarse linens, and threads, and stockings. Stat. Account, xiii. 607.; xxi. 245. As Langholm has every conveniency, and is using great efforts, it begins to assume the busy appearance of a manufacturing town.

(*q*) Stat. Account, v. 125. (*r*) Ib. vii. 235.

(*s*) Ib. i. 166. The progress of the linen fabricks in Dumfries-shire may be seen, in the following detail: There was stampt, for sale: —

	Yards.	Value.
In 1728. — — —	3,002 —	£ 152 13 8
In 1788. — — —	74,295 —	3,097 9 11
In 1798. — — —	74,173 —	3,590 5 10
In 1801. — — —	90,696 —	4,939 0 0
In 1804. — — —	86,727 —	4,986 14 11
In 1816. — — —	21,787 —	1,400 17 11¾
In 1817. — — —	15,787 —	827 9 8½
In 1818. — — —	15,156½ —	896 12 8½

We

We thus perceive, that the linen manufacture of Dumfries-shire yielded an annual profit of 5000*l.*, which has lately become less. In the south-east of this shire, the weavers work checks, for the manufacturers of Carlisle. (*t*) In the south-west of this shire, the weavers are busied, in weaving muslins, for the cotton manufacturers of Ayrshire. (*u*) Sanquhar, owing to its plenty of water, and fuel, enjoys the advantages of some manufactures: It has long made woollen stockings: It has lately had settled here two branches of the carpet manufacture: and the same tradesmen employ many hands in making stuffs, serges, plaiding, flannel, and other fabricks of wool. (*v*) At Kirkconel, also, are made carpets, and plain cloth; and machinery having been introduced, for carding, and spinning wool, this manufacture flourishes on the Nith. (*w*) It is thus apparent, that the woollen manufacture, with the aid of machinery, has at length taken deep root, within the commodious county of Dumfries. Much of that manufacturing enterprize, which we have seen displayed, in various places, in this shire, was probably owing to the facility of obtaining credit, and capital, which has too often proved fatal to the interests of the farmers. (*x*)

The custom-house port of Dumfries was established, in November, 1710, and was enlarged, in April, 1747: It extends forty miles along the coast, from the water of Arr, where Kirkcudbright ends, to the water of Sark, where England begins. (*y*) This extensive district had not one vessel, in 1656, whatever it may have enjoyed, before fanaticism drenched this country in blood. In 1692, this port had three barks, which carried seventy-six tons, and which were supposed to be worth 150*l.* In 1792, it engaged 25 vessels, measuring 1162 tons. (*z*) In 1802, its shipping had increased to 30 vessels, measuring 1290 tons. (*a*) Such has been the increase of this port! Dum-

(*t*) Stat. Account, xiv. 468. (*u*) Ib. x. 451.

(*v*) Ib. vi. 457. There is near Sanquhar, also, an iron-plating forge, which was erected, here, by an enterprising company, who carry on this manufacture to a considerable extent. Ib. x. 450. There was, formerly, in Canoby parish, an iron foundery, at a place, which was called from it, *Forge*. Ib. xiv. 430.

(*w*) Ib. x. 451.

(*x*) In 1763, when several new banks were established, in Scotland, and there was much agitation about bank notes, the justices of peace of Dumfries-shire published resolutions against paper money. Scots Mag. 1763. p. 637.

(*y*) The custom-house record. This port has for its creeks, on the coast of Dumfries-shire, *Sarkfoot, Redwath, Annan, Cumbertrees, Glencaple, Kelton*, and *Kingholm*; of which the three last are on the Nith: It has also the creeks of *Carsethorn*, and *Barnhowry*, on the coast of East Galloway.

(*z*) Custom-house Register.

(*a*)

	Vess.	Tons.
In 1816. Dumfries had — —	64 —	3902
1817. — — — —	66 —	4489
1818. — — — —	70 —	4732.

fries

fries seems, however, to have never enjoyed much foreign commerce. It had once its full share of the tobacco trade; and enjoyed much of the traffic of the Isle of Man. It has now some coast trade, no fishery, and a few vessels, which are, chiefly, occupied, in the commerce of wine, and timber. It imports, moreover, coals, lime, groceries, and spirits: and it exports the agricultural produce of the shire. Annan has a fine natural port, in the mouth of its river. It has five sloops, and two ferry-boats, which carry passengers to Cumberland, beyond the Solway. Besides corn, and potatoes, this town exports cattle, freestone, cotton-yarn, and leather manufactures. (*b*) The Solway frith, throughout its whole extent to Sarkfoot, forms a very commodious navigation, for this shire: And it enables Dumfries-shire to import what it wants from abroad, and to send out, to the greatest advantage, the surplus products of its soil. The domestic traffic of the county is chiefly carried on, at its numerous fairs, the remains of ancient times, and the weekly markets, that accommodate the several towns. (*c*) Yet, cannot Dumfries-shire be considered as a manufacturing, or commercial county; as its chief employments are pasturage, and agriculture, which were the earliest occupations of mankind.

It is apparent, from all those intimations, and facts, that Dumfries-shire has greatly prospered, during the last sixty years. We might infer this exhilarating truth, from the state of its population, which amounted, in 1755, to 41,913 souls; to 54,597, in 1801; to 62,960, in 1811; in 1821, to 70,878: The same causes produced the same effects, in this shire, as we have formerly seen, in other districts: The consolidation of farms created depopulation (*d*); dividing, and arranging farms, upon systematic principles of advantage to the landlord, and comfort to the tenant, greatly augmented the people. (*e*) It was the division of commons; the improving of wastes, and the fructifying the soil, which, by new methods, produced more food; it was by a combination of all those causes, that the numbers of the people were augmented. The manufactures of this shire, though they have had a vigorous growth, took root, here, too late, to have effected so happy a result, as a more numerous

(*b*) Stat. Account, xix. 449.

(*c*) Printing, which has its effect on business, as well as on literature, was introduced into Dumfries, before the year 1718; and Rae's History of the Rebellion, was printed there, in 1718, by Robert Rae: This press now prints a weekly newspaper, which, as a vehicle of advertisements, facilitates domestic business.

(*d*) Stat. Account, i. 201.; ii. 25. 340.; iv. 458.; viii. 310.; xii. 78. 611.; xiii. 575.

(*e*) See the Stat. Account, i. 56.; vii. 240-243. 305.; ix. 433.; x. 156.; xiii. 233. 260.; xiv. 423.

people,

people, who usefully employ themselves, and advantageously occupy their faculties for the state.

With the subjects of this section, agriculture, manufactures, and trade, are connected towns, which, in the policy of Scotland, are either *royal* burghs, or *baronial* burghs: In this shire, there are four royal burghs, Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, and a still greater number of baronial burghs.

Dumfries owes its origin, and location, on the south-eastern bank of the Nith, to the same causes, which have founded so many other towns. There was a castle here, which was called the *old castle* even before the age of William the Lion. (*f*) This castle was allowed to fall into ruins, when a new castle was built, nearly on the same site. Standing thus near a conterminous border, the castle of Dumfries became an object of frequent contest, during the succession war. (*g*) During the contest for the crown, this castle was put into the interested hands of Edward I. When this arbitrator awarded the crown to John Baliol, he ordered the castle to be put into the possession of that dependent monarch. (*h*)

When Edward I., dethroned Baliol, he took possession of Dumfries-castle, as devolved to him, as sovereign lord. He repaired, and strengthened this castle, in which he placed a garrison, which he amply supplied with provisions. (*i*) When Robert Bruce slew John Comyn, in the Grayfriars church, on the 10th of February 1305-6, he immediately seised the castle; and drove away the English Justiciaries, who were then sitting, in Dumfries. The castle was afterwards taken by the English, who held it, in 1309, and 1311. (*j*) Bruce, in July 1312, retook this, with other castles, in this shire. (*k*)

In 1583, or 1585, there was erected in Dumfries, a strong building, which

(*f*) William granted to Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, and to his successors, a toft at Dumfries, between the old castle and the church. Chart. Glasgow, 33. The date of this charter was certainly between 1175, A.D. and 1189.

(*g*) In that castle, there was a chapel, which was subordinate to the mother church of Dumfries; and which belonged to the monks of Kelso. Chart. Kelso, No. 322.

(*h*) Rot. Scotiæ, 107-11.

(*i*) Wardrobe Acco. An. 1300, p. 120. 129. 139. 140-1.

(*j*) Rot. Scotiæ. i. 63. 80. 107.

(*k*) Fordun states, that after the release of David II., in 1357, he caused to demolish the castles of Dumfries, Dalswinton, Morton, and Durisdeer, within Nithsdale, in consequence of a private promise to Edward III.; and they remained unbuilt, for the greater part, when this historian wrote, under Robert II. Ford. l. xiv. c. 18. The castle of Dumfries stood on a site, which still bears the name of the *castle garden*, behind the new church; and there still appears the deep track of a road, for between 200 and 300 yards, leading from it down to the Nith; across which road, a causeway had been formed here.

was

was called the *New Wark;* and which was several stories high, and had vaults under it. Tradition states, that in this *New Wark*, the most valuable effects of the town were deposited, for safety, upon any alarm of an inroad from the hostile borders, or when the inveterate bickerings, between the Maxwels, and Johnstons, endangered the safety of the town. The *New Wark* has been long since demolished; but, the vaults under it were laid open, when a foundation was dug, for the monument, which was erected to Charles, Duke of Queensberry, who died, in 1778.

Dumfries was certainly erected a *royal burgh*, in the twelfth century, perhaps, by William the Lion. During his reign, it was undoubtedly a town in the royal demesne. (*l*) In April 1396, Robert III., granted to Dumfries a new charter; confirming its property, and privileges, for which the town agreed to pay to the King a feu duty of twenty pounds Scots, yearly. (*m*) On the 28th of October 1458, James II., granted to Dumfries a charter; confirming its estates, and liberties. (*n*) On the 23d of April 1569, the magistrates obtained a grant, from the crown, of all the houses, gardens, possessions, and revenues, which had belonged to the Grayfriars of Dumfries. (*o*)

Dumfries town, from its location, so near the hostile border, suffered greatly in every age of warfare.(*p*) In 1415; in 1448; in 1544; incursions were made, by the English, when the town was sometimes burnt, and often plundered. (*q*) In April 1570, during a truce the English, when commanded by Lord Scroop, made an incursion into Dumfries-shire; in order to spoil the houses, and lands, of the friends of Queen Mary. The chief magistrate with many burgesses marched out, and joined Lord Maxwell, to oppose the invaders; the Dumfriesmen fought the enemy; but were defeated. In

(*l*) Chart. Kelso No. 3.; Chart. Glasgow, p. 33. William granted many charters, in this town, which evince his frequent residence here: But, the charters, containing the privileges of the town were either lost, or destroyed, during the many hostilities, both foreign, and domestic, during so many ages of warfare.

(*m*) Archives of the Burgh; Robertson's Index 137.; Mayne's Sillergum, p. 107.

(*n*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. v. 23.

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xx. 398; Privy Seal Reg. B. xxviii. fo. 50.

(*p*) There was an attempt to make a rude fortification, by a large fosse, which was called *the Warder's* dike, which extended, from the Nith, on the west, to Locher Moss, on the east: And on this fosse, watch, and ward, were kept, during times of danger. Upon the appearance of an enemy the cry of "*Alorburn*" was raised, on hearing which the townsmen ran to arms. *Alorburn* is the motto on the armonial bearing of the burgh, and was formerly the war cry of the town.

(*q*) Bower, l. xv. c. 23.; Border Hist. 407. 551.

August 1570, the English, under the Earl of Sussex, again invaded Dumfries-shire, when they wasted the lands of all, who were supposed to be attached to the Scotish Queen; and they plundered, and fired Dumfries-town. (*r*) It was, perhaps, still more injured, during the civil conflicts of the Maxwells, and Johnstons, during the facile reign of James VI. It suffered much, during the domestic wars of Charles I.'s reign; and perhaps still more, from the fanatical troubles of the wretched age of Charles II. Dumfries-town had its riots, at the epoch of *the Union;* and on the 20th of November 1706, two hundred Cameronians entered the burgh, where they published a manifesto against that great measure, and burnt the articles of the Union, at the Cross. (*s*) The last commotion, wherein Dumfries suffered, was the rebellion of 1745: When the rebel army was on its retreat, from England, the chief body, with the Pretender, took their quarters in Dumfries-town, when they levied the excise, and imposed a contribution of 2000*l.* sterling, with 1000 pairs of shoes. A false alarm of the approach of their pursuers, with the Duke of Cumberland, at their head, induced them to decamp, hastily, when about 1100*l.* of the contribution were paid; and as hostages, for the payment of the remainder, they carried away Provost Crosby, and Mr. Riddel of Glenriddel. After living at free quarter, they plundered some of the private houses: They carried off nine casks of gunpowder, and all the horse furniture, and every horse, which they could find. The damage, which the town sustained was estimated at 4000*l.*, sterling: In 1750, the King granted the town 2800*l.*, out of the forfeited estate of Lord Elcho, in consideration of those losses, and of its good conduct. (*t*) At that period, the population of the shire, scarcely amounted to 40,000 souls. The populousness of the town and parish of Dumfries is now 11,052.

Since the union of the kingdoms the burgh of Dumfries has greatly increased, in its trade, and number of people. This augmentation was formerly gradual; but, it has became more rapid, during the last forty years. (*u*) Dumfries is the shire town, where county meetings are held, on public business: It is the seat of the sheriff, and commissary courts; and

(*r*) Hist. of K. James VI. 99; Bannatyne's Jour. 36.

(*s*) Defoe's Hist. of the Union, 41-3.

(*t*) Scots Mag. 1745, 580-1. ;—Ib. 1750, p. 201.

(*u*) That increase is exclusive of the village of *Bridgend*, on the western side of the Nith, which, though a suburb of Dumfries, and connected with it, by the two bridges, is not within the limits of the burgh, and even without the bounds of the shire; being within the parish of Troquire, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright: In 1790, Bridgend contained 1302 inhabitants, and in 1821, it had 2900 souls.

here the lords of justiciary hold their circuit courts, twice a year: It is also the seat of a synod, and of a presbytery, both which bear its name. Dumfries is, without compare, the largest town, on the south western borders of Scotland; and since the union, with Ireland, has become a frequent thoroughfare, and genteel resort; being now a place of fashionable amusements.

The armorial bearing of this burgh is Saint Michael, who is its tutelar saint; and of course the guardian of its prosperity. The motto of its armorial insignia is Alorburn, and was once its *war cry*, when hostility was seldom far from its walls. This motto is inscribed on a silver ring round the ebony staff, which is placed in the hands of the provost, on his election, as a badge of office. (*v*)

Dumfries has, gradually, changed its place of precedence, as it has increased in people, and prosperity. According to the tax-roll of 1771, it stood the *seventh*, in the scale of assessment of sixty-six royal burghs; there being only six higher, and no fewer than fifty-nine lower. (*w*) The annual revenue of Dumfries amounted, in 1788, to 1225*l.* sterling: In 1792, it was estimated at about 1300*l.*; and it has increased, considerably, since that time, while in 1817 it amounted to 2200*l.* (*x*) A large proportion of this revenue arises from the petty customs, on all articles, which are brought to its markets, for sale, within the limits of the burgh. This burgh has, also, the right of levying a toll on the passage of the Nith, at the two bridges, or at any part of the river, from its mouth to the Portract ford; being six miles, above the bridges. (*y*)

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(*v*) Pennant's Tour, iii. 103. Stat. Acc. v. 122. The magistracy of Dumfries consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, twelve merchant counsellors, and seven trades' counsellors; being the deacons of the seven incorporate trades. Ib. 121.

(*w*) See Gibson's Hist. of Glasgow, 120.

(*x*) Scots Mag. 1818, 475.

(*y*) When the old bridge of nine arches was built, in the thirteenth century, by the lady Dervorgill, the opulent widow of John Baliol, she granted the tolls to the convent of Franciscan friars, which she founded, at Dumfries, with the obligation of upholding the bridge. At the Reformation the right was transferred to the burgh of Dumfries, to whom the tolls of the bridge have since belonged, with the original burden. The magistrates of Dumfries had, for a long time, levied custom on all goods, and beasts, which passed the Nith, any where, from the river mouth to the extent of twelve miles above the bridge: But, in 1681, an act of parliament passed; limiting the right of levying tolls, for the maintenance of the bridge, to the space of six miles above the bridge, or the Portract ford. Acta Parl. viii. 359. In 1792, the toll, for which was levied, for cattle passing the bridge of Dumfries, at the rate of three farthings a score, yielded about 200*l.* a year to the burgh. Stat. Acc. v. 124. The old bridge being too narrow, for

The burgh of Dumfries enjoys other revenues, under different authorities, for other uses. In 1662, an act was passed, empowering the magistrates of Dumfries, to build a covered meal-market, in the most convenient place, within the burgh; and to levy a custom of four shillings Scots (four pennies sterling) for each sack, or load of meal brought, for sale, to the said market: The act states that the former meal market being open, the meal, which was brought, for sale, was greatly damaged, in wet weather. (*z*) This burgh has by several acts, of parliament, the right of levying a duty of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of a penny sterling, on every pint of ale, or beer, which should be sold, within the burgh, or the privileged limits thereof. (*a*) This burgh has the right of holding two weekly markets, on Wednesday, and on Friday, and three annual fairs, in February, July, and September. The weekly market on Friday, and the annual fair, in July, have fallen into disuse; but, without any right, convenience suggested, and custom has established, other two yearly fairs, at Dumfries, on the first Wednesday, after Whitsunday, and after Martinmas, respectively. The magistrates have a right, also, besides the regular revenue, to levy yearly an assessment, under the authority of parliament, for paving, cleaning, lighting, and watching the streets, and regulating the police of the burgh. (*b*)

The burgh of Annan stands commodiously on the east bank of the river Annan, rather more than a mile above its influx into the Solway frith. The river here forms a natural harbour, to which the town owes its rise, and its name to the river. (*c*) The Bruces, who were lords of Annandale, built a castle, at Annan, for the protection of the town, and port; and this castle, though of much less size, and strength, than that of Lochmaben, was kept up, as one of the border strengths, till the union of the crowns. (*d*) According to

for the increased resort of passengers, another bridge, spacious, strong, and elegant, was built over the Nith, at Dumfries, about 100 yards, above the old one; and it was finished, in August, 1794. The same toll is levied, by the burgh, on this new bridge, as at the old one, which still remains; but, no additional toll, beyond the former custom, has been imposed, at the new bridge. Agricult. View, 1794, p. 71.

(*z*) Acta Parl. vii. 388.

(*a*) 51 Geo. III. c. 37. and the several acts, continued by it.

(*b*) 51 Geo. III. c. 146.; 59 Geo. III. c. 108.

(*c*) Ships of 250 tons burden may come up the river to within half a mile of the town; and vessels of 60 tons may come up to the bridge, which is thrown over the river, at the town. Pennant's Tour, iii. 84.

(*d*) A stone, which was taken from the ruins of the castle of Annan, and built into the wall of a gentleman's garden, has on it this inscription: "Robert de Brus, Counte de Carrick et Senieur du Val de Annan. 1300." Pennant's Tour, iii. 84. From this inscription it is probable,

to Cardonnel, some of the coins of Alexander II. were struck, at *Annan:* He considers the legends, "Johas on An;" and "Thomas on An," on two different coins, as applicable to Annan. (*e*) Annan was certainly, a royal burgh as early as the accession of Robert Bruce, in 1306 A.D. (*f*) He did not long retain the lordship of Annandale, after his accession. He granted it to his nephew, Thomas Randolph, the Earl of Moray; and after the decease of his son, John, Earl of Moray, in 1346, without issue, it passed to his daughter Agnes, and to her husband, Patrick, Earl of March, whose son lost it, by his rebellion, in 1400; and it was given to Archibald, the Earl of Douglas. Upon the forfeiture of James, the Earl of Douglas, in 1455, the lordship of Annan was granted by James II. to his second son, Alexander, the Duke of Albany, who lost it, by forfeiture, in 1483; and it now remained with the crown. During those many possessions, and transfers of Annan, it is not easy to tell, whether it was deemed by them a town in demesne, or a royal burgh. James V., in March 1538-9, granted a charter to the bailies, burgesses, and community of the burgh of Annan, the freedom of a burgh, in fee, and perpetuity, with all its possessions, and property. (*g*) The burgh of Annan obtained from James VI., in July, 1612, a charter, which states, that the old grants to it had been burnt, in time of war, and that James V. had created it a burgh, in 1539; but that its old charters had been burnt, by enemies; and thereupon he incorporated the town of Annan, as a royal burgh, with the usual powers, and privileges. (*h*) According to the form, which was established, in 1712, this

that the castle of Annan was rebuilt, in 1300 A.D. A small garrison was usually kept, in the castle of Annan, as a border fort. Border Laws, 134.; Acta Parl. ii. 140. This castle was demolished, in 1570, by an English army, under the Earl of Sussex. Hist. K. James VI. 99.; Bannatyne's Journal, 36. It was afterwards rebuilt, and continued a border fortification till the union of the crowns. Acta Parl. iv. 171. In 1609, the king granted the castle of Annan to the burgh, and parish, for the purpose of using it as a church, or for using the materials of it, in building a church. Ib. 441. The castle was afterwards pulled down; and no part now remains, but the fosses, that surrounded it.

(*e*) See his Numismatæ Scotiæ, Pl. i. p. 44.

(*f*) Stat. Acc. of Annan, xix. p. 452.

(*g*) Precept in the Privy Seal Reg. xii. 91. In 1556, a tax was imposed upon the royal burghs; but, Annan does not appear in the list. In 1547, when the protector Somerset invaded Scotland on the east, the Earl of Lennox, and Lord Wharton, the warden, entered it on the west; and carried fire, and sword, through Lower Annandale. The invaders plundered, and burnt, the town of Annan, and demolished the church and steeple, which had been fortified, and was now obstinately defended. Border Hist. 563.; Ayscu's Hist. 321.

(*h*) The above charter is preserved in the archives of the burgh; and see the Parliamentary Report on the royal burghs. 54.

burgh

burgh is ruled by a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and thirteen counsellors. (*i*)

The town of Annan, from its vicinity to the English border, suffered much, during the border wars; being frequently plundered, and sometimes burnt. In 1298, the English made an inroad into Annandale, and burnt the town of Annan, with its church. (*j*) This was only the commencement of a series of injuries, which Annan suffered, during the succession war. In the subsequent hostilities, with England, and in the vexatious forage of the English borderers, this town was frequently plundered. The union of the crowns put an end to those injuries: Yet, Annan was then in a state of great poverty. A grant of James VI. to this town, in 1609, states, that it had been "so miserably impoverished," that the community were unable to build a church; and therefore he granted to the town and parish the castle of Annan, to serve for a church, and they were empowered either to repair the castle, for that purpose, or to pull it down, and use the materials, for building a new church, when they should find themselves able to perform these operations. (*k*) This town was still more ruined, during the civil wars of Charles I.'s reign. The restoration parliament endeavoured to grant Annan some compensation; by enabling it to collect some additional customs, and other aids. (*l*)

Annan stood very low in the range of the burghs, during the reign of Charles I.: In the subsequent reign, its progress was but very slow: It had not amended much, when Pennant visited this town, in 1772 (*m*), when it scarcely enjoyed more than 500 inhabitants: But, it has since made a rapid progress; having become a prosperous, and populous market town. In 1795, it contained 1620 souls: In 1821, it had increased to almost 3000 people. Its industry, and its trade, have also considerably augmented. (*n*) It has also derived much benefit, from the division of its common moor. Annan has large weekly markets; and it has six annual fairs. The gross revenue of Annan, in 1788, was only 205*l.* 4*s.* 6¼*d.* (*o*) In 1795, its revenue was about 300*l.*; and in 1817, the revenue had increased to 600*l.* (*p*)

Lochmaben town owes it origin, and its rise, to the protection of the castle. The older castle of Lochmaben originally was built, in the 12th century, by Robert de Brus, the lord of Annandale; and it was the chief residence of the Bruces, till the end of the 13th century. This castle stood on the north-west of the lake, which was called *the Castle-loch*; and the castle was sur-

(*i*) Parliamentray Report, 54. (*j*) Border Hist. 208.
(*k*) This grant was ratified in Parliament, on the 24th of June, 1609. Acta Parl. iv. 441.
(*l*) Acta Parl. vii. 201.; Ib. 202. (*m*) Tour, iii. 84.
(*n*) Stat. Account, xix. 447-49; Agricult. Survey, 632-3.
(*o*) Report of the House of Commons. (*p*) Stat. Account. xix. 448.

rounded

rounded by a deep moat. This ancient castle was succeeded, by a much larger fortress, which was built on a peninsula, on the south-east side of the same lake, that was called the castle-loch. When this fort was built cannot now be ascertained; but, this event was probably towards the end of the 13th century, about the time of the competition, for the crown. This castle, with its out-works, covered about sixteen acres. It was surrounded, by three deep fosses, each whereof was filled with water, from the lake; and was the strongest fort, on that border. (*q*) After various grants to various relations of the Bruces, this castle was annexed to the crown, by the parliament, in 1487. This castle was preserved as a border fence, till the union of the crowns. (*r*) It had a governor of trust, who was maintained, by very liberal provisions, till the reign of James VI., when border hostilities had ceased; and when it was granted, with the barony of Lochmaben, by the inconsiderate profusion of that sovereign, to John Murray, a groom of his bed-chamber. (*s*) During the reign of Charles II., the governorship of this castle was transferred to James Johnston, Earl of Annandale, who obtained a charter, for all the emoluments, which had belonged to the keeper of this castle. (*t*) The Marquis of Annandale, the hereditary constable of this castle till about the year 1730, when the parishes of Annandale, feeling themselves oppressed, by their payments to this nominal governor, resisted the payment, and obtained from the Court of Session, a suspension of the enjoyment of his usual receipts, which the same court refused to support, while the act of 1747, abolishing all heritable jurisdictions, extinguished the office, and all claims, under it. On that occasion, the Marquis claimed 1000*l.* sterling, as compensation, for the abolition of his office; but, the Court of Session allowed him nothing. The castle of Lochmaben was allowed to fall into ruins, during the 17th century; and most of the houses, which were then erected, in this vicinity, were built, from the quarry of its walls. Of this great pile, there only remains standing a part of the walls, from which the fine Ashlar work has been torn off.

At what time, the town of Lochmaben, which arose under the protection of the castle, was created a royal burgh, cannot now be ascertained. The tradition is, that it was made a royal burgh, soon after the accession of Bruce to the throne. (*u*) If this be founded, it must have been done, before he granted the lordship of Annandale, with the castle, to his nephew, Thomas Randolph.

(*q*) See the Stat. Account, vii. 237.
(*r*) Acta Parl. ii. 133-140. 465.; iv. 171.; Border Laws, 138.
(*s*) Inquis. Special. 20.; Acta Parl. iv. 419.; 495.; 664.
(*t*) Douglas Peer. 28.; Inquis. Special. 304. (*u*) Stat. Account, vii. 234.

After

After the death of Randolph's two sons, without issue, the lordship of Annandale, with the castle of Lochmaben, went, in 1346, to his daughter, black Agnes, and her husband, Patrick, Earl of March. It was lost, by the rebellion of their son, George, the Earl of March, in 1400; when it was granted to Archibald, the Earl of Douglas, in 1409. (*v*) It was forfeited, by James, Earl Douglas, in 1455; and was then transferred, by James II., to his second son, Alexander, the Duke of Albany, by whom it was again forfeited, in 1483, when it was annexed to the crown, by act of parliament, in 1487. (*w*)

Lochmaben does not appear among the royal burghs, which paid their quotas of the tax laid upon the royal burghs, in 1556. (*x*) This may perhaps have arisen, from its poverty; for it never attained much consideration, and has always been a poor burgh. Like other border towns, it suffered, from the hostility of the English; the town being frequently plundered, and often burnt; so that the older charters of this burgh were thereby destroyed. In 1612, the burgh obtained from James VI. a new charter, which states, as a reason for granting it, that the burgh records had been destroyed, when it was burnt, by the English. This new charter *confirms all former charters* which had been burnt by enemies: And it grants of new to the said burgh all the lands belonging to the same. It also gave full power to the inhabitants to elect magistrates for the government of the people thereof. (*y*) The burgh of Lochmaben is governed, by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine counsellors. In 1792, the town of Lochmaben

(*v*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. xi. 47.

(*w*) Acta Parl. ii. 43. 151. 179. When the Duke of Albany, the lord of Annandale, was summoned, in 1479, to answer the charges of treason, the summons was executed, by the herald, at the market cross of Dumfries, being the head burgh of the shire, and, also, "apud Crucem foriburgi de Lochmaben," and moreover, at the castle of Lochmaben, and one of the witnesses of the execution at the burgh and castle of Lochmaben, was Robert Henrison Baillie of Lochmaben. Acta Parl. ii. 127. This shews that, in 1479, Lochmaben was a burgh, and had its baillies, and a market cross, at which the process of the law was usually executed: But we may doubt, if it was then a royal burgh! If it was, it must have been created so, by Robert Bruce; for it was very improbable, that it would have been created a royal burgh, at any time, between the grant, by Robert Brus, of Annandale, with the castle of Lochmaben to his nephew, Randolph, the Earl of Moray, and the forfeiture of that lordship, and castle, by the Duke of Albany, in 1483.

(*x*) Gibson's Glasgow, p. 78.

(*y*) Charter, 12th July, 1612, in the Archives of the burgh; and see the Report of the House of Commons, on the royal burghs. William Maxwell sat in the Scots parliament, as commissioner for the burgh of Lochmaben, in October, 1612. Acta Parl. iv. 467-8. This is the first instance of its representation, in parliament, which can be traced.

and

and its burgh roods, contained about 700 inhabitants; and its population has not greatly increased, since that time.

Sanquharburgh stands in Upper Nithsdale; and owes its origin to the protection of the baronial castle, at that place. There seems to have been, in very early times, a fort, at Sanquhar, from which the name is derived. In charters of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the name of this place is written *Senechar*, and Sanchar; and this name was obviously derived, from the Celtic *Sean-caer*, or Sean-chaer, signifying *Oldfort*. In Scotland, there are other two places of the same name; one in Moray, and the other in Ayrshire, which derived their names, from the same sources; and they were written in the same form, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The old fort, at this town, was succeeded by a baronial castle, which was erected there, in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, under the protection whereof a village arose. This castle stood on a high bank, on the north-east side of the Nith: and from the ruin thereof, which still remains, it appears to have been a building of considerable magnitude, and strength. (*z*)

In the reign of David I. the territory of Sanchar formed a part of the extensive demesnes of Dungal of Stranith, from whom it descended to his son Duvenald, and from him to his son Edgar, whose progeny appear to have assumed the surname of Edgar. During the reign of Robert Bruce this barony was divided, between Richard Edgar, who held one half, with the castle, and William de Crichton, who held the other half of this barony, in right of his wife, Isabel de Ross. (*a*) The family of Crichton, afterwards, acquired the whole barony of Sanquhar, which they held for several centuries; and Sir Richard Crichton of Sanquhar was by James III. created a lord of parliament, by the title of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, on the 29th of January, 1487-8. (*b*) In the beginning of Charles I.'s reign, William Lord Crichton of Sanquhar sold the barony, and the castle of Sanquhar, to Sir William Douglas, Viscount of Drumlanrig, who obtained a charter of confirmation of it, under the Great Seal, in 1630, and the viscount was created Earl of Queensberry, in 1633. The castle of Sanquhar was the place of residence of the Queensberry family, before the present castle of Drumlanrig was built, by William, the first Duke of Queensberry; after whose death, in 1695, the castle of Sanquhar was stripped of its leaden roof and allowed to become thereby ruinous. The village, which arose under the protection of the baronial castle of Sanquhar, was erected a burgh of barony, with the usual privileges thereof, by a charter,

(*z*) See Grose's Antiq. i. 148-9. for a picturesque view of this ancient castle.

(*a*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 27. (*b*) Acta. Parl. ii. 181.

from

from James III. on the 20th of October, 1484. (*c*) More than a century afterwards, it was created a royal burgh by a charter of James VI., on the 18th of August, 1598, to the magistrates, and people of Sanquhar, with the usual privileges. (*d*) An act of parliament was passed in 1693, giving the people of Sanquhar the right of holding a free fair, on the first Thursday of every quarter. (*e*) Sanquhar has always been a small town, and of little importance. A coal mine has been opened on its common, which has given it more wealth, and of course more consequence. It contains 1357 souls, who live free, and easy, under their own government. The great road, which leads from the south, through Nithsdale, into Ayrshire, passes through Sanquhar, which supplies this burgh with some convenience. (*f*) Sanquhar joins with the burghs of Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in electing a representative to parliament. Sanquhar has long been famous for its woollen manufacture. The population of the burgh, and parish, have greatly increased, since 1811 ; owing to the flourishing state of the mines, collieries, and cotton manufacture. The entire parish contains 3026 people.

In addition to those royal burghs, Dumfries-shire contains six burghs of barony, whose inhabitants enjoy some advantages, in respect to their domestic traffic: Langholm, in Eskdale ; Moffat, Lockerbie, and Ecclesfechan, in Annandale ; Thornhill, and Minniehive, in Nithsdale. Several other villages, in this county, were also baronial burghs ; but having long ceased to exercise their privileges, they are no longer regarded as such. (*g*)

Langholm is the most considerable of all the baronial burghs, in this shire. This prosperous town is very eligibly situated on the Esk, at the influx of the smaller rivers, the Wauchope, and Ewis. It was formerly called Arkinholm ; and under that name was created a burgh of barony, in 1610 ; but,

(*c*) Reg. Mag. Sig. xi. 16.

(*d*) Charter in the archives of the burgh ; Report of the House of Commons on the royal burghs. There is a copy of this charter, in a MS. collection, in the Advocates' Library, iv. 6. 42. No. 18. Sanquhar is ruled, by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and eleven counsellors. Report of the House of Commons, App. p. 100.

(*e*) Acta Parl. 1693.

(*f*) See the Report of the House of Commons, in 1793.

(*g*) Torthorwald was made a burgh of barony, by a charter of James III. to John, Lord Carlyle of Torthorwald, on the 3d of December, 1473. Ruthwell was made a burgh of barony, by a charter of James IV. to Sir John Murray of Cockpool, in 1509. Amisfield, in the parish of Kirkmahoe was made a baronial burgh, by a charter of Charles I., on the 1st of December, 1634. Dalgarno, in Nithsdale, was formerly a parish ; and the village, at the church, was a burgh of barony of some note ; but the parish having been united, in 1697, to that of Closeburn, the church, and the village of Dalgarno went both to ruin.

the name was soon after changed to Langholm, which was the appellation of a neighbouring castle, under the protection of which, the village had risen. (*h*) A century after its erection, this burgh contained between 150 and 200 people. Its increase, during recent times, has, in a great measure, been produced, by the establishment of various manufactures (*i*); and by the judicious, and liberal measures of improvement, by its superior the Duke of Buccleugh, who has a very extensive property, in the surrounding country. A bridge of three arches over the Esk, at Langholm, having been built, by subscription, in 1775, an addition to the town of Langholm was built on the west side of the river, and called New Langholm. The town, on both sides of the river, contained 1516 inhabitants, in 1792; about 2000, in 1801; and 2404, in 1821. It is a post-town, and has a weekly market, and five annual fairs; one of which is held on the 26th of July, and is one of the greatest fairs for lambs, and wool, in Scotland. (*j*)

Moffat, in Upper Annandale, is pleasantly situated, on a rising ground, upon the east bank of the Annan: The great roads, from Glasgow to London, and from Dumfries to Edinburgh, pass through it. It is a burgh of barony, and was long the seat of the baronial court of Moffat, till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1747. It is now a post-town; has a weekly market; and is a place of much resort, for the enjoyment of the mineral waters, in its vicinity. In 1791, Moffat contained 220 families, or nearly 1100 persons. In 1821, the parish of Moffat was occupied by 2,218 inhabitants.

Lockerbie, in Annandale, was till about the year 1730, only a small hamlet of a few mean houses, at an old square tower, which was, formerly, the stronghold of the Johnstons of Lockerbie (*k*); and stood between the two lakes, that have been drained. The present town of Lockerbie was

(*h*) Langholm castle stood on the northern angle, formed by the confluence of the Ewis and Esk. Only a small part of the ruins of this castle now remains.

(*i*) The chief manufactures carried on, at Langholm, are those of cotton, checks, and coarse linens, of thread, of stockings, of candlewicks on a large scale. A woollen manufacture was established, in 1797, on the Ewis, three quarters of a mile, from Langholm. Stat. Acc. xiii. 607.; xxi. 245.

(*j*) On the 23d of August 1672, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, and Monmouth, obtained a grant of the right of holding two yearly fairs, at the town of Langholm, in April, and July, with power to levy tolls, at the fairs. Acta Parl. viii. 74.

(*k*) This name is a corruption of Locherbie: The name was formerly written *Locherbie*, *Locharbie*, and *Lochirbie*. The prefix *Loch*, in this name, no doubt refers to the *lakes*, which formerly existed, at the place. The termination *bie* is, evidently, from the Saxon *bye*, a habitation.

begun,

begun, about the year 1730, when the proprietor granted a few pieces of ground, for building a village, on a regular plan, which has ever since increased in size, and population. It consists of two streets; one from north to south, and the other projecting by a right angle to the east. The great road from Glasgow to London passes through Lockerbie, which is a post-town, a burgh of barony, has a considerable weekly market, and twelve annual fairs, which are well frequented; at the two fairs of Lammas, and Michaelmas, tolls are levied, but the other ten are free. (*l*) By those fairs, and markets, Lockerby has become a place of great domestic traffick. This thriving town contained, in 1792, upwards of 150 inhabited houses, and 700 people. In 1821, the population had increased to about 1200. The parish church of Dryfesdale stands at the north end of the town of Lockerbie.

Ecclesfechan, in Lower Annandale, was formerly a village, at the parish church of the same name. This parish was annexed to, and is, at present, comprehended in Hoddom parish. The village of Ecclesfechan was a regality burgh, of that part of the regality of Dalgarno, which was in Annandale, and as such had a tolbooth. (*m*) Notwithstanding the ruin of its church, and the abolition of its regality, Ecclesfechan has, from its local situation, greatly increased in size, and population. It is a burgh of barony, and was made a post-town, in 1788, as the great road, from Glasgow to London, passes through it. Besides a weekly market, on Friday, it has annually two great fairs, and twelve markets, or lesser fairs, one in each month of the year. (*n*) From its numerous fairs, and centrical situation, it has become a mart of great traffick, for the produce of the country, particularly horses, black cattle, and swine. In 1791, Ecclesfechan consisted of 105 houses, which were inhabited by 500 people: In 1821, its inhabitants had increased to almost 800 people.

Thornhill is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in Morton parish, about half a mile east of the Nith. It is a burgh of barony, and a post-town; and has a weekly market, and four annual fairs, which, from its central situation, are well attended, and much traffick ensues. It contained only

(*l*) Acta Parl. viii. No. App. 23.

(*m*) Garrioch's Account of Annandale, 1723. MS. in the Advocates' Library.

(*n*) On the 16th of June 1685, William, the Duke of Queensberry obtained a grant of the right of holding, at the town of Ecclesfechan, a weekly market, on Friday, and four yearly fairs, one on the first Tuesday of June, another on the 14th of August, another on the 7th of September, and a fourth on the 15th of October, each fair to continue three days, with power to levy tolls, at the said fairs, and weekly market. Acta Parl. viii. 571.

325 inhabitants, in 1779; 430, in 1791; and upwards of 1000, in 1821. The great road, through Nithsdale into Ayrshire, passes through Thornhill, which belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

Minniehive stands on the west bank of Dalwhat Water, in the western district of Nithsdale, which is called Glencairn. It is a burgh of barony, is a post-town, and has some annual fairs. By a bridge over Dalwhat, Minniehive, which belongs to Fergusson of Craigdarroch, is connected with another village, which is called Dunreggan, which belongs to Fergusson of Cailloch, and stands on the eastern bank of Dalwhat. In 1791, those villages contained 98 families, and their population has considerably increased, since that period.

Besides all those burghs, royal and baronial, the only other place, in Dumfries-shire, at which fairs are held, is Graitney, in the south-east corner of the county, near the English border. In June 1793, William Johnston of Graitney obtained an act of parliament; giving him the right of holding two yearly fairs at Graitney, near the church; and, also, a weekly market, on Thursday, at the same place, with the accustomed tolls, and other privileges. (*o*)

Such, then, is the account of the burghs, royal, and baronial, which are the natural sites of agriculture, manufactures, and trade!

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] At the revival of the episcopate of Glasgow, under David I., the whole churches of Dumfries-shire were included within its jurisdiction. The authority of the bishops of Glasgow over the parishes of Eskdale, Ewisdale, Drivesdale, Annandale, Glencairn, and Stra-nith, with a part of Cumberland, was confirmed by Pope Alexander, in 1178, by Lucius, in 1181, and by Urban, in 1186, A.D. (*p*) Several of the churches, with their revenues, belonged to the bishops of Glasgow, as the property of their see. (*q*) From the munificence of Robert de Brus, the bishop of Glasgow acquired, about the year 1174, the property of the churches of Moffat, and Kirkpatrick, the last whereof is now called Kirkpatrick-*juxta*. (*r*) In 1223, Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, acquired, from the monks of Giseburn, the rights of ordination, and collation, to the churches of Annan, Lochmaben, Cumbertrees, Gretenhow, Kirkpatrick, and

(*o*) Acta Parl. ix. App. 93. (*p*) Chart. Glasgow, p. 1. 81. 91. 104.

(*q*) Chart. Glasg. By the *Inquisitio* of 1116, A.D., Abermelc, Drivesdale, and Hodelm, in Annandale, with some other places, in Dumfries-shire, were found to belong to the Bishop of Glasgow, from ancient right. Chart. Glasgow, No. 1.

(*r*) Chart. Glasgow, 43.

Renpatrick,

Renpatrick, with the chapels of Rochall, and Logan, as pertinents, to the churches of Lochmaben, and Kirkpatrick: And, there were various stipulations, whereby the bishop, and the monks, were to divide the yearly income of those churches, and to provide for the services, that were due to the parishioners. (*s*) Herbert, the bishop of Glasgow, who had been abbot of Melros, and who ruled this see, from 1147 to 1164, granted the tithes of Eskdale to the monks of that house. (*t*) The grant alone would evince how extensive both the jurisdiction, and the property, of the bishops of Glasgow were, in that sanctimonious age.

During the twelfth century, the ecclesiastical state of this shire was already divided into two deaneries, which were ruled by their several deans. (*u*) The deanery of Dunfres, or of Nith, as it was sometimes called, comprehended the whole parishes in Nithsdale, with the two parishes of Kirkmichael, and Garval, in Annandale, and the parishes of Tereagles, Troqueer, Newabbey, Kirkpatrick Durham, Kirkpatrick Irongray, Loch-rutton, Kirk-gunzeon, lying in Galloway, between the rivers Nith, and Urr. (*v*) This deanery thus appears to have comprehended the several parishes, which now constitute the presbyteries of Dumfries, and Penpont, with the united parishes of Kirkmichael, and Garval, in Lochmaben presbytery. The deanery of Annandale comprehended all the parishes within this district, except Kirkmichael, and Garval, with the parishes of Kirkandrews, Canoby, Morton, Wauchope, Stapelgorton, Westerker, Eskdalemuir, and Ewis, in Eskdale. Both those deaneries were subject to the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Glasgow, as the surrogate of the bishop. Such was the wise polity, which ruled the ecclesiastical state of Dumfries-shire, during those early times, of regular subordination.

Meantime, there seem not to have been many religious houses, in Dumfries-shire. In Holywood, there appears to have been a cell, and a hermit, during a very early age: Hence, it acquired the name of *Dercongal*, which was the usual appellation, in the charters, and bulls, of the thirteenth century. *Dair*-Congal, both in the British, and the Scoto-Irish languages, signifies the

(*s*) Chart. Glasgow, 147. 151. (*t*) Chart. Melros, 98.

(*u*) As early as 1274, William, "decanus de Valle Anand," and Wallenus, "decanus de Dunfres," were witnesses to the agreement of Joceline, the bishop of Glasgow, and Robert de Brus, with other ecclesiastics; and the two deans were ranked next after the archdeacon of Glasgow. Chart. Glasg. 43.

(*v*) Bagimont's Roll. In the 13th century, there was an agreement between the dean of Dumfries and the monks of Kelso, touching the churches and chapels of Dumfries-town, and the chapel of Dumfries-castle. Chart. Kelso, 322.

oakwood

oakwood of Congal. (*w*) It thus appears, that a Scoto-Irish saint had fixed his residence in the sacred grove of prior times, to which he gave his Gaelic name of *Dercongal*. Neither Keith, nor Spottiswoode, nor Dugdale, seem to be able to fix the epoch, when a house, for Premonstratensian monks, was founded on the site of the ancient cell: But, this order of monks was, originally, created, about the year 1120; and there is a monument remaining, which evinces, that this abbey must have been founded, before the demise of David I. (*x*)

John, Lord of Kirkconel, who was of the family of Maxwell, is said, by Dugdale, to have founded this ancient house of Der-Congal (*y*), or Holywood. In it, was bred John de *Sacrobosco*, who wrote on *the sphere*, and other works. (*z*) There appears to have been a Druid temple here, even before the holy hermit, Congal, fixed his retreat, in the sacred grove, which has disappeared, while the Druid stones retain their old position. (*a*)

In 1257, William the bishop of Glasgow, decided a controversy, between the monks of Melros, and the monks of Dercongal, with regard to the church, and tithes of Dunscore. (*b*) The abbot of Dercongal sat in the great parliament, at Brigham, in March, 1290. (*c*) Dungal, the abbot de Sacrobosco, with his monks, swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick, in August, 1296. (*d*) That over-ruling prince, immediately, issued a writ to his sheriff of Dumfries-shire to restore the property of "Dungal abbas de sacro nemore." (*e*)

In May, 1365, David II. granted a protection, and certain privileges,

(*w*) In Keith's Calendar of Scotish Saints, Congal is mentioned, as flourishing about the year 1013, whose festival was on the 12th of May. Dempster, in his *Menologia*, concurs in these dates.

(*x*) One of the bells of this monastery, which is still used, in the parish church of Holywood, appears to have been consecrated, by the abbot, John Wriah, in 1154. Stat. Account, i. 34.

(*y*) Monast. ii. 1057. (*z*) Id.

(*a*) There is a view of this Druid temple, in Grose's Antiq. i. 169. A considerable part of the forest of Holywood remained, in the reign of Charles I. Description of Nithsdale, in Blaeu's Atlas, 55. The roots of many of the ancient oaks were dug up, by the late minister, the Rev. Dr. Bryce. Johnston Stat. Account, i. 18.

(*b*) Chart. Melros. 107. Keith, and Spottiswoode, suppose, mistakingly, that the name of *Dercongal* was never applied to Holywood, except in the Pope's bulls. In 1235, Affrica, the daughter of Edgar, mentions the lands of Dunscore being near the lands of the monks of *Dercongal*, and the king's road, which led, from *Dercongal*, to Glencarn. Chart. Melros. 103. In 1235, Odo, or Otho, who had been abbot of *Dercongal*, was elected bishop of Candida Casa, by the monks of Whithern; but, he was refused consecration; and his opponent, who had been elected, by the clergy of Galloway, was preferred. Chron. Melros.

(*c*) Rym. ii. 471. Rymer, who has many blunders, perverted *Dercongal* to *Darwongvill*.

(*d*) Prynne, iii. 653. who blunders the name to *Saint Boyse*.

(*e*) Rym. ii. 72.

to

to the abbot, and convent, "de sacro nemore." (*f*) Nothing could, however, protect them from the violences of the reformation. (*g*) The abbey of Holywood stood within the present church-yard. It was in the form of a cross: and the upper part of the cross was used as the parish church, so late as 1779, when the remains were appropriated to the building of the present structure. The vestiges of the abbey may be still traced, in the church-yard; and an adjoining farm has the honour of bearing its sacred name. The bells of the abbey still ring the protestants to their devotions, within the reformed fabrick. (*h*)

The religious house of *Canoby* was founded, for canons regular, under David I. The founder was Turgot de Rossedal, who then occupied the district on the lower Esk. He placed the monastery on the peninsula, which is formed, by the junction of the rivers Liddal, and Esk. And he granted to it the adjoining lands, with the church of Kirkandrews, and its pertinents. It obtained also some lands, and a fishing on the Liddal, from Guido de Rossedal, who was probably the brother of the founder. This canonry, with its possessions, were soon after granted by Turgot de Rossedal to the monks

(*f*) Regist. Mag. Sig. 128. Archibald Douglas was abbot of Holywood, in 1493. Acta Auditorum, p. 175.

(*g*) The monks of Holywood possessed many lands, in Nithsdale, and East Galloway; and they enjoyed a jurisdiction over the whole. The Maxwell family acquired the office of baillie to the abbot, whom they protected, and they obtained the six-merk lands of Baltersan, with the three-merk lands of Gleneslan, as a fee, for executing this office, which continued hereditary, till the abolition of such jurisdictions, in 1748. Inquisit. Speciales, 25. 102. 266. 346. 380. In 1544, the rental of the monastery of Holywood amounted to 700*l.* Scots money, 19 chalders, 14 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal, 9 bolls and 3 firlots of bear, and 1 chalder of malt. By the plunder of the reformation, it was reduced to 425*l.*, and still more to 395*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Keith's Hist. App. 185. What remained of the property of this monastery, after much waste, was vested in the king, by the General Annexation Act, in 1587. In 1617, an act of parliament was passed, dissolving the said annexation, as to the whole temporal property of the abbey of Holywood; and the spiritual property of the same; consisting of their parish churches of Holywood, Dunscore, Penpont, Tynron, and Kirkconel, parsonages, and vicarages, with their tithes, and revenues; in order that the king might grant the whole to John Murray of Lochmaben, and his heirs, and might erect the same into a free barony, to be called the barony of Holywood, for the yearly payment of 20*l.* Scots, in name of blench ferm. Acta Parl. iv. 575. Murray, accordingly, obtained a charter of the whole, on the 9th of April, 1618; and it was ratified in parliament, on the 4th of August, 1621. Ib. iv. 665. Murray, who had been about the king from his youth, and was one of the grooms of the bedchamber, acquired from his sovereign, before this, the barony of Lochmaben, and other property, in Dumfries-shire. Thomas Campbell, the last abbot of Holywood, was prosecuted by the regent Murray, for assisting Queen Mary, after her escape from Lochleven; and he was forfeited, on the 19th August, 1568. Acta Parl. iii. 54.

(*h*) Stat. Account, i. 34.

of

of Jedworth, who thenceforth held it, as a cell of their monastery. This grant of the founder was confirmed, by William, the Lion, soon after his accession, in 1165. (*i*) When Turgot transferred his canonry to the monks of Jedburgh, he called it "*domus de religiosus de Liddal*," from its location on the bank of this mountain torrent. It soon obtained the name of *Canonby*, the canons' *residence;* and it communicated this appropriate name to the parish church. In Bagimont's roll, the priory of Canonby, within the deanery of Annandale, was taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The prior of Canonby sat in the great parliament, at Brigham, in March, 1290, as we know from Rymer. William, the prior, and his canons, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, in August, 1296. (*j*) In 1341, the prior, and canons, procured, from Edward III., a writ of protection, for themselves, and their possessions. (*k*) Yet, were they often ruined by the border wars. The kings of England, at length, claimed them as their own, from ancient protection. The unscrupulous Henry VIII. claimed this abbey, in 1533, as having belonged to the English of old. (*l*) This claim, which, we have now seen, was founded in fiction, was made the pretence for an inroad; as the Scotish borderers might have invaded England, on a pretence of claim to the English cattle, from ancient right. Both the convent, and the church, of Canoby, are said to have been destroyed, after the scandalous rout of the Scotish army, at Solway Moss, in 1542. (*m*) Some remains of this canonry are still to be traced, at Halgreen. A pathway, from Halgreen, through the inclosed fields, to the church of Canonby, is still kept open, as sanctioned, by *use and wont*. (*n*)

Under Alexander III. Dervorgilla, the opulent daughter of Allan, the lord of Galloway, and the mother of John Baliol, founded a convent, for Franciscans,

(*i*) The engraved charter of Jedburgh.

(*j*) Prynne, iii. 653.

(*k*) Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 615.

(*l*) Border Hist. 533.: From the transactions of 1296, we may see how old there could be any pretence of claim.

(*m*) Stat. Acc. xiv. 422. The priory of Canoby, and its property, were vested in the king, by the Annexation Act of 1587. In 1606, the priory of Canoby, and the abbey of Jedburgh, of which it was a cell, were both separated, from the crown, by act of parliament; and granted to Alexander, Earl of Home. Acta Parl. iv. 360. He acquired a charter for them, under the Great Seal, 20th March, 1610; and the whole was ratified in parliament, 4th August, 1621; new granting the same to James, Earl of Home. The Earl of Home obtained, as pertinents of the priory, the patronage, tithes, and lands of the churches of Canoby and Wauchope. Ib. iv. 636. The priory of Canoby, with its property, afterwards passed, from the Earl of Home, to the family of Buccleugh. Inquist. Speciales, 212. 242.

(*n*) Stat. Acc. xiv. 422.

or

or Grayfriars, in Dumfries. (*o*) In 1300, Edward I. made those monks an allowance, according to his custom, of 6*s*. for *victuals*, and as much more, for damage done their houses. (*p*) It was, in their church, that Robert de Brus slew John Cumyn, before the high altar, an act atrocious in itself, and attended by very important consequences to a wretched state. The church, which was thus defiled, was pulled down, and a new edifice erected on a different site. (*q*) The street, wherein this convent stood, is still called the *Friars' Vennel.* (*r*) John Duns, who is yet known, as the *subtle doctor*, was, in this convent, invested with the habit of St. Francis: He died, in Cologn, at the age of 34, on the 8th of November, 1308. (*s*)

Of the hospitals, in this county, the most considerable establishment was, at Sanquhar. When, or by whom, it was founded, is uncertain. It had been recently erected before the disgraceful year, 1296. Bartholomew de Eglisham, the chaplain, and guardian of this house, swore fealty to Edward I. in that year, as we know from Prynne. (*t*) It stood near the old castle, on the northern bank of the Nith: Here, was there a large pile of building, which is now demolished; and which has contributed, even by its ruins, to erect, and ornament the neighbouring houses. Many bones are, continually, ploughed up, in the field, where stood this hospital: A key of an enormous size has, also, been found on the same ground. The font of the chapel still remains, a memorial of the piety of the past, while it reproaches the indifference of the present times. (*u*)

In the reign of Robert I., his brother Edward Bruce, the lord of Galloway, founded, at the Abbey of Holywood, an hospital, and a chapel, which he endowed with some lands, in Galloway. This charitable establishment having been ruined, during the succession war, it was restored, in 1372, by Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, who again endowed it with the lands, of Crosmichael, and Troquire, in Galloway. (*v*) At Trailtrow, in Annandale,

(*o*) She endowed this convent with lands, and granted the monks the toll of the bridge, which she had built, at the same town. Pennant, iii. 104.

(*p*) Wardrobe Acc. 41. 43.

(*q*) Pennant, iii. 103. After the Reformation, the magistrates and community of Dumfries obtained a grant, on the 23d April, 1569, of the whole lands, possessions, and revenues of the Grayfriars of Dumfries. Regist. Mag. Sig. xxv. 398.

(*r*) The buildings of this convent have been long since demolished; but, a small part of the ruin is still to be seen. Stat. Acc. v. 141.

(*s*) Spottiswoode, 497. (*t*) Prynne, iii. 659. (*u*) Stat. Acc. iv. 460.

(*v*) This was sanctioned by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and confirmed by Robert II., on the 2d of June, 1372. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. ii. 56.

there was, in former times, an hospital; though its founder, and the epoch of its foundation, be unknown. (*w*) After the Reformation, this hospital, with the lands, belonging to it, were granted to Lord Herries, whose descendants enjoyed them, in the reigns of Charles II., and William. (*x*)

Near the shiretown, on the south, there was of old an hospital, at a place, which, from this circumstance, long bore the name of *Spital.* On the west bank of the Annan, above the town, there was an hospital, which gave its name to the hamlet of How-*spital:* and the adjacent village obtained, from the same source, the name of *Spital*-ridding. In Ruthwell parish, there was, anciently, at Kirkstyle, a preceptory, which belonged to the knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, where they had places of worship, and of burial: and they possessed much land, in the neighbourhood, whereof the Murrays of Cockpool obtained possession, at the suppression of this warlike order. In the churchyard of Ruthwell, there are several tomb-stones, having on them the *insignia* of this celebrated fraternity. (*y*) Both the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, and the Knights Templars, who are often confounded, had many possessions in Dumfries-shire. (*z*) The master of the hospital of Saint John having submitted to Edward I., in 1296, was rewarded, by a precept, to the sheriff of Dumfries, to restore his property. (*a*) And the master of the Knights Templars, having, also, sworn fealty to the same prince, was, in the same manner, restored to his possessions, by a precept to the same sheriff. (*b*) The revolutions of time, and chance, shed a malignant influence on public establishments, while they, generally, promote the less noble advantages of private individuals.

The Reformation, by its violences, laid the ecclesiastical polity of ancient times, within this shire, in universal ruin. The churches were levelled, the chapels were discontinued, the parishes were lessened, while the hospitals shared the same fate. The forty-two parishes of Dumfries-shire were soon formed into four presbyteries, whose seats were Dumfries, Penpont, Lochmaben, and Middlebie: These presbyteries, which have since been divided into

(*w*) On the 24th of January, 1512-13. The king granted to Edward Maxwell, for life, the cure of the hospital of Tralètrow, with the lands, and revenues, of the same; the office being then vacant by the decease of Sir Robert Mac Gilhance, the last master of this hospital. Privy Seal Regist. iv. 211.

(*x*) Inquisit. Speciales, 266, 346.

(*y*) Stat. Account, x. 227. Neither Keith, nor Spottiswoode, noticed this establishment.

(*z*) They had a vast number of small portions of land, in every part of this shire, which were nearly all acquired by Ross of Rosisle, after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 291.

(*a*) Rym. ii. 725. (*b*) Ib. 724.

five,

five, have been formed into a higher jurisdiction, by the name of the *Synod of Dumfries.* (*c*)

This ecclesiastical jurisdiction, besides the parishes, lying within this shire, comprehends ten parishes within the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which are, from their contiguity, included in the presbytery of Dumfries; and it also comprehends the parish of Castleton, which lies, as we have seen, in the shire of Roxburgh, and presbytery of Langholm. Such, then, are the judicatories of the church, that came in the place of the ancient diocese, archdeaconry, and deanries, which were, at least, more analogous to the civil constitution of this ancient kingdom.

It is now time to advert to the several parishes, which compose those presbyteries. The name of *Dumfrese* was derived, as we have seen, from the Scoto-Irish speech of the Irish people, who settled, on the shrubby ridge, forming the bank of the Nith. And this circumstance may, perhaps, furnish an intimation, that the parishes of Dumfries-shire were established, soon after the commencement of the ninth century, when the Irish colonists, bringing their religion with them, made their settlements, within its ample bounds. We first see the churches of Dumfries-town mentioned, in record, during the twelfth century, when the principal church had been dedicated to St. Michael, the patron of the parish. (*d*) There were here several chapels, particularly, a chapel, that belonged to the castle, according to the laudable custom of a religious age. The abbot of Kelso gave to Laurence, the clerk, the tithes of Kars, which belonged to the church of Dumfres; and for which the clerk agreed, to pay the abbot two shillings, yearly, during his life, at *the fairs of Roxburgh.* (*e*) In the thirteenth century, the

(*c*) It was, in 1743, that those several presbyteries were enlarged, to five, by the suppression of Middlebie, and the establishment of *Annan*, and Langholm. The presbytery of Middlebie then comprehended the five parishes of Eskdale, as well as six of the parishes, which now belong to the presbytery of Annan: But, in May, 1743, the assembly of the church disjoined the five parishes of Eskdale; consisting of Langholm, Canoby, Westerkirk, Eskdalemuir, and Ewis, from Middlebie presbytery, and erected them into a new division, to be called, Langholm presbytery: and there was added to this district the parish of Castleton, in Roxburghshire. The remaining six parishes of Middlebie presbytery, with the parishes of Cumbertrees, and Ruthwell, now constitute the presbytery of Annan. Stat. Account, xiii. 588.

(*d*) William, the Lion, granted to the Monks of Kelso the church of Dumfres, with five acres of land, which belonged to it, and the chapel of St. Thomas, in that town, with the toft appertaining to it. Chart. Kelso, No. 3, 11, 408. The grants of William were confirmed, by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. Ib. 278.

(*e*) Ib. No. 2. This grant appears, obviously, to have been made, during the reign of William, the Lion.

abbot of Kelso entered into an agreement with the dean of Dumfries, who was parson of the church of Dumfries; whereby he delivered up to the abbot certain charters, respecting that benefice; and the abbot conferred on the dean, the church of Dumfries, with the chapels in the town, and castle; the dean agreeing to pay to the abbot twenty marks of silver, yearly, at Kelso. (*f*) During the fourteenth century, the Monks stated the value of this rectory of Dumfries, at twenty pounds a year. (*g*) In Bagimont's roll, the vicarage of Dumfries is taxed 4*l.* In the principal church of Dumfries, there were established of old several altars, and chaplainries, which were endowed with several lands, and rents, for the support of their establishments. (*h*) At the entrance into the shire town, Christian Brus, the king's sister, founded a chapel, on the fatal site of her husband's execution; and, in December 1324, Robert I., granted a hundred shillings, yearly, out of the barony of Caerlaverock, to a chaplain, for performing prayers, within the chapel, that his sister, Christian, had founded, "in honorem crucis dominice," for the soul of Sir Christopher Seton, who had been *killed, in his service.* (*i*) The walls of this chapel are said to have been appropriated, in 1715, to the fortifications of the town against the rebels. (*j*) The Reformation left only the principal church of St. Michael, and it had but one minister till 1658, when a second was appointed. In 1727, another church was built, which was called the *new church:* And, in 1745, the old church of St. Michael was pulled down, and rebuilt: In it, the first minister of Dumfries

(*f*) Chart. Kelso, No. 322.

(*g*) Chart. Kelso. While the Monks of Kelso enjoyed the rectorial dues, the cure was served, by a vicar, who had the small tithes, and the lands, which belonged to the vicarage of Dumfries. On the death of Mr. Thomas Maxwell, the vicar of Dumfries, in 1602, the tithes and lands, of this vicarage, were inherited, by his daughter, Elizabeth Maxwell, and they were valued at 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Inquisit. Speciales, 13.

(*h*) MS. Acc. of Donations, p. 48. 103. One of these altars was consecrated to St. Gregory; and it was endowed with revenues, for the support of a chaplain. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xvi. 35. The altar of Corpus Christi was also endowed with revenues, for the support of a chaplain. Ib. xvi. 69.

(*i*) Sir Lewis Stewart's MS. Col. No. 31. Pennant, iii. 103, the minister, and Rae, all, mistakingly state, that this chapel was founded, by Robert Bruce, who only endowed it; as the charter evinces. Sir Christopher Seton was put to death, by Edward I., at Dumfries, in 1306.

(*j*) Stat. Account. v. 141. Rae's Hist. of the Rebellion, 274. The masons, says Rae, threw down the east gavel of the old chapel, which was then a fine arch, and levelled the same, and the backwall, to a convenient height for placing firelocks thereon; the stones being drawn down to the high way, a redoubt was built to cover the entry. Id. The foundation of this chapel still remains, and bears the name of *Christie's chapel.* On the lands of Over Kelwood, in the south end of the parish of Dumfries, there were, in former times, a hermitage, and a chapel, consecrated to St. Lawrence. Inquisit. Speciales, 36.

officiates,

officiates, while the second minister performs his duty, in the new church. (*k*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the rectory of Dumfries, went to the Earl of Roxburgh, who stood in the old shoes of the abbot of Kelso. In 1637, the king purchased the patronage, and tithes, of the Earl of Roxburgh, and transferred them, with other churches, in Dumfries-shire, which had, also, belonged to the monks of Kelso, to the bishop of Galloway. (*l*)

Caerlaverock parish, undoubtedly, derived its singular name from the speech of the first settlers. *Caer* is the appropriate word of the Britons, for the fortress, which was early placed here, by the Selgovæ tribe: But, the genuine meaning of the corrupted termination, *Laverock*, is not so easily ascertained. Baxter, who is never at a loss, for an intimation, has explained *Caerlaverock* to mean the *castle on the sea* (*m*): Knowing the locality of the place, he has formed this conjecture, from the map, rather than the dictionary: Yet, there is not, perhaps, in any language, such a word as *Laverock*, for the *sea*: In the Anglo-Saxon, indeed, *laverc* signifies a lark; and hence this vocal bird is still called the *Laveroch*, in the Scoto-Saxon. Grose, like a persevering antiquary, who creates sometimes what does not exist, digs down into the darksome annals of the Britons, for the origin of the fort: This castle *is said* to have been, originally, founded, in the sixth century, by *Lewarch-og*, the son of *Lewarch-hen*; and hence its name, which has been corrupted into *Caerlaverock*. (*n*) But, where all this *is said*, he does not mention; nor, did he seem to know, that there were, in Scotland, other such names: as, *Caer-laverock*, in Blackford parish, Perthshire, and *Caerlaverock*, in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire. These circumstances evince, that the termination Laverock did not arise, from any person, but, from some quality of the thing; and, *Caerlavrawg*, in the ancient British, actually, signifies, the fort having a *rotundity*, or a buttress, swelling out. As Caerlaverock appears thus to have been early a considerable station, we may easily suppose, that there was accompanied with it, some place of worship. The church of Caerlaverock belonged, in former times, to the collegiate church of Lincluden, and the cure was served by a vicar. (*o*) In Bagimont's roll, the vicarage of Caer-laverock,

(*k*) Stat. Acc. v. 134.

(*l*) The grant to the Bishop of Galloway, 13th May, 1637, was afterwards ratified, by parliament, in 1662. Acta Parl. vii. 436.; Symson's MS. Acco. of Galloway, 1684. p. 128. Episcopacy was, finally, abolished, in 1689, when the patronage of the church of Dumfries reverted to the crown.

(*m*) Gloss. in vo. (*n*) Antiq. i. 159.

(*o*) The rental of the provostry of Lincluden, given up, in 1562, states, that the church of Caerlaverock yielded 180 marks yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 90. After the Reformation, the patronage

laverock, in the deanry of Nith, was taxed 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool amortized to the great altar, in the church of Caerlaverock, for the sustenance of a chaplain, an annual rent of 10*l.*, out of a tenement, in Edinburgh: This amortization was confirmed by James IV., in 1492. (*p*) Subordinate to the church of Caerlaverock, there was, formerly, a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Columbo, the remains whereof still appear on the bank of the Nith, about two miles, north-west, from Caerlaverock castle. Near it, there was a consecrated well, the resort, in superstitious times, of many votaries, who each sacrificed something to the health-giving saint. After the Reformation, a part of the old parish of *Kilblane* was annexed to this parish, on the north-east. The church of *Kil-blane* appears, from its Gaelic name, to have been founded, while the Scoto-Irish language was still spoken here; and was dedicated to *St. Blane*, a bishop, who flourished, in Scotland, during the eleventh century: and from him were denominated Dun-*blane*, in Perthshire, Kil-*blane*, in Aberdeenshire, Kil-*blane*, in Bute, and another Kil-blane, in Dumfries-shire. (*q*) When this parish was suppressed is uncertain: But, it was annexed to the neighbouring districts, in various proportions. When the present church of Caerlaverock was built does not appear: But, the several ministers of this parish are indebted, for their commodious mansion, to the active benevolence of Dr. John Hutton, the physician to William and Mary, who bequeathed 1000*l.* sterling to various charitable uses in his native parish of Caerlaverock. (*r*)

The pleonastic name of *Torthorwald*, like other names, in this shire, is composed both of Celtic, and of Saxon, vocables. The prefix *Tor*, in the British, and Irish, signifies a mount, and has been here applied to the small round hill, whereon stand the ruins of Torthorwald castle. The Anglo-Saxon *tor-wald* means the *tower*, in the *wood;* and was applied to the fortalice, which was built, by the Scoto-Saxon settlers, on the *tor*, or mount: The *wold*, or *weald*, which, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies a forest, or woody place, is common to the names of the several parishes of Ruth*wald*, Mous*wald*, and Tin*wald*, which all lie along the eastern side of Lochermoss, a district, which, at the Saxon settlement, of this country, was covered with wood, that has not,

patronage of the church of Caerlaverock was acquired by the lord of the manor, and the earls of Nithsdale enjoyed it, in the reign of Charles II. Inquisit. Speciales, 266, 346. It afterwards passed to the Duke of Queensberry. Ib. 344; and it now belongs to the Marquis of Queensberry.

(*p*) Charter of Confirmation, 26th January, 1492-3, in Regist. Mag. Sig. xiii. 50.

(*q*) This celebrated confessor was a native of Bute. Britan. Sancta, pt. 2. 78 His festival was, on the 10th of August. Keith, 233.

(*r*) Stat. Account, vi. 27.

even

even now, wholly disappeared. The *wald*, which composes many names, in the map of England, must not be confounded with the Anglo-Saxon *wold*, which has a quite opposite sense, denoting a bare place, or *down*, as in Cots-*wold*, and others. (*s*) Before the Reformation, the church of Torthorwald belonged to the Trinity convent, at Fail, in Ayrshire. From the rental of that establishment, which was given in, at the Reformation, it appears, that the tithes of the church of Torthorwald were let, for 40*l.* yearly. (*t*) The glebe lands, which belonged to the church of Torthorwald, extended to 40 shillings land of old extent. They were granted away, in fee-firm, about the time of the Reformation. (*u*) During the 18th century, the patronage of the church of Torthorwald belonged to the Duke of Queensberry. On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of this church went to the Marquis of Queensberry. The present church of Torthorwald, which was built, in 1782, stands a little eastward of the ancient castle: The minister's manse was built, in 1738. (*v*)

The present parish of *Tinwald* comprehends the old parishes of Tinwald, and Trailflat, which were united in 1650. The name of Tinwald, like the preceding appellation of Torthorwald, is compounded of British, and Saxon, vocables: The prefix *Tin*, or *Din*, the T. and D. being convertible, signifies, in the British speech, a fort, or fortified place (*w*); and was applied, in early times, to the Selgovæ fortress, the remains whereof are still visible, in the vicinity of Tinwald: The termination *wald* is, merely, the Anglo-Saxon *weald*; signifying some woody place, as we have just seen. In Bagimont's roll, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Tinwald, within the deanry of Nith, was taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The barony of *Tinwald*, and the advowson of the church, belonged, both before, and after, the Reformation, to the Maxwell family; and they continued in possession of the Earl of Nithsdale, at the end of the seventeenth century. (*x*) The Duke of Queensberry, afterwards, acquired both the property of the land, and the patronage of the church. *Trailflat* is, merely, a corruption of Traverflat, which is the uniform spelling of

(*s*) Somner has, accurately, distinguished the *wald*, from the *wold*: But, Lye has confounded them.

(*t*) MS. Rental Book, 48—52. (*u*) Inquisit. Special. 235.

(*v*) Stat. Account, ii. 6.

(*w*) The British *Din* appears, also, in the form of *Tin*, in the language, and topography of Cornwall. Pryce's Archaiol.

(*x*) Privy Seal. Reg. xv. 7.; Inquisit. Speciales, 4. 25. Herbert, Lord Maxwell, who died, in 1452, conferred the barony of Tinwald on his second son, Edward, whose descendants, the Maxwells of Tinwald, held this barony more than two centuries, under their chiefs. After the

of this name, during the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. This name is, also, a compound of Celtic, and Saxon, vocables. The prefix *Traver* is certainly of British origin; as it appears, in the formation of several British names; as *Traver*-nent, which is abridged to Tranent, *Traver*-lin, and *Traver*-eaglis, which has been moulded into Tereaglis. It is, merely, the *Trev*, or Treva, of the British speech; signifying a homestead, a hamlet; from which there are a number of compounds; as *Trev-ar* would signify the arable township. The termination of this name is obviously the Anglo-Saxon *Flet*, signifying, also, a dwelling: And thus, is *Trevarflet*, a pleonastic appellation, which is a compounded form, that very frequently appears, in the topography of North-Britain, and of Cornwall. In the twelfth century, the church of Traverflet, with its pertinents, was granted to the monks of Kelso, by Walter de Carnoc, who was then lord of the manor. (*y*) This grant was again confirmed, by a charter of Sir Thomas Carnoc, in 1266. (*z*) When the monks of Kelso formed an estimate of their property, in the fourteenth century, they stated, that the rectory of Traverflat was worth 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. (*a*) The church of Traverflat continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. They drew the Revenues, and found a chaplain to serve the cure. From the Earl of Roxburgh, who represented the abbot of Kelso, the king, in 1637, purchased the patronage, and tithes, of the parish of Trailflat, which he gave to the bishop of Galloway. (*b*) The parish of Trailflat was annexed to Tinwald, in 1650, as we have seen. Symson, in 1684, represents the church of Trailflat, as an excellent structure, the roof whereof was famed, for its curious workmanship; yet, was it then partly ruinous. (*c*)

the forfeiture of John, Lord Maxwell, in 1609, the lands of Tinwald, with the patronage of the church, were granted by James VI., first to Robert, Viscount Rochester, and, upon his resignation, to Sir John Charteris of Amisfield, in 1611. Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. Ap. 144.; Douglas's Bar. 152.: But, the forfeited estates of Lord Maxwell were restored, in 1617, to his brother, Robert, Lord Maxwell, who was created Earl of Nithsdale, in 1620; and the lands of Tinwald, with the patronage of the church, were held, by the earls of Nithsdale, and their vassals, the Maxwells of Tinwald, till the end of the seventeenth century. Inquisit. Special. 102. 266. 277. 346. The patronage of the church of Tinwald was afterwards acquired by the Duke of Queensberry; and it now belongs to the Marquis of Queensberry, to whom it went on the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810.

(*y*) Chart. Kelso, No. 341. This was confirmed, by a charter of William, the Lion. Ib. No. 13. And was confirmed by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. Ib. No. 151.

(*z*) Ib. No. 342. (*a*) Id. ibid.

(*b*) The grant to the bishop of Galloway, 13th May, 1637, was afterwards ratified, in the parliament of 1662. Acta Parl. vii. 436—7.; Symson's Account of Galloway, pp. 128. 130. On the final abolition of episcopacy, 1689, the patronage of Trailflat returned to the king.

(*c*) Ibid.

The

The present church of Tinwald was rebuilt in 1763; the manse had been built in 1720. The king, as patron of the old parish of Trailflat, and the Marquis of Queensberry, as patron of Tinwald, present, by turns, the minister to the united parish.

The name of the parish of *Kirkmaho* seems not to have derived its ecclesiastical appellation, from any saint. (*d*) In the whole sanctology, there does not appear any Saint *Maho*. The church here was certainly dedicated to Saint *Quintin*, who is equally obscure. The appellation of Kirkmaho, then, is owing to some local circumstance: And, it is derived, like the county of *Mayo*, in Ireland, from the Irish word *magh*, a plain field, which accords with the fact, the kirk standing on an extensive, and fertile plain, on the eastern side of the Nith, To the vicinity of this river, the termination, *o*, may allude; as *o*, *ow*, and *aew*, in the Celtic, signify *water*, a river. (*e*) David II. granted to the monks of Arbroath the church of St. Quintin of Kirkmaho, in the diocese of Glasgow. (*f*) Notwithstanding this grant, the patronage of the church of Kirkmaho continued to belong to the Stewarts of Dalswinton, who were proprietors of the barony of Dalswinton. In 1429, the rectory of Kirkmaho was constituted one of the prebends of the bishoprick of Glasgow, with the consent, however, of Marion Stewart, the heiress of Dalswinton, and of Sir John Forrester, her second husband, and of William Stewart, her son, and heir; she, and her heirs, continuing to be the patrons of this rectorial prebend. (*g*) By this settlement, a perpetual vicarage was established, for the service of the church of Kirkmaho; and the vicar was to receive twenty marks, yearly, from the prebendary, with a manse, near the church. The vicar was bound to constant residence. The prebendary was obliged to

(*d*) The antient form of the name, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, was *Kirkmacho* and *Kirkmagho*.

(*e*) *Mayo*, in the Irish topography, which was anciently spelt, *Magheo*, derives its appellation, and the termination of its name, *eo*, or *o*, from the same circumstances.

(*f*) Robertson's Index, 54. This grant does not appear in the Chartulary of Arbroth, and it does not seem, that it was ever made effectual.

(*g*) Chartulary of Glasgow, 323. The patronage of this church, probably, belonged of old to the barony of Dalswinton, which was granted, after the forfeiture of Cumin, to Walter Stewart, by Robert I. Robertson's Index, 13. John, the son of Walter Stewart, was in possession of this barony, under David II. Ib. 45. John Stewart transmitted it to his son and heir, Walter Stewart, whose only daughter, Marion, married John Stewart, of Jedworth, by whom she left William Stewart, her heir. Sir John Forrester was her second husband.

support the choir, and to repair the church. (*h*) This prebend was, usually, taxed, by the bishop, at 5*l.* for the use of the cathedral. (*i*) In Bagimont's Roll, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Kirkmaho was taxed 16*l.* At the Reformation, the rectory of Kirkmaho was held by John Stewart, the second son of the patron, Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies. The revenues of the church were let to Sir Alexander, by his son, for the yearly payment of 200 marks, out of which the vicar received 20 marks. (*j*) There belonged to the church of Kirkmaho no less than ten pound lands of the antient extent; which became the property of the patron, after the Reformation. In the seventeenth century, the patronage of the church of Kirkmaho passed, with the barony of Dalswinton, from the Earl of Galloway to the Earl of Queensberry, who acquired a new charter of these, on the 11th February, 1681, which was ratified in parliament, the same year. (*k*) The patronage continued in the Queensberry family throughout the eighteenth century; and on the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, it passed to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry. The present church of Kirkmaho is very old, but in good condition: The manse was built, in 1723. In the northern part of this parish, there was, formerly, a church, which was dedicated to St. Blane, a favourite confessor of the eleventh century; and still gives the name of *Kil-blane* to its site: This, then, is an additional proof, that the Scoto-Irish language was, during the eleventh century, the prevailing speech of Dumfries-shire.

Holywood derived its appropriate name, from a sacred grove, which had existed here, during druid times. The temple of the druids was succeeded, by the cell of a hermit, and his cell was changed into a house of monks. The church of the parish of Holywood, was connected with the monastery of Dercongal, till the Reformation; and the cure was served, by a vicar, who enjoyed a convenient glebe, and a manse. (*l*) A part of the abbey, which

(*h*) Chart. Glasgow, 324. The patronage of the rectory, and prebend of Kirkmaho, continued to belong to the Stewarts of Dalswinton and Garlies; and the benefice was usually conferred on a younger son of that family. Archibald Stewart, the third son of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, and Dalswinton, was rector and prebendary of Kirkmaho, from 1507, to 1521. On the 12th June, 1521, Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, obtained a new charter to himself, and Catherine Crechton, his spouse, of the barony of Dalswinton, with the advowson of the church of Kirkmaho. Regist. Mag. Sig. xx. 95.

(*i*) Chart. Glasgow, 492. (*j*) MS. Rental Book, 95. (*k*) Acta Parl. viii. 372.

(*l*) After the Reformation, the church of Holywood, with the whole property of that monastery, was vested in the king, by the general annexation act. That annexation was dissolved by

which escaped the violences of the reformers, served, as the parochial church, till 1779, when the ruins of the whole were used as materials, for building a new church. The manse, and the accompanying offices, were all new built, in 1773. (*m*)

The parish of *Dunscore* obtained its Scoto-Irish name, from some *dun*, or fort, at this place, in ancient times. *Dunscor*, in that language, signifies the strength on the projecting bank, or rock. But, the ancient *dun* has disappeared, both from the notice, and the tradition, of the country, though it, undoubtedly, communicated its name to the district. The church of Dunscore belonged, very early, to the monks of Holywood. It was, probably, granted to it, by Edgar, the son of Duvenald, and the grandson of Dunegal of Stranith, who possessed the lands of Dunscore, under William, the Lion: And, he was succeeded, in this property, by his daughter, Affrica, who lived, in the reign of Alexander II. This lady gave to the monks of Melros a considerable part of this estate (*n*): And they pretending an incidental right to the church, entered into a dispute, respecting this desirable object, with the monks of Dercongal. This controversy was settled, in June, 1257, at Kirkmaho, by William, the bishop of Glasgow, who decided, that the church in question belonged to the monks of Dercongal; but, that the abbot of Melros had a right to the tithes of their own lands, within the parish. (*o*) The church of Dunscore was served, by a vicar, who enjoyed a manse, and glebe. (*p*) In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Dunscore, in the deanry of Nith, was taxed 4*l.* Dunscore parish had the benefit of several churches, before the Reformation. The principal place of worship stood, in the eastern end of the parish, where the vestiges of it still appear; and the western district had a chapel on Glenisland water, the ruins whereof, with its cemetery, are still visible, upon a farm, that bears the name of *Chapel*. In 1649, a church was built on the east side of the Cairn river, in the middle of the parish; and has, since, been the only established church, within the district. (*q*)

by act of parliament, in 1617; and the patronage of the church of Holywood, with its tithes, parsonage, and vicarage, were granted to John Murray of Lochmaben. (Acta Parl. iv. p. 575, 665). The patronage of this church has since passed, through several hands; and it now [1821] belongs to Mrs. Crichton of Fourmerkland.

(*m*) Stat. Acco. i. 18, 25, 33.

(*n*) Chart. Melros, No. 103-4-5. (*o*) Ibid. No. 107.

(*p*) After the Reformation, the church lands of Dunscore were transferred to lay hands. Inquisit. Speciales, 108, 160, 320.

(*q*) Acta. Parl. vi. 249. 439; Stat. Acco. iii. 143-4. On Meiklewoodmoor, in this parish, there are still apparent the walls of a ruined building, which have long been called, *The Preaching Walls.*

Such, then, are the parishes, in the presbytery of Dunfries, except ten parishes, which, as they lie, within the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, will be treated of, in the history of that district. We are now, in our progress, to speak of the several parishes, within *the presbytery of Penpont.*

The name of this district is, obviously, the British *Pen-pont*, signifying the bridge-*end*, or the bridge-*head*. (*r*) This descriptive name refers to a bridge of very ancient standing over the river Scar, at this place; and this bridge, which must have existed, in some shape, during British times, is very remarkable, both for the singularity of its site, and the antiquity of its structure. The Scar runs here in a channel, rocky, and deep, between high banks, which are covered with wood; and at a particular place, the approximation of two rocks made it an easy labour to throw the bridge over the torrent below. The Selgovæ had, at this place, no doubt, a wooden bridge, which answered all the purposes of their limited intercourse. There was afterwards built upon those natural buttresses a stone bridge, of a semicircular arch, which is now covered, by a complete mantle of ivy, and woodbine, that gives it a very antique appearance. (*s*) The church of Penpont belonged of old to the monks of Holywood, who enjoyed the rectorial tithes (*t*), and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Penpont was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. There belonged to the church of Penpont five mark-lands of the old extent, and a manse, with several acres of land, in the adjacent holm, all which passed into lay hands, about the time of the Reformation. (*u*) After the Reformation, the church of Penpont with its tithes, was vested in the king by the general annexation act. The patronage of this church was granted to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, in January, 1591-2, and ratified by parliament, in 1594. (*v*) The church of Penpont, with its

(*r*) The same name exists, in Wales, and in Cornwall: There is *Pen-y-pont*, in Merionethshire, the name of a farm, signifying, literally, the head of the bridge. Cambrian Register, 1795. 305. And in Cornwall, there is *Penpont*, the name of a village, at the bridge-end. Pryce's Archaiology.

(*s*) Stat. Account, i. 203-4.

(*t*) At the epoch of the Reformation, Douglas of Drumlanrig had a lease, from the abbot and monks, of the tithes of the church of Penpont, for the very small sum of 10*l.* yearly; and even this trifling sum he would not pay. In a rental of the abbey of Holywood, given up, by Thomas Campbell, the abbot, about ten years after the Reformation, he states, that he had not received any payment, from the Laird of Drumlanrig, for the church of Penpont, during the last 12 years; and he beseeches the regent's grace, for justice. MS. Rental Book, fo. 100.

(*u*) Inquisit. Special. 77, 176; Acta. Parl. viii. 158.

(*v*) Acta Parl. iv. 90; Inquis. Spec. 89.

tithes,

tithes, were afterwards granted, along with the other property of Holywood monastery, to John Murray of Lochmaben, in 1618, and ratified by parliament, in 1621. (*w*) But, Douglas of Drumlanrig maintained possession of the patronage, under the previous grant; and it continued to belong to his descendants, the dukes of Queensberry. On the death of William Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of Penpont passed to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, to whom it now belongs. The church of Penpont was rebuilt, in 1782; and is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, on the northern bank of the Scar; having near it a village, which is inhabited by more than a hundred souls.

The name of the parish of *Tynron* was anciently spelt *Tyndron.* (*x*) In the British speech, Tin-troyn, or Tin-droyn, the (t) and (d) being convertible, and Dun-ron, in the Irish form, signify the fortified hill, with a nose: And this name was applied to a round hill, which is still called *the Dun of Tynron*, on the face of which there is *a projection*, that resembles the human nose. The church of Tynron belonged of old to the abbot, and monks, of Holywood, who enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues; and the cure was served, by a vicar. At the Reformation, the rectorial tithes of this church were let, for the payment of only 30*l.* a year. (*y*) To the parish church of Tynron, there belonged lands of considerable extent, which, at the Reformation, passed into lay hands. (*z*) The present church of Tynron was built, at the commencement of the eighteenth century; and much of it was rebuilt, in 1750; when many of the materials were taken from the ancient *dun*, on the mount of Tynron. The manse, and appropriate offices, were new built, in 1785. (*a*)

The parish of *Glencairn* derived its Celtic name, either from the *Glyn-carn* of the British, or the *Glean-carn* of the Irish; signifying the valley, or glen, on the *Carn*-river, which is so descriptive of the district. *Glencarn* is the general name of the whole vale, as well as the particular name of the village,

(*w*) Acta Parl. iv. 575, 665.

(*x*) Pont's Map of Nithsdale, in Bleau.

(*y*) MS. Rental Book.

(*z*) After the Reformation, the church of Tynron, with its tithes, was vested in the king, by the general annexation act. They were afterwards granted, in 1618, to John Murray, of Lochmaben, who was created Earl of Annandale, in 1625; and died in 1640, when they were inherited by his son, James, the second Earl of Annandale. Acta Parl. iv. 575. 665; Inquisit. Special. 173. The advowson of this church was, afterwards, acquired by William, Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1695, and it has since belonged to this family. Ib. 344. On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of the church of Tynron went to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, to whom it now belongs.

(*a*) Stat. Acco. xiv. 278-9.

or *Kirktown*, which stands on the northern bank of the river Carn. (*b*) In pope Alexander's bull to Joceline, the bishop of Glasgow, during the year 1178, he adds, after a general confirmation, the several parishes, in Eskdale, Ewisdale, Drivesdale, Annandale, *Glenkarn*, Stranith. (*c*) In the fifteenth century, the church of Glencarn appears to have been granted to the chapter of Glasgow, by bishop Turnbull. (*d*) The gratitude of dean Myrton, and the chapter, erected, in 1450, a chaplainry, at the altar of St. Catherine, in the church of Glasgow, with a stipend of 10*l.* yearly, from the revenues of the parish church of Glencarn, to the chaplain, whose duty it should be, to pray for bishop Turnbull, his father, and mother, and for his predecessors, and successors. (*e*) Within the vale of Castlefearn water, in this parish, there was formerly a church, which was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, at a place, that is still called *Kirkcudbright*. At the Reformation, the tithes of the church of Glencairn were let, by the chapter of Glasgow, to William Ferguson of Craigdarroch, and other parishioners, for payment of 400 marks, yearly, of which nothing had been paid, for four years then passed, when the rental of the chapter of Glasgow was given up, in 1562; as we learn from the rental book. To the church of Glencairn, there belonged many lands, a part whereof were appropriated to the vicar. After the Reformation, the whole passed into lay hands. The patronage, and tithes, of the church of Glencairn, were vested in the king, in 1587. They were granted, in January 1591-2, to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, in whose family they continued. (*f*) On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of the church of Glencairn went to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

The parish of *Keir* derived its name, from the British *Caer;* signifying a fort: This appellation has assumed the form of *Keir*, in many names of places, in North Britain. A range of British, or Caledonian forts, along the northern side of the Forth, are still called *Keirs*, by the Scoto-Saxon people; but, *Caer*, by the Gaelic inhabitants. The ancient history of this parish is obscure; owing to the want of written documents: It seems, however, to have belonged to some monastery; as it is not taxed, in Bagimont's Roll. The

(*b*) Stat. Acco. ii. 239.

(*c*) Chart. Glasg. 82. There are similar expressions, in the bulls of Lucius, in 1181, and of Urban, in 1186. Ib. 91-104.

(*d*) In consequence of this grant, the dean and chapter enjoyed the revenues of the church of Glencarn, and the cure was served by a vicar-pensioner.

(*e*) Chart. Glasgow, 469.

(*f*) Acta Parl. iv. 90; Inquis. Spec. 89, 344.

present

present church of Keir stands on the west bank of the river Scar. It was repaired, in 1764; but, it is much too small, for the number of the inhabitants. The manse, with its appropriate offices, were rebuilt, in 1778. (*g*) In the southern end of Keir parish, there was, of old, a church dedicated to St. Brigid, at a hamlet, which was formerly called *Kil-bride*, in the Irish form, but now *Kirk-bride*, in the Saxon mode.

The present parish of *Closeburn* comprehends the old parishes of *Kilosbern*, and *Dalgarno*, which were united, in the seventeenth century. *Kil-osbern*, which is now corrupted into Closeburn, derives its name, from a *Kil*, or church, which was early founded, here, by some person, or saint, called Osbern. The sanctologies do not recognize such a saint; and we must look for some other Osbern, though of less sanctity. (*h*) The church of Kilosbern was granted to the monks of Kelso, in the thirteenth century, by the lord of the manor of Kilosbern. This donation was confirmed by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. (*i*) Adam de Kirkpatrick, afterwards, claimed a right to this church (*j*): And the abbot of Jedburgh, to whom the dispute was referred, decided, in 1264, that the abbot and convent of Kelso were the true patrons of the church of Kilosbern. (*k*) The son, and heir, of Adam confirmed this adjudication. (*l*) The abbot and monks of Kelso granted a lease of the tithes of Kilosbern to Adam de Culenhat of Kilosbern, for the yearly payment of fifty marks and a half, with several services. (*m*) When these monks estimated their estate, in the fourteenth century, they stated the church of Kilosbern, as their own, which used to be worth 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly; and that they had there forty acres of land in the manor of Kilosbern, belonging to the church, with a brewhouse, and other easements, which used to let for two marks. (*n*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and the property, of the church, of Closeburn, with other churches, that had belonged to the monks of Kelso, in Dumfries-shire, went to the predecessor of the Duke of Roxburgh. Charles I. purchased the whole, from the Earl of

(*g*) On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of the church of Keir went to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, to whom it now belongs.

(*h*) There was an *Osbern*, a vassal of Robert de Brus, in 1138. Charleton's Whitby. 94.

(*i*) Chart. Kelso, No. 278.

(*j*) Adam was, probably, the son of John de Kirkpatrick, who obtained a charter of confirmation from Alexander II., in August 1232, of the lands of Kilosbern, which had belonged to his predecessor. MS. Charters; Grose's Antiq. 151.

(*k*) Chart. Kelso, No. 339.

(*l*) Ib. No. 338.

(*m*) Ib. No. 340.

(*n*) Ib. p. 9. 29.

Roxburgh,

Roxburgh, and transferred them, in 1637, to the bishop of Galloway. (*o*) This grant, in 1637, was ratified by the parliament of 1662; notwithstanding which, Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn obtained, in 1671, a charter of his barony of Closeburn, and with it the patronage of the united kirks of Closeburn and Dalgarno: This charter was ratified, by the parliament of 1672. (*p*) In the parish of Closeburn, there was formerly a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, and which gave its name of Kirkpatrick to a farm, whereon stand its ruins. (*q*) Dalgarnock derived its Gaelic name, from the Scoto-Irish *Dal-garanach*, signifying the plain, abounding with underwood. The old church of Dalgarnoch stood, where its ruins still stand, on a large, and beautiful plain, upon the eastern side of the Nith, whereon there are still many woods. The church of Dalgarnoch was granted to the monks of Holyroodhouse, by Edgar, the son of Duvenald of Stranith; and this grant was confirmed by William the Lion. (*r*) The monks of Holyrood continued to hold this church till the epoch of the Reformation, and the cure was served by a vicar. Andrew, the vicar of Dalgarnock, having sworn fealty to Edward I., obtained, in 1296, a precept to the sheriff of Dumfries, to restore him to

(*o*) The grant of the patronage and tithes of the church of Closeburn to the bishop of Galloway, 13th May 1637, was ratified, in the parliament of 1662. Acta Parl. vii. 436; Symson's MS. Acco. of Galloway, 128. The Earl of Roxburgh gave up the patronage, and the tithes; but retained possession of the church lands of Closeburn, which were annexed to his barony of Halydean, and belonged to his successors, in the reigns of Charles II., and William. Inquisit. Speciales, 279. 313. 347.

(*p*) Acta Parl. viii. 154. This charter, in 1671, mentions the churches of Closeburn and Dalgarno as then united; yet in the Statistical Account of the parish, the minister says they were united in 1697. Stat. Acco. xiii. 233. After the union of the parishes the church of Closeburn became the parochial church of the united parish. This church was rebuilt about 1740, and stands at a small distance, west, from the old castle of Closeburn. There was, formerly, at the church a village called *Closeburn-town*, at which the proprietor of the barony, Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, had, by a parliamentary grant, in 1681, the right of holding two yearly fairs, and a weekly market on Monday. Acta Parl. viii. 441. The only vestige of this village, that now remains, is a part of the *cross*, which serves to mark the site of the baronial burgh.

(*q*) Stat. Acco. xiii. 246. From this place, the family of Kirkpatrick assumed their surname, in the twelfth century. The Kirkpatricks were the proprietors of Closeburn, from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, when an improvident heir found it necessary to dispose of this ancient patrimony. Ib. 232.

(*r*) Dalrymple's Collections, p. lxiii. This church was confirmed to the monks, by a charter of William, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1240. Macfarlane's Col. Also by John Lindsay, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1322-3. And by a Bull of Pope John XXII. Chart. Glasg.

his

his property. (*s*) After the Reformation the patronage of Dalgarnock was granted, in January 1591-2, to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig; but, he was obliged to resign it, in 1594, to Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. (*t*) On the 5th June 1621, the king granted to Sir John Spotiswoode of Dairsie the parish church of Dalgarnock, with the tithes, and revenues, parsonage and vicarage, and the manse, glebe, and church lands to the same belonging. And this grant was ratified, in parliament, 28th June 1633. (*u*) King Charles I. in his charter, 29th September 1633, establishing the bishoprick of Edinburgh, granted to the bishops of that see the church of Dalgarnock, with the manse, glebe, church lands, and tithes; with a number of other churches, which had belonged to the monastery of Holyrood House. (*v*) Whether Sir John Spotiswoode, or the bishop of Edinburgh, enjoyed the benefit of those grants does not appear; but, it is certain, that the patronage of the church of Dalgarnock finally settled with Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who also acquired the patronage of the church of Closeburn to which Dalgarnock was annexed, in the seventeenth century. The patronage of the united parish of Closeburn, and Dalgarno, continued with the family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn till the latter part of the eighteenth century, when it was sold with the estate to Menteith of Closeburn who is now patron of the united parish.

The old parish of Dalgarnock, which nearly surrounded the parish of Closeburn, was annexed to it, in the seventeenth century. The church of Dalgarnock now became ruinous. There was here, in former times, a considerable village, the burgh of the barony: But, of this, there does not remain a single house. (*w*) There seems to be still a fair, or *tryst*, on the site of this ancient burgh, and near the remains of its church, to which Burns alludes, in his fine ballad:

> " I gaed to *the tryste of Dalgarnock*,
> " And wha but my fine fickle lover was there. (*x*)

The parish of *Morton* derives its very common name from the Anglo-Saxon *Mor-tun*; signifying the dwelling on the moor. The ruins of the ancient castle of Morton, as well as the hamlets of Morton-mains, and

(*s*) Rym. ii. 724.
(*t*) Acta Parl. iv. 90.
(*u*) Ib. v. 127.
(*v*) The charter of erection is, in Keith's Bishops, 33.
(*w*) Stat. Acco. xiii. 233.
(*x*) Mr. Thomson, for whose collection, Burns wrote this song, objected to the unpoetic name of *Dalgarnock:* But, Burns showed the rectitude of his own judgement, by rejecting the criticism, which did not comprehend his allusion " to Dalgarnock, the name of a romantick spot, near the Nith, where are still a ruined church, and burying ground;" as he explained his very poetical intimation. Burns' Works, iv. 249-50.

East Morton, stand on an extensive ridge of a hill, that here bounds the vale of the Nith. As Morton was the residence of Dunegal, the great proprietor of Stranith, under David I., there was, no doubt, a church here, at the commencement of the twelfth century, and perhaps in earlier times, as the name seems to imply. Before the end of the twelfth century, the church of Morton, with a corrucate of land, which belonged to it, were granted to the monks of Kelso, by Edgar, the son of Duvenal, of Stranith. (*y*) When these monks formed an estimate of their property, in the fourteenth century, they stated, that they possessed the church of Morton "in rectoria," which used to render by the year, 10*l.* (*z*) The monks received the rectorial dues, and the cure was served, by a vicar. After the Reformation, the Earl of Roxburgh, who came in the place of the abbot of Kelso, enjoyed the church lands of Morton, which were annexed to his barony of Halydean; but, the patronage of the church was granted in January, 1591-2, to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig; and it has since belonged to his successors. (*a*) The present church of Morton stands about a mile and a half, southward, from the ancient castle, and was built, in 1780: The manse, and its appropriate offices, are much older.

In several charters of the thirteenth, the fourteenth, and the fifteenth centuries, the name of the parish of *Durisdeer* was written Dorisdeir, and Dorisdere. (*b*) This name is derived, from the singular situation of the ancient castle, at the entrance of a remarkable pass, which was called the *Wallpath;* and which opened the hills, that separate Nithsdale, from Clydesdale. *Drws*, in the British, and *Dorus*, in the Irish, equally signify a passage, a pass, or an opening: Hence, the name of Dores, in Inverness-shire, from its situation, at the mouth of the passage into the highlands, by the eastern side of Lochness; and a pass, from Ewisdale into Tiviotdale was named Ewis-*duris:* Thus, the meaning of the prefix in *Doris*-deer is obvious, as well from the etymology, as from the fact. The termination was, probably, derived, from *Dair*, signifying oakwood, both in the British, and the Irish: As the oak was the most common wood of the country, in ancient times, it is more

(*y*) Chart. Kelso. No. 344. This grant was confirmed, by William the Lion. Ib. 401. And both these grants were confirmed, by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. Ib. No. 278. Edgar was the son of Duvenal, and the grandson of Dunegal of Stranith.

(*z*) Chart. Kelso.

(*a*) Inquisit Speciales, 279. 313. 347.; 89. 344. Acta Parl. iv. 90. On the death of William Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of the church of Morton went to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

(*b*) Chart. Kelso; and Glasgow.

than

than probable, that this may have been called, in the Gaelic language, the *oak-pass*. In the thirteenth century, John de Huntedon, the *rector of the church of Duresdere*, granted to the monks of Kelso a fishing, called the *Foles-streme*, in the Tweed, near Berwick. (*c*) The rectory of Doris-deer belonged to the bishop of Glasgow, in the reign of Robert I., and the cure was served by a vicar. During the fourteenth century, this rectory was constituted one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow: In a *taxatio* of those prebends, during the year 1401, Dorisdeer is taxed 3*l.* (*d*) In Bagimont's Roll, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Durisdeer was taxed 8*l.* In the church of Durisdeer, there was an altar consecrated to the Virgin Mary, at which a chaplain officiated, till the Reformation. (*e*) Before the Reformation, there were two chapels, in this parish, the ruins whereof are still apparent; one of these stood on Carron-water, upon a farm, which still bears the name of *Chapel*. After the Reformation the patronage of the church of Durisdeer was granted to Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, who got a parliamentary ratification of it, in 1594. (*f*) It has since belonged to his successors, who acquired the barony of Durisdeer; and became proprietors of the whole parish. (*g*) The present church of Durisdeer was built, in the seventeeth century. It contains a grand mausoleum of the Drumlanrig Douglases. (*h*) In 1732, the parish of Durisdeer was enlarged, by the annexation to it of a part of the parish of Kirkbride.

The parish of *Sanquhar* took its name, from Sanquhar-town, which derived its remarkable appellation, from a *Caer*, or fort, that existed here, during British times: And this was called by the Scoto-Irish, who afterwards settled here, *Sean-caer*, or *Sean-chaer*, the *old fort*. In 1296, the name of this place

(*c*) No. 27 of Chart. Kelso.

(*d*) Durisdeir appears to have been the prebend of the sub-chantor. On the 1st August, 1570, Mr. Peter Young, "pedagog to the king," was presented to the sub-chantorie of Glasgow, and the parsonage and vicarage of Durisdeir, which were vacant by the decease of Mr. John Hamilton. Privy Seal Reg. xxxix. 2.

(*e*) The patronage of this alterage belonged to Menzies, of Enoch, in the reign of James IV.; and continued in that family, in the reign of Charles II.; but, as no chaplain was maintained after the Reformation, the patron enjoyed the revenues. Privy Seal Reg. iv. 83. After the Reformation, the church of Durisdeer was despoiled of all the lands, that belonged to it, which were considerable: Even the vicar's glebe, and his pasture lands, were seized by lay-hands. Inquisit. Special. 179, 180. 204. 292, 293.

(*f*) Acta Parl. iv. 90.

(*g*) Inquisit. Speciales, 89. 344. On the death of William Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of the church of Durisdeer went to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, to whom it now belongs.

(*h*) Pennant's Tour, iii. 110.

was written *Senechar.* (*h*) In the charters of Robert I., and David II., this name was commonly spelt *Senechar*, and *Sancher.* (*i*) In after times, it was corrupted to Sanquhar. (*j*) The patronage of the church of Sanchar was of old an appendage of the barony, which was acquired, by the family of Crichton of Sanchar. In the fifteenth century, the rectory of Sanchar was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, with the consent of the patron, whose right of patronage, and of the prebend, was continued; and the benefice was usually conferred on a younger son, or other relation of his family. (*k*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Sanchar, thus a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow, was taxed, at 10*l.* After the Reformation, the patronage of Sanchar church continued with Lord Sanchar till 1630, when it was sold, with the barony of Sanchar to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig; and the barony, and patronage have since belonged to this opulent family. (*l*) The church of Sanchar is remarkable, for its antiquity, size, and disproportion: Yet, neither record, nor tradition, state, when it was erected. From some sculptured stones, which remain, in its walls, it is supposed to be very ancient. It was, undoubtedly, the parish church, before the Reformation, as the ancient choir is still entire, though the church be in a most ruinous condition. The manse was built, in 1755. The present parish of Sanquhar includes the old parish, with a great part of the parish of *Kilbride.*

The name of the parish of *Kilbride* is derived from Saint-*Bride*, or Brigid, who is famous, in the sanctology of Ireland, and Scotland, with the British

(*h*) Prynne, iii. 659.

(*i*) Robertson's Index, 5. 12. 42.

(*j*) A place of the same name, in Murray, was written in charters of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, *Sanchar*, *Sanchaer.* Chart. Moray. But, the spelling was, afterwards, changed to *Sanquhar*; the *quh* being substituted, by modern innovation, for *ch.* There was, also, a *Senechar*, in Ayrshire, which, in several charters of the thirteenth century, is written *Senechar*, and *Sanchaer.* Chart. Paisley, No. 110. 123. Yet, has prejudice represented this singular corruption, as a pure Gothecism of ancient times!

(*k*) Mr. Ninian Crichton was parson of Sanchar, in 1494. Acta Audit. 200. Mr. William Crichton was rector, during the reign of James V. [Reg. Mag. Sig. xxv. 373.] Among other altars, in the church of Sanchar, there was one, which was called, the altar of *the Haly-blude.* Sir John Logan, the vicar of Colven, granted certain lands, and rents, within the burgh of Dumfries, for the support of a chaplain, to celebrate divine service at the altar "Sacri cruoris domini," in Sanchar church. This was confirmed, by the king, in November, 1529. Privy Seal Reg. viii. 114.

(*l*) Inquis. Special. 103. 170. 344. On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of Sanchar church went to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, to whom it now belongs.

and

and Irish *cil*, signifying a church, prefixed. (*m*) This name has also been changed, by modern innovation, from *Kil*-bride to *Kirk*-bride. (*n*) The church of Kilbride belonged, in the reign of Alexander II., to the monks of Holyrood House; and it was confirmed to them, by William, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1240. (*o*) It seems to have been, afterwards, relinquished by them, for some other acquisition: and it continued a rectory, or parsonage, till the Reformation. Walter de Lillesclif, the *parson of Kilbride*, having sworn fealty to Edward I., obtained, from him, a precept to the sheriff of Dumfries, in September, 1296, for restoring his possessions. (*p*) In Bagimont's Roll, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Kilbride, in the deanry of Nith, is taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*q*) In the reign of James VI., the advowson of the church of Kilbride belonged to the Douglases, of Drumlanrig; and it was enjoyed, by their successors, till the dissolution of the parish. (*r*) When Peter Rae, who is still remembered, for his history of the rebellion, 1715, was translated from Kilbride to Kirkconel, in 1732, the divisions of Kilbride were annexed to the parishes of Sanquhar, and Durisdeer. The ruins of the church of Kilbride, with its cemetery, may still be seen, in the south-east end of Sanquhar parish, near the Nith. The parish of Sanquhar became thus too large, for one minister, who has an assistant, at Wanlock-head.

The name of *Kirkconel* parish was derived from the saint to whom the church was dedicated. Several other churches, in this county, were dedicated to *Conel*, which may be, merely, an abbreviation of *Congel*: And all those churches may have been dedicated to Saint Congal, who fixed his cell, or *cil*, at Dercongel. (*s*) The church of Kirkconel belonged of old to the abbot and monks of Holywood, who held the rectorial revenues to their own use,

(*m*) In a charter of William, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1240, it is called *the church of St. Brigid, de Stranith*. Macfarlane's Col. MS.

(*n*) The name was *Kilbride*, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. In James IV.'s charter, in 1507, it was called *Pan*-bride, as synonimous with *Kil*-bride, in the same manner as *Pan*-bride, and *Pan*-mure, in Forfarshire, wherein the *Pan* is plainly put for the British *Llan*, or the Gaelic, *Kil*. In the sixteenth century the name of *Kil*-bride, was changed to *Kirk*-bride.

(*o*) Macfarlane's Col. MS.

(*p*) Rymer, ii. 723.

(*q*) There belonged to the church of Kilbride five marklands of old extent; of which it was despoiled, after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 174.

(*r*) Acta Parl. iv. 90.; Inquisit. Speciales, 89. 344.

(*s*) There was also, a Saint Conwal, a disciple of the memorable Saint Kentigern; and is said to have been archdeacon of Glasgow, as early as 612 A.D. Keith. There is, indeed, in the parish, a tradition of Saint Conel, who is said to have been buried on Glenwhurry-hill, whose tomb was pointed out to willing eyes, by his stone. Stat. Acc. x. 433. On the southern side of the Nith, indeed, two miles below Kirkconel, there is a place, which is called *Conel's*-bush.

and

and a vicarage was established, for the service of the church. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kirkconel, in the deanery of Nith, was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* At the epoch of the Reformation the rectorial revenues of the church of Kirkconel were held by Lord Crichton of Sanquhar for payment of the small sum of 20*l.* yearly, to the abbot and monks of Holywood; and small as this rent was, his lordship withheld it, for many years; and they were unable to enforce the payment. (*t*) After the Reformation the patronage and the tithes of the church of Kirkconel, with the other property of Holywood abbey, were vested in the king, by the general annexation act; and they were granted, in 1618, to John Murray, of Lochmaben. (*u*) In the reign of Charles II., the patronage of Kirkconel was transferred to the Duke of Queensberry, whose successors still enjoy it; and are proprietors of nearly the whole parish. (*v*) The Dukes of Queensberry were indeed, patrons of all the parishes, in this presbytery, except the parish of Closeburn. A small piece of land, lying in this parish, which is enjoyed under a charter of 1444, for the payment of one shilling Scots money to the minister, officiating at the altar of the blessed Virgin, still pays this petty rent charge to the established minister (*w*) of Kirkconel. The church, with the manse, and offices, were rebuilt, in 1729. The ancient kirk may still be seen, at no great distance, and still bears the name of old Kirkconel.

Thus much, then, with regard to the parishes of the presbytery of *Penpont*. It is now proper to proceed into the presbytery of *Lochmaben*.

The parish of *Lochmaben*, obviously derived its name, from the town, which itself obtained its appellation, from a fine lake, which adjoins it, on the south-east. This loch is situated, in a level country, which exhibits a white appearance, when contrasted with the black surface of the ridge, that bounds it on the West: And hence, the lake was called, by the Scoto-Irish settlers, here, *Loch-ma'-ban*, the lake, in the white plain. Robert de Brus, who married the bastard daughter of William, the Lion, 1183, and died before 1191, granted to the monks of Gisburn the church of Lochmaben, with other

(*t*) In a rental of Holywood abbey, given up by Thomas Campbell, the last abbot, about 1570, he complains that the rent of 20*l.* a year, for the revenues of the church of Kirkconel, had been withheld by Lord Sanquhar for fifteen years last past. (MS. Rental Book, Fo. 100.) The church lands, which belonged to Kirkconel, extending to forty shilling lands of the old extent, passed into lay hands about the time of the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 110.

(*u*) Acta Parl. iv. 575. 665.

(*v*) Inquis. Special. 344. On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage, and property went to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

(*w*) Stat. Account, x. 453.

churches,

churches, and their appurtenances in Annandale. (*x*) A discussion soon arose, between the monks, and the diocesan, on the true construction of those several grants. This dispute was settled, by an agreement, in 1223: The monks were to retain the tithes of the corn, and to receive three marks, yearly, from the rector of Lochmaben: The bishop of Glasgow was to exercise the power of ordination, and collation: But, there was reserved to William de Glencairn, the church of Lochmaben, with the chapel of Rokele, for life; paying yearly to the monks three and thirty marks. (*y*) The bishops of Glasgow afterwards enjoyed the right of appointing the rectors of the church of Lochmaben, till the Reformation. (*z*) In Bagimont's Roll, during the reign of James V., the rectory of Lochmaben was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. The church of Lochmaben is an old Gothic fabrick, which was dedicated to Mary Magdalene. It was defiled, and ruined, during the ferocious conflict of a family feud. The Maxwells, when they were overpowered, by the Johnstons, in 1593, fled for refuge to this church; but the Johnstons fired the sanctuary, and compelled their foes to surrender. (*a*) In the fifteenth century, the baillies of Lochmaben endowed a chaplainry, at the altar of the Virgin Mary, in the church of Lochmaben: And they granted an acre of land, with the marsh, which was commonly called the *Struther*, with the second turn of the multures of the mill: This endowment was confirmed by James III., 28th April, 1486. (*b*) Besides the chapel of Rokele, there were some other chapels, in Lochmaben parish; the vestiges whereof still remain. (*c*) We thus perceive, in almost every parish, various vestiges, which evince how many more houses were dedicated to the worship of God, before the Reformation, than after it, when there were more pretences, and less practice. In 1612, the barony of Lochmaben with the tithes, and the advowson, of the church were granted by James VI., to John Murray, groom of his majesty's bedchamber, and ratified in parliament. (*d*)

(*x*) Chart of Gisburn. Brit. Mus. This grant was confirmed, by William de Brus, and by Robert, the son of William. Dugdale's Monast. ii. 151. All those grants were confirmed, by William, the Lion, who died, in 1214. Ib. 152.

(*y*) Chart. of Glasg. p. 151--2. 147. The chapel of Rokele stood on the lands of Rokele, in Lochmaben parish. In the seventeenth century, the name of this place obtained the form of *Rockhill*. It is now called *Rockhall*. The lands, which belonged to the chapel of Rokele, were seized, by lay hands, after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 264.

(*z*) On the vacancy of the see of Glasgow, in November, 1508, the king presented Mr. William Stewart to the rectory of Lochmaben, vacant by the decease of Mr. John Erskine. Privy Seal Reg. iii. 193.

(*a*) Spotiswoode's Hist. 402.

(*b*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. x. 144.

(*c*) Stat. Acc. vii. 235.

(*d*) Acta Parl. iv. 495. 664.

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In 1625, he was created Earl of Annandale, Viscount Annan, and Lord Murray of *Lochmaben.* On the death of his son, James, the second Earl of Annandale, without issue, in 1658, the lands of Lochmaben, with the patronage of the church, were inherited by his heir male, David, Viscount Stormont (*e*); and the patronage now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield.

The present parish of *Dalton* comprehends the old parishes of Mickle Dalton, and Little Dalton, which were united, when the places of worship were to be compressed, after the Reformation, when it was found difficult to find stipends. These parishes took their names, from the two villages, at which stood their several churches. *Dal-tun,* in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies the dwelling in the *Dale:* and each of those kirktowns, which are only distant about two miles from each other, stand on a low flat field. (*f*) In 1296, Robert de Tyndale, the parson of Great Dalton, having sworn fealty to Edward I., at Berwick, received a restoration of his establishments, in return. (*g*) Nicol de Swafham, the parson of Little Dalton, followed the example of the former, in his submission; and also obtained his revenues. (*h*)

In 1609, the three parishes of Mickle Dalton, of Little Dalton, and Mousewald were united; and the church of Little Dalton was appointed to be the place of worship. (*i*) In 1633, the before-mentioned union was dissolved; and the parishes of Mickle Dalton and Little Dalton were formed into one parish. (*j*) After the Reformation, the patronage of Little Dalton and Mickle Dalton were vested in the king. In 1621, they were disunited, from the crown, by act of parliament, and granted to John Murray, of Lochmaben, who was created Earl of Annandale, in 1625. (*k*) At his death, in 1640, they were inherited by his son, James, who dying in 1658, without issue, they went to his heir male, the Viscount of Stormont. (*l*) The patronage of the united parish of Dalton passed, in the reign of Charles II., to Carruthers of Holmains; and it now belongs to Macrac of Holmains. The church at Mickle Dalton now serves the parishioners of the united parishes, as their place of worship; the church of Little Dalton having been demolished. Mickle Dalton was of old the seat of the baronial courts; and the village

(*e*) Inquisit. Special. 173. 259.

(*f*) Both those kirks are represented in Pont's map of Annandale, in Bleau.

(*g*) Prynne, iii. 660. During the interregnum, which followed the expulsion of Baliol, John Cumin wrote to Edward I.; complaining that Robert, the bishop of Glasgow, had dispossessed Mr. John Mountfitchet of the church of Great Dalton, and requesting that Edward would send a mandate to the Guardian of Scotland, for reinstating him, which he accordingly did. Ib. 668.

(*h*) Ib. 663. (*i*) Acta Parl. iv. 441. (*j*) Id. v. 552.

(*k*) Id. iv. 664. (*l*) Inquisit. Special. 173. 259.

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contained, in 1795, about forty people. (*m*) The minister of the united parish continued to possess the manse, and glebe, of Little Dalton, till a new mansion was built for him, and another glebe was assigned him, near the modern church, about the year 1760. (*n*)

The church, the village, and place of *Mouswald* are situated on the eastern side of Lochermoss, a great part whereof is comprehended, in this parochial district: This uncommon name was formerly spelt *Muswald*, and *Moswald*; and signifies the wood, or forest, near the moss. (*o*) The church of Mouswald was, probably, dedicated to St. Peter, as there is near it a remarkable spring, which is consecrated to the same saint; and which has the singular property of never freezing, any more than the rill, that issues from it. (*p*) It is not known, when this church was built. It stands on a fine eminence, which is, nearly, in the centre of the parish. (*q*) In the reign of James VI., the lands of Mouswald, with the advowson of the church, belonged to Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, who conferred them on his second son, James Douglas, of Mouswald, whose descendant enjoyed them, in the reign of Charles II. They were, however, held of the chiefs of the family; and they returned to the Duke of Queensberry, in property. (*r*)

The present parish of *Kirkmichael* comprehends the old parishes of Kirkmichael, and Garrel, or Garwald, which were united in 1660. The old parish of *Kirk-michael* derived its name, from the church having been dedicated to St. *Michael*, to whom many churches, and chapels, in Scotland, were consecrated. It is uncertain to whom the patronage of this church belonged, before the Reformation. In Bagimont's Roll, as it was reformed, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Kirkmichael, in the deanry of Nith, was taxed 4*l.* Scots, being a tenth of its estimated value. There be-

(*m*) By a parliamentary grant, in 1686, John Carruthers, of Holmains, got the right of holding three annual fairs, and a weekly market at Meikle Dalton. Acta Parl. viii. 652.

(*n*) Stat. Account, xiv. 104.

(*o*) *Mouswald*, in Northumberland, derives its name from the same source. In various charters of the twelfth century, the term *muss*, and *mussa*, is frequently used, for a moss: *Meos*, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies moss, as *weald*, or *wald*, signifies a wood, or woody place. Hence, so many names of places, near the Lochermoss, terminate in *wald*.

(*p*) Stat. Account, vii. 294.

(*q*) Ib. 299. In 1609, the parish of Mouswald was united to the parishes of Mickle Daltoun and Little Daltoun; but this union was dissolved, in 1633. Acta Parl. iv. 441.; v. 52.

(*r*) Acta Parl. iv. 90; Inquisit. Speciales, 89. 286. 344; Douglas Peer. 564. On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of the church of Mouswald went to the Marquis of Queensberry.

longed to the church of Kirkmichael three marklands of the old extent, which passed into lay hands, at the epoch of the Reformation. (*s*) After the Reformation, Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, obtained a grant of the patronage of the church of Kirkmichael, which has since continued to belong to his successors the dukes of Queensberry. (*t*)

The modern name of the old parish of *Garrel* is a vulgar abbreviation of *Garvald*, or *Garwald*, as it was written, in former times (*u*), and is plainly derived from the British *Garw-ald*, the Scoto-Irish *Garv-ald*, signifying, under different forms, the rough rivulet, an appellation, which is very frequent, in the North-British topography; and which here applies to a rivulet, that runs, in a very stony channel, past the old church, and the hamlet of Nether-Garvald. In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Garvald, in the deanry of Nith, is taxed 4*l*. Garvald was of old a mensal church of the bishops of Glasgow. In 1506, Robert Blackader, the archbishop of Glasgow, assigned the rectory of Garwald to the college of Glasgow. (*v*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the patronage of this church appears to have belonged to the Trinity Convent of Red Friars, at Failfurd, in Ayrshire (*w*); and it was afterwards vested in the king. The subsequent annexation of the parish of Garrel to Kirkmichael, was vigorously resisted by the parishioners, who were thus to be deprived of their ancient establishment, and their appropriate pastor. The church of Garvald was rebuilt in 1617: But, from the epoch of its annexation, it was allowed to fall into ruins, which may still be seen, with its accompanying cemetery, on a bank, that is washed by the rivulet, which is so apparent, in the ancient name of *Garv-ald*. The church of Kirkmichael, which became the place of worship of the united parishes, was rebuilt, and enlarged, in 1729,

(*s*) Inquisit. Special. 173.

(*t*) Inquisit. Special. 89. 344. On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, this right of patronage went to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

(*u*) In Bagimont's Roll the name is *Garvald*; and in more recent times it was written *Garwald* in 1594, and *Garvell* in 1669. Acta Parl. iv. 90.; vii. 644.

(*v*) Innes's Chronology, MS., from the Protocol of Glasgow.

(*w*) In 1565, Edward Carmichael, the rector and vicar of the parish of Garrel, with consent of Robert, the minister of the convent of Failfurd, the *patron of that church*, granted in feufirm to William Kirkpatrick, of Kirkmichael, and his heirs, the church lands and glebe of the parish church of Garrel, excepting the manse, formerly occupied by the curate; this grant was confirmed, by a charter from the queen, 29th September, 1565. Privy Seal Regist. xxxiii. 135. The church lands of Garrel, which were thus granted, extended to five-pound lands of the ancient valuation. They afterwards passed to Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig. Inquisit. Speciales, 89. 344.

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when *slates* were substituted, as a covering, for *thatch*. It was still insufficient, for the united number of the whole parishioners: But, it required the authority of the Court of Session, to compel the avarice of the landholders, to build such a church, as should accommodate the whole people of the united parish. This salutary object was accomplished, in 1790, when the burying-ground was, decently, inclosed, with a stone wall. (*x*)

The parish of *Johnston* derived its name, from the village, and the hamlet, from its having become in Scoto-Saxon times, the *tun*, or dwelling of some person, who was distinguished by the appellation of John: This place, afterwards gave the surname to the family of Johnston, who became a powerful clan, in Annandale; and whose chief acquired a marquisate. In Bagimont's Roll, the *rectory of Johnston*, in the deanery of Annandale, was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The advowson belonged, both before, and after, the Reformation, to the family of Johnston, who were the lords of the manor. (*y*) The present parish comprehends the old parish of Johnston, a large part of the parish of Dungree, and a small part of the ancient parish of Garvald. (*z*) *Dungree* is, variously, spelt *Dungree*, *Dungreioch*, and *Drum-greioch*, in the charters of the thirteenth century; and this variation has even continued to the present times; the *dun*, and *drum*, being frequently converted, in the names of places, by a people, who saw such names applied to heights, without knowing distinctly their several meanings: And thus was the shire-town indiscriminately called *Dun*-fries, and *Drum*-fries, till the middle of the eighteenth century. *Dun-grio'*, or Dun-grioch, in the Scoto-Irish speech, signifies the *sunny hill*, while *Drum*-grioch means the sunny *ridge*. The ruin of the old church of Dungree stands on the southern declivity, or *sunnyside* of a round hill, such as the term *dun* is, generally, applied to: The well known *drum*, also, applies to the natural site of the church, which stands on

(*x*) Stat. Account, i. 58. The patronage of the united parish belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, as patron of the old parish of Kirkmichael, and to the king, as patron of the old parish of Garrel.

(*y*) Inquisit. Special, 55. 213. 304.; Acta Parl. vii. 642.

(*z*) The greater part of the old parish of Garvald was annexed, in 1660, to Kirkmichael, as we have seen; but a small part, consisting of the lands of Molin and some others, was annexed to the parish of Johnston. Keith has mistakingly inserted, in his List, *Moulin* as a *parish* annexed to Johnston; (Bishops, p. 203. 215.) but there is no evidence of Moulin, or Molin, having ever been a parish. In fact, the lands of Molin were anciently comprehended in the barony of Kirkmichael; (Robertson's Index, p. 47.) And they were included in the old parish of Garvald, till its dissolution. Inquisit. Special. 205. No. 1652. When the name of this old parish was written Garvell.

a recipe, that is exposed to the sun, as it projects, from the southern declivity of the hill. Walter de Carnock, who possessed the manor of Dungree, and of Traverflat, in the twelfth century, granted to the monks of Kelso the church of Dungreenoch, with its pertinents. (*a*) When those monks made an estimate of their property, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, they stated that they received from the church of Dungree, thirteen shillings and fourpence, yearly, after paying every expence, no doubt. (*b*) After the Reformation, the church of Dungree, its tithes, and lands, as well as other churches, in Dumfries-shire, that had belonged to the monks of Kelso, were granted by the crown to the predecessor of the Duke of Roxburgh. (*c*) In 1587 the same churches were purchased, by the king, who transferred the patronage and tithes to the bishop of Galloway. (*d*) After the Reformation, the parish of Dungree was suppressed; a large part of it being annexed to Johnston, and a smaller part of it to Kirkpatrick-juxta. The ruins of the church of Dungree, with its appropriate cemetery, may still be seen on the west side of the Kinnel water. The present parish church of Johnston was built, in 1788, and the manse, in 1783: and both were placed on the west bank of the Annan. On the death of the last Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, the patronage went to the Earl of Hopetoun, from whom it passed, in 1816, to Johnston, of Annandale, who is now sole patron of this united parish.

The parish of Kirkpatrick-juxta was of old called *Kilpatrick*, from the dedication of its church to Patrick, the great Apostle of Ireland, who appears to have been equally remembered, by the Scoto-Irish of the south-west of Scotland. The Gaelic *kil*, signifying a church, was afterwards translated into the Anglo-Saxon *kirk*. By a convention, between Robert de Brus, the lord of Annandale, and Engelram, the bishop of Glasgow, who died, in 1174, which was concluded with Joceline, the successor of Engelram, the church of Kilpatrick was conveyed, with other churches, in Annan-

(*a*) Chart. Kelso. No. 84. This grant was confirmed, by a charter of William, the Lion. The same conveyance was also confirmed by a grant of Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. Ib. No. 278. And, in 1266, Sir Robert de Carnock confirmed the donation of his grandfather. Ib. No. 342.

(*b*) Chart. Kelso.

(*c*) Sir John Charteris, of Amisfield, is said to have acquired, from James VI., in 1605, a grant of the advowson of the church of Dungreenoch. Douglas Baron. 152.

(*d*) The grant to the bishop of Galloway, 18th May, 1587, was afterwards ratified by parliament, in 1609. Acta Parl. vii. 486-7. Symson's MS. Accts of Galloway. 188. The Earl of Roxburgh retained, however, the church lands of Dungree, which were annexed to his barony of Halyden. Inquisit. Special. 278. 518. 547.

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dale, to that see.(*e*) In Bagimont's Roll the *rectory of Kirkpatrick-juxta*, in the deanery of Annandale, is taxed 4*l.*(*f*) In the fifteenth century the adjunct *juxta* appears to the name of this parish, in order to distinguish it from Kirkpatrick-fleming, in the east of Annandale, and others of the same name, in the deanry of Nith. At the Reformation, the parsonage and vicarage tithes of Kirkpatrick-juxta were held by Sir Umphra Colquhoun, who let the revenues of the parsonage, for 60*l.*, and the vicarage for 24*l.*, a year; and out of the income, he gave to the vicar-pensioner a stipend, for serving the cure. (*g*) In the reign of James VI., the advowson of the church of Kirkpatrick-juxta was acquired, by John Murray, the first Earl of Annandale, who transmitted it to his son, James, in 1640; and it passed, during the reign of Charles II., to Johnston, Earl of Annandale.(*h*) On the death of the last Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, the patronage went to the Earl of Hopeton; from whom it passed, in 1816, to Johnston, of Annandale, to whom it now belongs. The church appears to have been built, in 1676; and continued to be thatched, with heath, till 1736, when it was raised, in the walls, and was covered with slate: Here is an additional proof to the many evidences, which we have seen, of zeal for religion, after the Reformation, being overpowered, by the dictates of avarice.(*i*)

The parish of *Moffat* derived its Gaelic name, from the Irish *Mai-fad*, signifying the *long plain*; and this name is descriptive of the site of the Kirktown on a narrow plain, that extends along the east side of the Annan, for several miles. There are two places of the same name, in the adjoining county of Lanerk. The church of Moffat was one of the churches of Annandale, which Robert de Brus transferred, in 1174, to the bishop of

(*e*) Chart. Glasgow, 43. This convention was confirmed, by William the Lion. Ibid. 45. The church of Kilpatrick was, also, confirmed, by the bulls of several Popes. Ib. 81. 91. 104.

(*f*) On the 3d of July, 1489, a cause was heard, by the lords auditors, in parliament, at the instance of Mr. Clement Fairlie, the *parson of Kirkpatrick-juxta*, and Robert Charteris, of Amisfield, his lessee, against several persons, for the spoliation of the *Pasch-reckoning* of the said kirk, and *the penny offerings, on St. Patrick's day*, amounting to 10 marks; and for the spoliation of 200 lambs, which were valued, at 18*l.*, and a sack of tithe wool, containing 24 stone, that was valued, at 12*l.*; and for, unjustly, possessing, and labouring the 40 shilling land, belonging to the said kirk. The lords ordained the defenders to make full restitution, and give satisfaction, for the damages; and they issued a precept to the stewart of Annandale, to enforce this judgement. Acta Auditorum, 130.

(*g*) MS. Rental Book, 92.

(*h*) Inquis. Special. 173. 304. The church lands of Kirkpatrick-juxta, extending to forty shilling lands of the ancient valuation, passed into lay hands, at the Reformation. Ib. 144.

(*i*) Stat. Acco. iv. 529. The manse was built, in 1788. Id.

Glasgow,

Glasgow, and which was confirmed by William the Lion, and by several popes. (*j*) In August, 1296, John de Mundeville, the parson of Moffat, swore fealty to Edward I., as Prynne informs us. The rectory of Moffat was constituted one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow: And, in a *taxatio* of those prebends, in 1401, Moffat is taxed 5*l.* (*k*) In Bagimont's Roll, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Moffat is taxed 10*l.*, being a tithe of the estimated value. In the seventeenth century, the advowson of the church of Moffat was acquired by Johnston, Earl of Annandale. (*l*) On the death of the last Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, the patronage went to the Earl of Hopeton, and after his death, in 1816, it passed to Johnston, of Annandale. The present church was built, about the year 1790; and it is a plain edifice, sufficient to accommodate a thousand people. (*m*) The manse was constructed, in 1770; and both stand, in the town of Moffat, the resort of "invalids, with lameness broke," who find accommodation among fifteen hundred busy people.

The name of *Wamphry* parish is derived, from the Scoto-Irish *Uamh-fri*, signifying the *den*, or deep glen, in the forest, or woody place. (*n*) The site of the church, and manse, answers this description; for, they are, singularly, situated, in a *deep*, and *woody recess*, on the south side of Wamphry water, which runs through a romantic glen, that appears to have been, entirely, covered with wood, in Scoto-Irish times. In Bagimont's Roll, the *rectory* of *Wamfray*, in the deanery of Annandale, is taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*o*) The advowson of the rectory of Wamfray belonged to the family of Johnston of Johnston, who were proprietors of the barony. In the sixteenth century, the lands of Wamfray, with the patronage of the church, were acquired by James Johnston, a cadet of this family, who obtained a charter, for them, from Queen Mary, in 1549; and he was the progenitor of the Johnstons of Wamfray, who held this property of their chiefs, nearly a century and

(*j*) Chart. Glasg. 43. 45. 81. 91. 104.

(*k*) Ib. 490. This tax was imposed for the use of the cathedral. On the 25th April, 1552, William, the commendator of Culross, was presented to the prebend of the rectory of Moffat, vacant by the death of Mr. John Stewart: the presentation belonged to the queen by the vacancy of the see of Glasgow. Privy Seal Regr. xxiv. 137.

(*l*) Inquisit. Speciales, 304; Acta Parl. vii. 642.

(*m*) There was in former times a chapel in the western district of Moffat parish, lying between the Annan and the Evan, at a place, which still bears the name of *Chapel*.

(*n*) The ancient form of the name was *Wamfry*, and *Wamfray*.

(*o*) In March, 1366, Adam, the *parson of Wamfray*, obtained a safe conduct, to go into England, with four horsemen, in his company. Rymer, vi. 497.

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a half. (*p*) At length, the lands of Wamphray, with the patronage of the church, returned to the superior Johnston, Earl of Annandale, in the reign of Charles II. (*q*) On the death of the last Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, the lands of Wamphray, and the patronage of the church, went to the Earl of Hopeton, after whose death, in 1816, they passed to Johnston of Annandale.

The present parish of *Applegarth* is composed of the old parishes of Applegarth, and Sibbaldby; with the chapelry of Dinwoodie. The term *garth* signifies, both in the Celtic, and Gothic languages, *an inclosure*. In the Yorkshire dialect, *applegarth* is the common appellation, for an orchard. The church of Applegarth stands, on the east side of the Annan, in the middle of Annandale, where there appear to have been orchards, in the twelfth, and thirteenth, centuries. Many places, in this district, derive their names from the number of apple trees, which were here of old, generally, cultivated. (*r*) In Bagimont's Roll, the *rectory of Applegarth*, in the deanry of Annandale, is taxed 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The advowson of this rectory belonged to the Jardines of Applegarth, the proprietors of the barony. In the church of Applegarth, there was an altar consecrated to St. Nicholas; and another to St. Thomas a' Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury. (*s*) *Dinwoodie*, or Dunwoodie, as the name is sometimes spelt, is a compound of Celtic, and Saxon: *Din*, in the British, and *dun*, in the Irish languages, signify a fort, a hill; and this term was, probably, applied to a round hill, in the eastward of Dinwoodie parish, on the summit whereof, there may still be seen the remains of a British fortlet. The termination is plainly derived, from the Anglo-Saxon *wude*, which alludes, in this name, to a very extensive *wood*,

(*p*) Douglas's Baron. 232-3; Inquisit. Speciales, 71. 234. In 1617, James VI. granted the patronage of the parish church of Wamfray to John Murray, of Lochmaben, one of the grooms of his bedchamber, and this grant was ratified in parliament, in 1621. Acta Parl. iv. 664-5. Murray was created Earl of Annandale in 1625, and died in 1640, when this patronage was claimed, by his son, James; and after his death, without issue, in 1658, his heir male, the Viscount of Stormont, claimed right to the patronage of Wamfray. Inquisit. Speciales, 173. 259.

(*q*) Ib. 304.; Acta Parl. vii. 642.

(*r*) A few miles above the Kirktown, there is a hamlet called Orchard. There were, in Annandale, *Appletreethwaites*, and *Appledene*: *Thwaites* means an inclosure, or small field: Apple-*dene* is, merely, the Apple valley. See Regist. Mag. Sig. Robert I., 92. 93, for grants of *Appletree-thwaites*, and *Apple-dene*.

(*s*) On the 7th of July, 1300, Edward I., who was then, at Applegarth, made an oblation of 7*s.* at St. Nicholas' altar, in the parish church of Applegarth; and another oblation of 7*s.* at the altar of St. Thomas, the archbishop, in the same church; in honour of this martyr, whose translation was commemorated, on this day. Wardrobe Acco. 41.

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that formerly surrounded this place, and whereof much remains. Dinwoodie was never a distinct parish, as Keith, and others, suppose. It was, merely, a chapelry which belonged of old to the Knights Templars. (*t*) *Sibbaldbye* obtained its name, during Saxon times, from its having been the *bye*, or dwelling of some person, who was called Sibbald. A contest about the church of Sibbaldbye, between the bishop of Glasgow, and the abbot of Jedburgh, was settled, in 1220: The vicar was to have, in future, either six marks, or the altarages, and some lands in the manor of Sibbaldbye, at his option; paying, yearly, as an acknowledgement to the canons, a pound of frankincense. (*u*) A dispute, between Walter, the parson of Sibbaldbye, and Gilbert the clerk of Hutton, respecting the rights of the mother church of Sibbaldbye over the chapel of Hutton, was settled in a synod at Peeblis, about the year 1180. (*v*) The chapel of Hotun, was, however, made independent on Sibbaldbye, in 1193. (*w*) As the parsonage of Sibbaldbye belonged to the canons of Jedburgh, it was not rated in Bagimont's Roll. After the Reformation, the Earl of Nithsdale acquired the advowson of the church of Sibbaldbye, with the rectory, and vicarage tithes; and they belonged to William, the last Earl of Nithsdale, at the end of the seventeenth century. (*x*) The patronage of this church was soon after transferred to the Marquis of Annandale. On the death of the last Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, it went to the Earl of Hopeton, after whose death, in 1816, it passed to Johnston of Annandale. The parish of Sibbaldbye was annexed to that of Applegarth in 1609. (*y*) For some time after the annexation, the minister of the united parish, occasionally, officiated, at the church of Sibbaldbye, which was yet allowed, to fall into ruins: The vestiges of it, with its cemetery, still remain. Johnston of Annandale, as the patron of Sibbaldbye; and Jardine of Applegarth, as patron of Applegarth, present by turns, to the united church. (*z*)

(*t*) The adjacent lands, which belonged to this religious fraternity, were called the *Temple lands of the chapel of Dinwoodie.* Inquisit. Special. 291.

(*u*) Chart. Glasgow, 158.

(*v*) Ib. 287. The clerk of Hutton agreed to pay the parson of Sibbaldbye, yearly, three shillings. Gilbert, the clerk, swore on the Evangelists, that he would faithfully make this payment, and fulfil the other stipulations, as well as provide, that the key of the chapel should, in case of his death, be delivered to the parson of Sibbaldbye. Id.

(*w*) Ib. p. 291. (*x*) Inquisit. Special. 266. 346. (*y*) Acta Parl. iv. 441.

(*z*) The present church of Applegarth was built about 1760; and stands on an eminence upon the east side of the river Annan. In 1685, Sir Alexander Jardine obtained a parliamentary grant of the right to hold four annual fairs, and a weekly market, at the village of Applegarth. Acta Parl. viii. 572.

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The united parish of *Hutton* and *Corrie* is composed of the two old parishes. The name of *Hutton* is obviously derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *Holt*, which is, vulgarly, pronounced *haut*, signifying a wood, and *tun*, a dwelling. The church of Hutton, as well as the two hamlets of Upper and Nether Hutton, are situated on the south-east of the Dryfe, and were, formerly, surrounded with wood, a part whereof still remains. Hutton, in Berwickshire, derives its name, from the same source. Hutton, on the Dryfe, was of old a chapel under Sibbaldbye, the mother church, as we have seen; and after various disputes, and settlements, was made independent of Sibbaldbye. In 1193, a new controversy about Hutton was settled, by a reference, from the Pope, to the bishop of Dunkeld, the abbot of Holyrood, and to the abbot of Newbottle, who obliged Adam, the son of Gilbert, the lord of the manor, to convey this chapel, with several lands, to the canons of Jedburgh. (*a*) A controversy between the bishop of Glasgow, and the abbot of Jedburgh, touching various churches, in the diocese of Glasgow, was settled in 1220, when it was agreed, that the church of Hutton, with its pertinents, should be converted into a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow. (*b*) Yet, Hutton does not appear among the prebends, at the taxation of 1401; nor, is it taxed, in Bagimont's Roll. (*c*) *Corrie* parish derived its name, from the river Corrie, which washes it throughout; and which derived its own appellation, from a deep glen, whence it originates: Such glens were called, by the Scoto-Irish people, a *coiré*, or cauldron: This name is very frequent in the North British topography; and is generally pronounced, by the Scoto-Saxons, *Corrie*, or Currie. A vassal of Robert de Brus held the lands of Corrie, whence he took his name, at the end of the twelfth century; and they continued to hold the property of Corrie, of Corrie, till the reign of James V., when the heiress of Corrie carried this ancient possession into the family of Johnston. The patronage of the church of Corrie appears to have passed, in 1516, from Lord Maxwell to Johnston, of Johnston. (*d*) It continued afterwards in the

(*a*) Chart. Glasgow, 291. In consequence of this adjudication, Adam, the son of Gilbert, granted to the canons of Jedburgh, the *church of Hutton*, "*que prius fuit capella*," with the manse, lands, tithes, and dues, belonging to it; and he moreover added eight acres, in the manor of Hutton, to the lands, which already belonged to this church. Ib. 285. This grant was confirmed, by William, the Lion. Ib.

(*b*) Ib. 159.

(*c*) Long after the Reformation, the advowson of the church of Hutton was granted to John Murray, Earl of Annandale, and it was inherited by his son, Earl James: It was afterwards acquired, by the family of Johnston, Marquis of Annandale, who were patrons of Corrie.

(*d*) On the 27th of October, 1516, James Johnston, of Johnston, obtained a charter of the lands of Whytrigs, and Meiklehouse, with the patronage of the church of Corrie, in Annandale, on the resignation of Robert, Lord Maxwell. Regist. Mag. Sig. xx. 4.

family of Johnston, who obtained the peerage of Earl, and Marquis of Annandale. (*e*) After the Reformation, which consolidated so many parishes, with narrow views, Corrie was annexed to Hutton, in 1609. (*f*) The church of Hutton was ordained to be the church of the united parish, and the church of Corrie was now consigned to ruins. The cemetery, which belonged to it, as it is still used, is carefully fenced. (*g*) The church of Hutton stands on the river Dryfe, where it was built, in 1764. The manse was erected, in 1755.

The parish of Dryfesdale takes its name of the *dale*, or valley of Dryfe, which chiefly forms this district. The church of Dryfesdale was dedicated, to the meritorious St. Cuthbert. The *inquisitio* of Earl David, in 1116, A.D. found that the lands of Dryfesdale belonged to the episcopate of Glasgow. The church of Dryfesdale was confirmed to this see, by the successive bulls of several popes. (*h*) Robert de Brus conceded it to Joceline, the bishop, in 1174; and William, the Lion, confirmed his concession: (*i*) Besides the chapel of Little *Hutton*, there were two other chapels, in this parish; one at *Becktoun*, and the other at *Quaas*: (*k*) The vestiges of this chapel may still be seen; and its font serves, for the market cross, at Locherbie. The chapel at Becktoun belonged of old to the Knights Templars: (*l*) The traces of the graves, in its appropriate burying-ground, are still manifest; and there is here,

(*e*) Inquisit. Special. 33. 56. 213. 304.; Acta Parl. vii. 642.

(*f*) Acta Parl. iv. 441.

(*g*) Stat. Acc. xiii. 576. On *the death* of the last Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, the patronage of the united parishes went to the Earl of Hopeton, after whose death, in 1816, it passed to Johnston, of Annandale.

(*h*) By the bulls of Pope Alexander, in 1170, and 1178; by one of Pope Lucius, in 1181, and by another of Pope Urban in 1186, which specifies the chapel of Hutton as belonging to the mother church of Dryfesdale. Chart. Glasgow, 73. 81. 91. 104.

(*i*) Ib. 43. 45.

(*k*) The chapel of Little Hutton served the upper part of Dryfesdale parish. It stood at a hamlet, which was called Little Hutton, to distinguish it, from the Kirktoun of Hutton parish, which is higher up, on the Dryfe. A controversy, between Mr. Michael, the rector of the *church of St. Cuthbert of Dryfesdale*, and Osbert, the clerk of Little Hutton, about this chapel, was decided, in the castle of Edinburgh, on the 23d of March, 1205, by the abbots of Newbottle, and Holyrood-house, and the prior of Inchcolm, who were delegated, by the pope: They found, by the confession of Osbert, as well as the assertion of honest men, that the chapel of Little Hutton belonged to the parish church of Dryfesdale; and it was formally resigned to the rector, who agreed, that Osbert should be vicar of the chapel, during his life; he paying half a mark of silver, yearly, to the rector of the mother church. Chart. Glasgow, 283.

(*l*) The Templars had some lands adjacent to this chapel, which were called the *chapel lands*; they had also other lands, in the parish of Dryfesdale. Inquisit. Special. 291.

also,

also, a copious spring, which was once frequented, as a consecrated well. (*m*) At the epoch of the Reformation the church of Dryfesdale belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow, as a mensal church, and the tithes of it were let, for thirty pounds a year. (*n*) The patronage of this church now belongs to the king. The former church of Dryfesdale stood on the south-east of the Dryfe, on Kirkhill, where its cemetery still remains. This church was built, in 1671, in the place of a still older one, which was swept away, with its burying ground, by that mountain torrent: This event was supposed to have fulfilled the prophecy of Rhymer, which might have been made, by a prophet of less importance, than Rhymer, if he had eyes to see the hazardous position of the church, on the brink of a rapid stream:

> "Let spades, and shovels, do what they may,
> "Dryfe will have Dryfesdale kirk away."

This river, and that prophecy, equally operated upon the new church of 1671. And, that Dryfe might no longer threaten Dryfesdale church, a handsome fabrick was erected, in 1757, at Lockerbie, which protects the church, while the church gives ornament to the town.

The ancient parish of *St. Mungo*, which lies along the river Melc, was called, in early times *Abermelc*, and afterwards Castlemilk. The British name of *Aber-melc* was derived, from the confluence of the *Melc*, with the Annan: The *Aber* of the British speech, signifying, as we learn, from the topography of Wales, Cornwall, and Scotland, a confluence of waters, or the issue of one river into another. The *inquisitio* of Earl David found, in 1116, that the lands of *Abermelc* belonged of old to the episcopate of Glasgow. A castle was built on the Melc, by the Bruses, before the middle of the twelfth century. And from this erection, the parish obtained the name of *Castle-melc*, before the year 1170. (*o*) Robert de Brus confirmed this church, with others, to the bishop of Glasgow, in 1174, by recognizing their ancient title. William, the Lion, and several popes, confirmed this settlement, between the bishop, and the baron. (*p*) In August, 1296, William de Gosford, the parson

(*m*) Stat. Acc. ix. 426-7.

(*n*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 2. The advowson of the *vicarage* of *Dryfesdale* appears to have been acquired by John Murray, the first Earl of Annandale, who died in 1640; and it was inherited by his son James. Inquisit. Speciales, 173.

(*o*) At that epoch, Pope Alexander confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow the *church of Castlemilk*, with its pertinents. Chart. Glasg. 73.

(*p*) Ib. 43. 45. 91. 104.

of Castlemilk, swore fealty, at Berwick, to Edward I. (*q*) The church of Castlemilk continued to be a mensal church of the bishop of Glasgow, till the Reformation: They are supposed to have had a residence here; and there still remain, near the manse, the vestiges of an extensive garden, with a fish-pond. (*r*) The ancient church was dedicated to Kentigern, the British patron of that ancient episcopate: And since the Reformation, it has been called *St. Mungo*, the vulgar name of the Welsh saint. (*s*) In the seventeenth century, the advowson of the church of Castlemilk appears to have been acquired by John Murray, the first Earl of Annandale, who died in 1640, and it was inherited by his son James. (*t*) The patronage of this church now belongs to the king. The present church, and manse of St. Mungo, are finely situated on the north-east bank of the Annan. This church was built, in 1754, and the manse, in 1786.

The name of the parish of *Tundergarth* is of doubtful origin. It may be traced to the Celtic: And it is probably nothing more than the *Tun-der-garth* of the British, and Irish; signifying, literally, the inclosure, at the oak-hill. (*u*) From those intimations, we may infer, that this church, and parish, are of ancient establishment, though they do not appear either in the *inquisitio* of David, or the bulls of the popes, because the advowsons did not belong to the bishop of Glasgow. The manor of Tundergarth is said to have belonged to the family of Johnston, whose castle it was: And the surname of Johnston is the most prevalent in this parish. (*v*) In the reign of James IV. the advowson of the church of Tundergarth belonged to Lord Herries, who held the lands of Tundergarth. (*w*) The patronage and the lands continued with

(*q*) Prynne, iii. 662. (*r*) Stat. Acc. xi. p. 387.

(*s*) In 1609, the parish of St. Mungo was annexed to that of Tundergarth. Acta Parl. iv. 441. This annexation was afterwards dissolved.

(*t*) Inquisit. Special. 173.

(*u*) The intelligent Mr. Murray, of Murraythwaite, who wrote the statistical account of this parish, says that, *Ton*dergarth is a compound Saxon word, signifying *the castle of the garden*, or rather, perhaps, the castle of the sanctuary. But the Saxon dictionaries do not recognize such a word, as *Tonder*, for a castle, or indeed for any thing else. The *Garth*, as we have seen, both in the Celtic and Gothic, properly means an inclosure: And the word was, no doubt, introduced here, before gardens existed.

(*v*) Stat. Acc. xix. 445.

(*w*) Privy Seal Reg. i. 113. On the 9th September, 1507, the king presented Sir Christian Makunrane to the rectory of Tundergarth, on the resignation of Mr. James Hering: The advocation was then in the king, from Andrew, Lord Herries, of Terreglis, having been denounced rebel. Privy Seal Reg. iii. 125. Lord Herries was afterwards released from this process of the law; Id. iv. 6-7: and he fell, with his sovereign, on Flodden-field.

this

this family till after the union of the crowns. (*x*) From Lord Herries, they passed to Murray, of Cockpool, whose successors, the viscounts of Stormont, held them, in the reign of Charles II. (*y*); and the patronage of Tundergarth now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the viscounts of Stormont.

Thus much, with regard to the parishes of the presbytery of *Lochmaben!* We are now to advert to the presbytery of *Annan*, which was established, in 1743, and contains eight parishes, six of which belonged to the presbytery of Middlebie, and the parishes of Cummertrees, and of Ruthwall to Lochmaben presbytery.

The name of the parish of *Annan* is derived, from the town, whose name was acquired, from the river Annan, whereon it stands; and the river obtained its Celtic name, from the radical *An*, which, simply, signifies *water;* and Annan may be the diminutive, in comparison with the great Solway. The church of Annan, with other establishments, were granted, by Robert de Brus to the monks of Giseburn, in the twelfth century. (*z*) This grant was confirmed, by his successors, in Annandale, and by William the Lion. (*a*) The monks of Giseburn, and the bishop of Glasgow, soon quarrelled, touching their clerical rights. In 1223, this contest was ended, by an agreement, whereby the monks resigned to the bishop the patronage; but, reserved to themselves a share of the profits. (*b*) In Bagimont's Roll, the *rectory of Annan*, in the deanery of Annandale, is taxed 4*l.* During the wars of the succession, the English, frequently, destroyed the church of Annan. In 1298, the town, and church, were burnt, by the invaders, when waste was the great object of war. (*c*) In 1547, the church, and its steeple, being sometimes converted into means of defence, were demolished by the assailants, when they experienced an obstinate defence. (*d*) After the union of the crowns, the king's castle of Annan, being no longer necessary, as a border strength, the king, in 1609, granted it to the inhabitants of Annan, in order

(*x*) Inquisit. Speciales, 23.

(*y*) Id. 163. 259.; Acta Parl. viii. 262-3. In 1609, the parish of St. Mungo was annexed to Tundergarth. Acta Parl. iv. 441. This union was afterwards dissolved.

(*z*) Dugdale's Monast. ii. 151. (*a*) Ib. 152.

(*b*) The monks then conceded the patronage to the bishop; but, it was stipulated, that they should enjoy the tithes of the corn, and receive three marks, yearly, from the rector of the church. Chart. Glasgow, 147. 151.

(*c*) Border Hist. 208.

(*d*) Patten says, that the English blew up the church, and the steeple, with powder. Expedition, 1547, p. 95.

that

that they might use the hall, and tower of that fortress, for a place of worship, as they had been so miserably impoverished, that they were unable to build a church. (*e*) In 1617 the king granted the patronage of the parish church of Annan, parsonage and vicarage, to John Murray (*f*), who was created Earl of Annandale, and Viscount of *Annan*, in 1624. On the death of his son Earl James, without issue, in 1658, this patronage was inherited by his heir male, the Viscount of Stormont; and it was transferred, in the reign of Charles II., to Johnston, Earl of Annandale. (*g*) On the death of the last Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, the patronage of Annan went to the Earl of Hopeton, from whom it passed, in 1816, to Johnston of Annandale. (*h*)

In the charter of the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, the name of the parish of *Cummertrees* is *Cumbertres;* and this appellation, it derived, from the British *Cum-ber-tre*, signifying *the hamlet at the short valley.* This is sufficiently descriptive of the local position of the Kirktown, upon the side of a short, and hollow vale, between it, and the Solway-frith. The present parish comprehends as well the old parish, as the district, or chaplainry of *Trailtrow.* This is one of the churches, which Robert de Brus conferred on the monks of Giseburn, in the twelfth century, when he wished to evince his munificence, during an age of religious liberality. His grant was confirmed, by his successors, and by his sovereign. (*i*) After some discussion, the monks, and the diocesan, settled, in 1223, their several pretensions, either of property, or patronage. (*k*) After the church of Cummertrees ceased to belong to the bishops of Glasgow, the patronage was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. (*l*) The chapelry of *Trailtrow* was annexed to the parish of Cummertrees in 1609. (*m*) The chapel of Trailtrow

(*e*) This grant was ratified, in parliament, on the 24th June 1609; and the inhabitants were empowered to repair the castle, or to remove the stones, and timber, for the purpose of building a church, when they should find themselves able. Acta Parl. iv. 441.

(*f*) This grant was ratified, in parliament, in 1621. Id. iv. 665.

(*g*) Inquisit. Special. 173. 259. 304.

(*h*) In the northern part of this parish, on the west bank of the Annan, there was, in former times, a church, dedicated to St. Brigid, at a place, which still bears the name of *Bride-kirk.*

(*i*) Dugd. Monast. ii. 151-2.

(*k*) The monks then conceded to the bishops of Glasgow the collation of this benefice; but, reserved to themselves the tithe of the corn, with a piece of ground, for their accommodation, in collecting this tithe. Chart. Glasgow, 147. 151. The lands, which belonged to the church of Cummertrees, passed into lay hands, at the epoch of the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 178.

(*l*) The Duke of Queensberry pretended a right to the patronage of the church of Cummertrees, in the end of the seventeenth century. Inquisit. Special. 344.

(*m*) Acta Parl. iv. 441.

stood

stood upon an eminence, at the hamlet of Trailtrow, where the ancient cemetery is still found convenient. The *tower of repentance*, which appears to have been a watch-tower, stands within the churchyard. Of this remarkable building, the legend is, that John, Lord Herries, having demolished the church of Trailtrow, for building his castle of Hoddom, contrition, for the sacrilege, induced a gallant baron to build, as an atonement, a tower of repentance. (*n*)

The parish of *Ruthwell* derived its name, from the Anglo-Saxon *Rith*, a rivulet, and *Weald*, a woody place; as we may learn from Somner. The kirkton, which was a baronial burgh, stands on a rivulet, which falls into the Solway-frith, about a mile below. The remains of the ancient woods, whence a part of the name is derived, still exist, along the rivulet. In vulgar speech, and even in the chartularies, the name of Rithwald, or Ruthwell, has been abbreviated into Ryval, and Ruval. The patronage of Ruthwell belonged to the Bruses of Annandale, during the twelfth, and thirteenth, centuries: When Robert I. granted the whole lordship of Annandale to Randolph, the Earl of Murray, Ruthwell, with the advowson of its church, passed, from the Bruses to the Randolphs. The Earl of Murray conveyed the baronies of Ruthwell, and Cumlongan, with the advowson of the churches, to William Murray, his relation; and all those baronies, and their pertinents, came down to the Earl of Mansfield, as their representative. (*o*) In Bagimont's Roll, the *rectory of Rieval*, in the deanery of Annandale, was taxed 4*l.* In 1406, Robert, the archbishop of Glasgow, collated Alexander Murray to the parsonage of Ryvel, upon the presentation of Sir John Murray of Cockpool. (*p*) The church of Ruthwell is one of the most ancient, in Annandale: It is a building remarkably long, and narrow; and has a projecting aisle, which is the burying-place of the Murrays of Cockpool. The manse is a commodious brick building, which was erected about the year 1730. (*q*) In

(*n*) Garioch's MS. Description of Annandale.

(*o*) Inquisit. Special. 32. At *Cumlongan*, where the Murrays had a castle, there was formerly a chapel, which was subordinate to the mother church of Ruthwell. After the Reformation, the lands, and revenues, of this chapel, were appropriated, by Murray of Cockpool, the lord of the manor. Ib. 85.

(*p*) Dougl. Peer. 22. The patronage of the church of Ruthwell continued with the Murrays of Cockpool, and their successors the viscounts of Stormont, and it now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the viscounts of Stormont.

(*q*) Stat. Account, x. 220. By a parliamentary grant in 1672, and a charter in 1673, the Viscount of Stormont acquired the right of holding three annual fairs, and a weekly market, at the village of Ruthwell, which was made a burgh of barony in 1509. Acta Parl. viii. 77. 262-3.; Inquisit. Special. 32.

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the churchyard of Ruthwell, there stood, of old, an ancient monument, which our tourists have been studious to describe; and our antiquaries have been unable to explain. (*r*) This curious remain of ancient piety was ordered, by the zealots of subsequent times, to be broken down, as a remnant of idolatry, like other monuments of better ages. (*s*) It seems to have been a monument, which was erected, by christian hands, to the humility of the Saviour of man.

The parish of *Dornock*, probably, derived its Gaelic name from *Durnochd*, which signifies the bare, or naked, water. (*t*) The kirkton stands on a naked eminence, upon the west bank of a small rivulet, that falls into the Solway-frith, about a mile below. The church of Dornock was dedicated to St. Marjory, who is not, however, mentioned by the sanctologists: Yet, is her memory perpetuated here, by a simple monument, which is called *St. Marjory's Cross.* Dornock was of old a rectory (*u*); and the patronage belonged to the family of Carlisle of Torthorwald. (*v*) In the 17th century, the patronage of this church passed to the Duke of Queensberry (*w*), whose successors continue to enjoy it; and it now belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh, as Duke of Queensberry. The present church, which has all the inconvenience of a reformed fabrick, stands, in the village of Dornock, that consisted only of six-and-twenty houses, in 1790, though it be the thoroughfare, from Carlisle to Dumfries, and to Portpatrick. (*x*)

The name of *Gretna* parish was spelt, in the charters of the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, *Gretenhow*, which signifies, the great hollow, from the Anglo-Saxon *Gretan*, large, and *Hol*, which is pronounced, *How*. The hamlet of old Gretna stands in a hollow, upon the east side of the river Kirtle,

(*r*) Gordon's Itinerary, 160.; Pennant's Tour, iii. 85.; Stat. Account, x. 226.

(*s*) Id.

(*t*) *Dur-noeth*, in the British, has the same signification. The town of *Dornock*, in Sutherland, and the hamlet of *Dornoch*, in Perthshire, derive their names, from the same source.

(*u*) In 1366, John de Tonergarth, the *Parson of Durnock*, obtained a safe conduct, to go into England, with four persons in his company. Rymer, vi. 535. In 1509, Mr. Herbert Gladstanes, the rector of Dornock, founded, and endowed a chaplainry, at the altar of St. Gregory, in the church of Dumfries. Regist. Mag. Sig. xvi. 35.; and Privy Seal Regist. iv. 87.

(*v*) On the 27th December, 1529, Michael Carlile, the brother, and heir, of the late James Lord Carlile, obtained a charter of the lands, and barony, of Carlile; of the lands and mill of Durnock, with the advowson of the church of Durnock; and of various other lands, and patronages, in Dumfries-shire. Regist. Mag. Sig. xxiii. 106.; Privy Seal Regist. viii. 122.

(*w*) Inquisit. Speciales, 344. On the death of William Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of Dornock went to the Duke of Buccleugh, who then became Duke of Queensberry.

(*x*) Stat. Account, ii. 22. 25. 27. In 1681, William, Earl of Queensberry, acquired a parliamentary grant of the right to hold two yearly fairs, at the town of Dornock, on the 14th August, and 17th September; and to levy tolls, customs, and casualties, therefrom. Acta Parl. viii. 445.

about

about half a mile, from the frith of Solway. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Gretan-how, and Renpatrick, which were united, in 1609, by the penurious policy of the Reformation. (*y*) These churches were among those, which the munificence of Robert de Brus transferred to the monks of Giseburn, in the twelfth century: And, his gift was confirmed, by the liberality of his successors, and the policy of William the Lion. (*z*) The monks, and the bishop of Glasgow having from those grants very different rights, soon supposed, that they felt several wrongs: In 1223, the bishop, and prior, settled their several pretensions either of patronage, or of property. (*a*) In 1609, the tithes of Gretna and Rainpatrick, with the advowson of the churches, were granted to John Murray, the first Earl of Annandale, who also obtained the church lands of Rainpatrick. (*b*) After the union of the parishes, in 1609, the church of Renpatrick fell into ruins. It was dedicated to St. *Patrick*, by the piety of the Scoto-Irish colonists, who gave to its site the appellation of *Rain-Patrick*, which signifies St. Patrick's portion. The church of Rainpatrick was popularly called the *Red*-kirk, from the colour of the stones, wherewith it was constructed (*c*) The church of Gretna, which now serves the united parishes, stood, during the seventeenth century, at the village of Gretna Green. (*d*) In 1789, and 1790, the church, and manse, were either rebuilt, or repaired; so as to make both fit, for their several objects. (*e*)

The parish of *Kirkpatrick-Fleming* comprehends the old parishes of *Kirkpatrick*, *Kirkconel*, and *Irvin*, which were united, after the Reformation. *Kirkpatrick* derives its name, from St. Patrick, to whom the church was dedicated. All the *Kirk*-patricks were of old called *Kil*-patrick, from the Scoto-Irish *Cil*, signifying a church; and this Gaelic term was afterwards

(*y*) Acta Parl. iv. 441.

(*z*) Chart. Ant. in Bibl. Harl. 43. B. 12.; Dugdale's Monast. ii. p. 151-2.

(*a*) The prior and monks of Giseburh then conceded to the bishops of Glasgow the right of collation to the churches of Gretenhow, and Rainpatrick; but, reserved to themselves the tithe of the corn; and it was stipulated, that they should receive a *scepe* of meal, yearly, from each of the rectors of those churches. Chart. Glasgow, 147. 151.

(*b*) Acta Parl. iv. 444. 664-5.; Inquisit. Speciales, 173. On the death of his son, Earl James, this property was inherited by the Viscount of Stormont. Ib. 259. And the patronage of the united parish now belongs to his representative, the Earl of Mansfield.

(*c*) In ancient records, the name of this church is simply *Rainpatrick*. In the records of the seventeenth century, it is called *Rainpatrick* alias *Redkirk*. Inquisit. Speciales.

(*d*) Pont's Map of Annandale in Blaeu. When Garioch described Annandale, in 1723, he found the church standing, at the end of a pleasant village, called Gretna Green, about a mile northward, from Old Gretna.

(*e*) Stat. Account, ix. 526. It is at this village, but not in the church, where so many fugitive lovers are made happy. Ib. 531.; Pennant, iii. 83.

translated into the Scoto-Saxon *Kirk*, the *Cyrc* of the Anglo-Saxons. (*f*) This is one of those churches, which was conferred on the monks of Giseburn, by Robert de Brus : contested by them, with the diocesan ; and by the bishop of Glasgow, and the prior of Giseburn, settled, according to a specification of their several rights. (*g*) After the Reformation, the patronage of the church of Kirkpatrick Fleming, with the parsonage and vicarage tithes, were acquired by the predecessor of the Marquis of Annandale. (*h*) The chapel of Logan, which belonged to the church of Kirkpatrick, stood at Logan Mains on a rivulet, which was called Logan, from the small hollow, through which it runs ; *Logan* signifying a small vale, being the diminution of the Scoto-Irish *Log*. Logan chapel was still standing, in the seventeenth century ; and its site still bears the name of *chapel*-know. (*i*) *Kirkconel* derived its name, from being dedicated to the same saint, *Conel*, who gave his name to Kirkconel, in Nithsdale, and to two of the same name, in the stewartry of Kircudbright. The patronage of the church of Kirkconel belonged, before the Reformation, to the family of Carlyle, Lord Carlyle of Torthorwald, who held the lands of

(*f*) The Gaelic *Kil*-patrick was still used, in the charters of Robert I., and David II. Robertson's Index, 21. 58. The name of the lord of the manor, *Fleming*, during the fourteenth, or fifteenth, centuries, was added to the old name of this parish ; in order to distinguish it, from others, of the same name, in Annandale, and in Kirkcudbright.

(*g*) Chart. Ant. in Bibl. Harl. 43. B. 12. The grant of Robert de Brus, who died, in 1191, was confirmed, by his successors, and by his sovereign, William the Lion. Dugd. Monast. ii. 151-2. When a settlement was made, in 1223, about the church of Kirkpatrick, and the chapel of Logan, the prior and monks of Giseburn conceded to the bishops of Glasgow the right of collation to this church, and chapel ; but, reserved to themselves the tithe of corn ; and it was stipulated, that they should receive a scepe of meal, yearly, from the rector of Kirkpatrick. Chart. Glasgow, 147. 151.

(*h*) Acta Parl. vii. 642. ; Inquisit. Speciales, 304. As patrons of the old parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, the Marquis of Annandale, and his successors, have enjoyed a share of the patronage of the united parish. On the death of the last Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, this right of patronage went to the Earl of Hopeton, from whom it passed, in 1802, to H. Mair, Esquire.

(*i*) Mayne's ballad of *Logan-Water*, in 1783, alludes to Logan-Kirk :

> " Nae mair at *Logan*-kirk will he,
> " Atween the preachings meet with me ;
> " Meet with me, or when its mirk,
> " Convoy me hame frae *Logan*-kirk."

All this must have been said, with a retrospection to the age, when *preachings* were, in this kirk. *Logan-kirk* is mentioned in a much older song. Herd's Scots Songs, ii. 230. *Logan-water*, and *Logan-braes* have been much celebrated in Scotish song. Id. And see Burns's Letters to Thomson, of the 7th April, and 25th June, 1793.

Kirk-

Kirkconel. (*j*) In the seventeenth century, the patronage and the tithes of Kirkconel passed, with the lands, to the Earl of Nithsdale, who held them in the reigns of Charles II. and William. (*k*) The parish of Kirkconel, forming the northern part of the present parish, was united to Kirkpatrick in 1609. (*l*) The church of Kirkconel stood on the east side of Kirtle; and the burying ground, which remains, is situated on a rich holm, in a bend of the same river. (*m*) The old parish of *Irvin* is supposed to have obtained its name, from the family of Irvin, who were the chief proprietors of this district. (*n*) It is, however, probable, that the proprietor rather took his name, from the place, than the place from the proprietor. According to the well known practice of feudal times, the proprietor took his name, from his place; as the Johnstons, the Corries, the Huttons, the Moffats, the Kirkpatricks, all took their local names, from places, in Dumfries-shire. The verdant banks of the Kirtle, which gave their name to *Irvin*, probably obtained this appellation, from the speech of the British people; *Ir-vin*, signifying the green margin, or edge. The Irvine, in Ayrshire, derived its descriptive name, from the same source. This small parish forms the middle part of the united parish of Kirkpatrick. The church of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, which now alone serves the whole parishioners of both, stands in the lower part of the parish upon the east side of the Kirtle; and it was partly rebuilt, about the year 1778. (*o*)

The present parish of *Hoddom* comprehends the three parishes of *Hoddom*, *Luce*, and *Ecclesfechan*, which were united, in the year 1609. (*p*) In the charters of the twelfth century, *Hoddom* is spelt *Hodholm* and *Hodolm*, which are merely the Anglo-Saxon, *Hod-holm*, signifying the head of the holm (*q*): And this name applies remarkably to the site of old Hoddom on an extensive flat, upon the side of the Annan, such as still is called, peculiarly, in this shire, a *holm*. (*r*) It was found, by the *inquisitio* of Earl David, in

(*j*) On the 27th December, 1529, Michael Carlyle, the brother and heir of the late James Lord Carlyle, obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Carlyle, and of the ten-pound lands of Kirkconel, with the advowson of the church of Kirkconel. Regist. Mag. Sig. xxiii. 106.; Privy Seal Regist. viii. 122.

(*k*) Inquisit. Speciales, 266. 346.

(*l*) Acta Parl. iv. 441.

(*m*) Stat. Account, xiii. 264.

(*n*) Ib. 249.

(*o*) Stat. Account, xiii. 265. The patronage of the united parish is shared by H. Mair, Esquire, and Sir John Heron Maxwell, of Springkell.

(*p*) Acta Parl. iv. 441.

(*q*) In a charter, which was granted, in 1411, the name of this place is *Hodholm*. Stuart's Gen. Hist. of the Stuarts, 326. *Hoddom* is the abbreviation of the common speech.

(*r*) The church stood on the flat, upon the east side of the river, at some distance, below the old castle, which stood at Hall-guards; and there was, not far from the old church, a hamlet, called Hoddomtown. The old church has been entirely demolished; but, its appropriate cemetery is still used. MS. Acc. of Hoddom parish, A. 1772.

1116, that the lands of *Hodolm* belonged to the ancient episcopate of Glasgow; and the church of Hodolm was confirmed to the same see by a bull of Pope Alexander, in 1170. (*s*) It was soon after conceded to bishop Joceline, by Robert de Brus, whose concession was confirmed by William, the Lion, and several popes. (*t*) Alexander de Keth, the parson of Hodolm swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick, in August, 1296. (*u*) After the Reformation, the advowson of the church of Hoddom was granted to Lord Herries, who was lord of the manor. (*v*) It was afterwards transferred, with the lands of Hoddom, to the Murrays, of Cockpool, who held it, in 1637. (*w*) It has since belonged to the proprietor of the lands, who enjoys a share of the patronage of the united parish.

The parish of *Luce* was situated below Hoddom, on the east side of the Annan, from which it stretched eastward along the southern side of the Mein: Much of the land about Luce, particularly, the flat, called Luce-holm, is rich, and productive of much herbage. The origin of this singular name, which was anciently spelt *lus*, may be found, perhaps, in the British *llys*, or the Scoto-Irish *lus*, signifying herbs, weeds, or plants. The similarity both of the sound, and of the sense, has given rise to the name of this district, which, plainly, had the same origin, as *Luce*, in Wigton, *Luss*, in Dumbarton, as well as other names of the North British topography. The patronage of the church of Luce belonged, before the Reformation, to the family of Carlyle, Lord Carlyle, who held the lands of Luce. (*x*) In the seventeenth century, the patronage, and the lands, passed to the Duke of Queensberry. (*y*) The church of Luce stood on the east side of the Annan, below the influx of the Mein, at a hamlet, which still bears the name of *Luce*. The church has been entirely demolished; but, its appropriate cemetery is still used, for its original purpose. (*z*) *Ecclesfechan*, probably, derived its name, which was formerly spelt, *Eglisfechan*, from the Scoto-Irish *Eaglais*, a church, and Fechan, an

(*s*) Chart. Glasgow, 73.

(*t*) Chart. Glasg. 43. 45. 81. 91. 104. John, the cardinal legate, confirmed to the see of Glasgow the church of *Hoddom*, with its pertinents — "que concessa fuit eidem ecclesiæ Glasguen. per *Udardum* Militem de Hodolm." Ib. 67. Udard, who thus appears to have held the lands of Hoddom, was, no doubt, one of the vassals of the lords of Annandale.

(*u*) Prynne, iii. 656.

(*v*) Inquisit. Special. 23. (*w*) Ib. 163.

(*x*) In December, 1529, Michael Carlyle, the brother and heir of the late James, lord Carlyle, obtained a charter of the barony of Carlyle, and of the ten mark lands of Luce, with the patronage of the church of Luce. Regist. Mag. Sig. xxiii. 106.; Privy Seal Reg. viii. 122.

(*y*) Inquis. Special. 344. (*z*) MS. Acc. of Hoddom, 1772.

Irish

Irish abbot of the seventh century: (*a*) Hence, Ecclesfechan means the church of Fechan, like *Eccles*-mochan, *Eccles*-john, *Eccles*-greg. (*b*) The church of Ecclesfechan stood on the south side of the village, a market town of much business, a thoroughfare of much resort. The church has been demolished: But, its appropriate cemetery remains. (*c*) Giles, the parson of *Egglesfechan*, swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick, in August 1296. (*d*) The old parishes of Hoddom, Luce, and Ecclesfecham were united, in the year 1609; and the church of the united parish, which is, commonly, called the *new kirk* of Hoddom, was erected, in a central situation, by John Alexander, who was rector of the parish during half a century of wretched years. (*e*)

The present parish of *Middlebye* consists of the old parishes of *Middlebye*, *Penersax*, and *Carruthers*, which were united in 1609. (*f*) *Middle-bye* is, merely, the middle-*ham*, or middle *dwelling* of the Scoto-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon *bye* is a very frequent termination of the names of places, in Annandale, as well as, in Cumberland. Symon, the parson of Middlebye, having sworn fealty to Edward I., in August, 1296, obtained a precept to the sheriff of Roxburgh, to restore him to his rights. (*g*) The patronage of the church of Middlebye belonged, before the Reformation, to the family of Carlyle, Lord Carlyle, who held the lands of Middlebye. (*h*) In the reign of James VI.,

(*a*) St. Fechan is said to have died, in 664, A.D. His festival was the 20th January. Britannia Sancta, 68. In the manuscript account of Hoddom, Ecclesfechan is called *Ecclesia Fechanis*.

(*b*) The British *Eglwys*, or Gaelic *Eaglais*, signifying a church, occurs, frequently, in the topography, both of North, and South Britain; and in many names, it has obtained, from vulgar pronunciation, the form of *Eccla*.

(*c*) After the Reformation, the advowson of the church of Ecclesfechan was acquired by John Murray, the first Earl of Annandale, and it was inherited by his son, Earl James. Inquisit. Special. 173. It was afterwards transferred to the Duke of Queensberry, who also acquired the patronage of Luce. Ib. 344. And his representative, the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, now enjoys a share of the patronage of the united parish of Hoddom, the other share of which belongs to Sharpe of Hoddom, as patron of the old parish of Hoddom.

(*d*) Prynne, iii. 659.

(*e*) He died, in 1660; and was buried in the aisle, where were deposited his wife, who died in 1682, and his children. MS. Acc. of Haddom. His son, James Alexander, settled 1195*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*. Scots on the poor of the united parish, in 1701. Stat. Acc. xxi. 73.

(*f*) Acta Parl. iv. 441.

(*g*) Prynne, iii. 660.; Rymer, ii. 724.

(*h*) In December, 1529, Michael Carlyle, the brother, and heir, of the late Lord Carlyle, obtained a charter of the barony of Carlyle, and of the 23 mark lands of Middlebye, with the advowson of the church of Middlebye. Regist. Mag. Sig. xxiii. 106.

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the patronage of the church, with a great part of the lands, passed to Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, (*i*) and they have since, belonged to his successors the Dukes of Queensberry. (*j*) The district of *Penersax* lyes upon the Mein, below Middlebye, and constitutes the western part of the united parish. Penersax, which was written, in the charters of the fourteenth century, *Penesax*, and *Pennisax*, has been vulgarised into *Penersaughs*. (*k*) This name is probably much corrupted. In the British speech, *Pen-y-saix*, or *Pen-y-sax*, would mean the summit of the Saxons; as we may see, at no great distance, *Drum-breton*, the ridge of the Britons (*l*): The church of Penarsax stood on the south of Mein-water: It existed, in the reign of Charles I.; but, has since been demolished. In the fifteenth century, the lands of Penersax, with the advowson of the church, belonged to Kirkpatrick, of Dalgarnock, from whom they passed, in 1499, to Carruthers of Mouswald. (*m*) In the reign of James VI., they were acquired by Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig (*n*); and they have since belonged to his successors, the Dukes of Queensberry. (*o*) The district, which is drained by the Upper Kirtle, formed of old the parish of *Carruthers*, and forms now the eastern division of this united parish. The hamlet of *Carruthers*, which gave its name to the district, stands upon Fultonburn; and on a height above are the remains of a British fortlet, from which the hamlet obtained the British name of *Caer-rhuthyr*, signifying the fort of the assault. The final (s) is, merely, the English plural; as there were three places of the same name, in that

(*i*) In January, 1591-2, Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, obtained a charter of the barony of Drumlanrig, and of various lands; and patronages united to the barony, among which are the ten pound lands of Middleby, with the advowson of the church of Middleby. This charter was ratified by parliament, in 1594. Acta. Parl. iv. 90.

(*j*) Inquis. Special. 344. The Earls of Nithsdale seem to have claimed a right to the patronage of the church of Middlebye, as well as to the lands. Ib. 266. 346.

(*k*) Robert I., granted to Sir Stephen Kirkpatrick *Penesax*, with the mill, in Dumfries-shire, which had belonged to John de *Penesax*. Robertson's Index, 12. 20.

(*l*) Pont's Map of Annandale, in Blaeu. A small rivulet, in Eskdale, still bears the name of *Saxon-Syke*.

(*m*) On the 19th March, 1499, Simon Carruthers, of Mouswald, obtained a charter of the twenty pound lands of Penersax, with the advowson of the parsonage of the parish church of Penersax; upon the resignation of Adam Kirkpatrick, of Dalgarnock. Privy Seal Regr. ii. 131. Mr. Richard Drummond was rector of Pennersax, in 1479. Acta Parl. ii. 127.

(*n*) In January 1591-2, Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig acquired a charter of the twenty pound land of Penersax, with the advowson of the church; and of various other lands, and patronages, comprehended in his barony of Drumlanrig. This was ratified in the parliament of 1594. Acta. Parl. iv. 90.

(*o*) Inquisit. Speciales, 344.

vicinity.

vicinity. The church of this ancient parish stood near the hamlet of Carruthers: It was standing, at the middle of the seventeenth century; but, has since been demolished. (*p*) The lands of Carruthers, with the advowson of the church, belonged to the Earls of Bothwell, and fell to the crown, by the forfeiture of James, Earl of Bothwell, in December 1567. They were afterwards granted to his nephew, Francis Stewart (*q*), who obtained the earldom of Bothwell from James VI.; and, after a series of outrageous acts of treason, and rebellion, against his benefactor, was forfeited in 1592. The lands of Carruthers, with the patronage of the church, afterwards passed through several hands (*r*); and were at length acquired, by the Duke of Queensberry, who having previously obtained the patronage of the churches of Middlebye, and Penersax, thus became the sole patron of the united parish. On the death of William, Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of the united parish of Middleby went to the Duke of Buccleugh, who then became Duke of Queensberry. Middlebye was formerly the seat of a presbytery: But, it was suppressed in 1743, when the several presbyteries of Annan, and Langholm, were formed, from its parishes.

Thus much, then, with regard to the parishes in this presbytery of *Annan*. *Langholm* presbytery was formed, in 1743, by disjoining the five parishes of Eskdale, from Middlebye, and adding to them the parish of Castleton, which belonged to the presbytery of Jedburgh.

Langholm parish comprehends the ancient parishes of *Stapelgorton*, *Wauchope*, and the half of *Morton* parish. The district upon either bank of the Esk, below the limits of Westerker, formed the old parish of Stapelgorton. William de Cunigburc, who possessed the manor of Stapelgorton, in the twelfth century, granted to the monks of Kelso the church of Stapelgorton, with all the lands belonging to it. (*s*) In the fourteenth century, when the monks of Kelso made an estimate of their property, they held the rectory of

(*p*) In the southern part of the parish of Carruthers, there was, in former times, a chapel, at a place, which still bears the name of *Chapel*-hill.

(*q*) He obtained first a grant of them, from the regent Moray, on the 10th January, 1567-8. Privy Seal. Reg. xxxvii. 49. And he afterwards acquired a grant of them from the king, on the 16th June, 1581.; and this was ratified in parliament. Acta Parl. iii. 257. 409.

(*r*) See Inquisit. Speciales, 152. 173. 210. 266. 346.

(*s*) Chart. Kelso, No. 347. This grant was confirmed, by William the Lion. Ib. 13. And it was also confirmed, by Walter the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. Ib. No. 278. From the descendants of Cunigburc, the manor of Stapelgorton passed to the Lindsays: And Robert I. granted it to James de Douglas upon the resignation of John, the son of Philip Lindsay. Robertson's Index, 10.; Hume's Hist. Douglas, 40.

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the church of Stapelgorton, which was, usually, worth 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: And, they had within this manor a carrucate of land, at Duglyn, which used to rent, yearly, for five marks. (*t*) Those monks held this rectory till the Reformation. After that epoch, Stapelgorton, with the other churches of the monks of Kelso, were transferred to the Earl of Roxburgh. The king afterwards bought of the Earl of Roxburgh the advowson, and the tithes, of Stapelgorton; and transferred them, in 1637, to the bishop of Galloway. (*u*) The church of Stapelgorton stood on the eastern side of the Esk, above Pot-holm. When the church was built at Langholm, the old church fell into ruins: But, the burying-ground of Stapelgorton still receives the dead. (*v*) From *the fair*, at this old borough, the prefix *staple*, or stapel, was, probably, acquired, from its being the usual mart of the district. The name of Gorton is of doubtful origin. Considering its local position, it may have been derived, from some person called *Gore*, whose *tun*, or dwelling it may have been: And hence, Stapel-Gore-ton. The district, which lies on the Wauchope Water, constituted the parish of *Wauchope*, that took its name, from the narrow vale, through which runs the Wauchope. This name is, probably, a pleonasm, like many other appellations, in the North-British topography. The Scoto-Irish *Uagh* signifies a den: And, *hope*, in the south-eastern districts of Scotland, is also applied to a short valley, running into a height. (*w*) In the thirteenth century, the church of Wauchope belonged to the priory of Canoby, which was a cell of the abbey of Jedburgh, though it cannot now be ascertained, from whose bounty the canons received it. A controversy, respecting

(*t*) Chart. Kelso.

(*u*) The grant to the bishop of Galloway, 13th May, 1637, was afterwards ratified in parliament, in 1662. Acta Parl. vii. 436-7; Symson's M.S. Account of Galloway, 128. The Earl of Roxburgh retained, however, the church lands of Stapelgorton, which were annexed to his barony of Halyden. Inquisit. Special. 279. 313. 347. On the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of Stapelgorton fell to the king, who, consequently, holds a share of the patronage of the united parish of Langholm.

(*v*) Near the old church, stood, formerly, the castle of Barntalloch, which was built, on a rocky precipice above the Esk, of stone and lime, of a round form, near the cemetery. Under this strength, rose a burgh of barony, where was a yearly fair of great resort, which has been transferred to Langholm. A tract of more than six-and-twenty Scotish acres still bears the name of *the burough roods of Stapelgorton.*

(*w*) On the Rule Water, in Tiviotdale, there are a *Wauchope*, and a rivulet, called *Wauchope-burn.* The family of Wauchope, who possessed Wauchope, in Eskdale, as vassals of the earls of Douglas, assumed their surname from it. From the Wauchopes this property went to the Glendonings. In 1389, Robert II. confirmed a charter of James, Earl of Douglas, to Alexander de *Walchope* of the lands of *Walch-Ope*, and to the heirs of his body; whom failing, to Sir Adam de Glendonwin, and his heirs. Dougl. Baron. 234.

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this church, between the diocesan, and the abbot of Jedburgh, was settled, by a convention, in 1220: The vicar was now to receive, yearly, five marks, or the whole of the altarages; the residue was to result to the monks. (*x*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the parish of Wauchope were vested in the king, by the general annexation act, in 1587; and they were granted to the Earl of Home, in 1606. (*y*) The tithes of Wauchope afterwards passed to the Earl of Buccleugh (*z*); and the patronage of the church to the Earl of Nithsdale who held the lands of Wauchope. (*a*) The lands of Wauchope, with the patronage of the church were afterwards acquired, by the family of Buccleugh; and the Duke of Buccleugh, as patron of Wauchope, enjoys a share of the patronage of the united parish of Langholm. The church, which stood near the old castle of Wauchope, was demolished, after the union of those parishes, in 1703. The burying-ground of Wauchope still remains. The district, which is drained by the Sark, and Glenzier, formed the old parish of Morton. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the eastern half of this district was annexed to the parish of Canoby, and the western half to the parish of Wauchope. (*b*) *Morton*, like the other places, in Nithsdale, and in Lothian, of the same name, obtained its name, from the *Mor-tun* of the Anglo-Saxons, signifying a dwelling on the moor. Walter, the *parson of Morton*, swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296; and obtained a precept to the sheriff of Dumfries, to restore his property. (*c*) The church of Morton stood near a hamlet of the same name on the eastern side of the Sark. (*d*) After those annexations, Morton church was allowed to become ruinous. But, a chapel was erected on the western side of the Sark, to

(*x*) Chart. Glasgow, 158.

(*y*) Acta Parl. iv. 360. By a subsequent ratification of this, in the parliament of 1621, a stipend of 500 marks, yearly, was settled on the minister serving the cure of the parish churches of Wauchope and Canoby, which had been united, by the king's commissioners. Ib. 636-8. This union of Wauchope and Canoby was afterwards dissolved; and Wauchope was finally made a part of the united parish of Langholm.

(*z*) Inquisit. Speciales, 212. 242.

(*a*) Id. 266. 346.

(*b*) After the Reformation, the parsonage, and vicarage, tithes of the parish of Morton, with the altarages of the church, were transferred to the Earl of Buccleugh. Inquisit. Special. 212. 242.

(*c*) Walter was, also, master of the hospital of Coldstream, and as such, obtained a similar precept to the sheriff of Berwick. Prynne, iii. 662.; Rymer, ii. 724.

(*d*) The minister of Langholm, mistakingly states, that the Douglases derive their title from this district, and not from Morton, in Nithsdale. Stat. Account, xiii. 587. In fact, their title is not derived from either, but from *Morton*, in Mid-Lothian.

accommodate the parishioners of a too extensive parish. (*e*) A new church was built, at Langholm, in 1703, on the establishment of the parish of Langholm, by the union of so many districts. This church was rebuilt, in 1743; and it was again rebuilt, in 1779, on the side of a hill, near Langholm. (*f*)

The ancient church of *Canoby* parish was dedicated to St. Martin; and as it stood upon the Liddal, it was often called the *Church of Liddal.* (*g*) This church was connected with the canonry, which was founded here, as we have seen, by Turgot de Rossedal; and by him given to the monks of Jedburgh, in the twelfth century. This canonry, naturally, acquired the name of *Canon-by*, the canons' residence, and the parish church borrowed from it the name of Canonby. The church of Canonby continued with the canonry, which was a cell of Jedburgh, till the Reformation disunited, and destroyed all. After the Reformation, the patronage, and the tithes of the church of Canoby, with the whole property of the priory of Canoby, were vested in the king, by the general annexation act; and they were granted to the Earl of Home, in 1606. (*h*) They afterwards passed to the Earl of Buccleugh, in the reign of Charles I. (*i*); and the Duke of Buccleugh is now patron of Canoby church. The church of Canonby, as well as the canonry, were destroyed, by the English, in 1542, after the shameful surrender of the Scotish army, at Solway-moss, the cause of so many national calamities. A part of the ancient church still remains; and exhibits to the curious eye some sculptures, which evince its antiquity. In the churchyard, there was dug up, some years ago, the *Christmatory*, a piece of very grotesque sculpture, which the minister has preserved. (*j*) In 1703, the parish of Canoby was enlarged, by annexing to it the eastern half of the parish of Morton.

The parish of *Westerker* took its name from the manor of *Westerker;* and this appellation has been changed, in modern times, to *Wester-kirk*. The

(*e*) Stat. Account, xiii. 593. This chapel is called *Half-Morton* kirk, as it serves the half of the parish of Morton, which was annexed to Wauchope, and afterwards to Langholm.

(*f*) Id. Garioch's MS. Description of Annandale.

(*g*) In the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, it was called the church of Liddal; and the church of St. Martin of Liddal. Chart. Glasgow, 157. 159. When the canonry was established here, in the twelfth century, it was first called, "domus religiosus de *Liddal*," before it obtained the name of *Canon-by*. Charter of William, the Lion, to Jedburgh.

(*h*) Acta Parl. iv. 360. This was afterwards ratified in parliament, in 1621, when a stipend of 500 marks, yearly, was settled on the minister, serving the cure of the churches of Canoby, and Wauchope, which had been united, by the king's commissioners. Id. 636-8. Wauchope was afterwards disunited from Canoby parish, to which the half of Morton parish was annexed, in 1703.

(*i*) Inquisit. Speciales, 212. 242.

(*j*) Stat. Acc. xiv. 422.

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original name was derived, from a British *Caer*, a fortlet, which stood near the hamlet of Westerker, upon the Megget Water, a little above its confluence with the Esk. In Scoto-Saxon times, this strength was called *Wester*-Caer, or *Ker*, to distinguish it, from an *Eastern*-Caer, which still remains, on the farm of Elfgill. The manor of Wester-ker, with the advowson of the church, belonged to the family of Soulis, during the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. (*k*) Upon the forfeitures of John de Soulis, Robert I. granted, in 1321, to the monks of Melros the half of the barony of Westerker, to be held in free-forest: and also the patronage of the church of Westerker. (*l*) Of this property, the monks retained possession till the Reformation. (*m*) Before that epoch, there was an established chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, at Boykin, in this parish, under the mother church. Adam de Glendonyng amortized, in 1391, some lands, in the barony of Hawick, for the support of this chaplainry. (*n*) Bartholomew de Glendonyng, the grandson of the grantor, took orders in the church, and was presented to this chapel: But, Andrew, the Bishop of Glasgow, deprived him of his charge, in 1459, on account of non-residence. (*o*) The district, which now forms the parish of Eskdalemuir, was formerly a part of the parish of Westerker, and had a chapel, at Carrick, which was subordinate to the mother church, till 1703, when it was erected into a separate parish. (*p*) In the same year, Wester-

(*k*) Robert de Merleye, the *parson of Westerker*, swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296. Prynne, iii. 660.

(*l*) Robertson's Index, 3.; Hadington's Coll.; MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 38.

(*m*) There belonged to the church of Westerker five mark lands of the ancient extent, which passed into lay hands, at the time of the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 173. The tithes, and church of Westerker were vested in the king, by the general annexation act, 1587. The church, with its tithes, and revenues, were granted, in 1609, to William Earl of Morton and his heirs, but the king reserved the right of presenting sufficient ministers to serve the cure; and the Earl and his heirs were bound to pay them a yearly stipend of 500 marks, and afford them a sufficient manse, and glebe, and to furnish bread, and wine, yearly, for the celebration of the communion. Acta Parl. iv. 457-8. 463. The tithes, and the patronage of the church of Westerker were afterwards acquired by the Earl of Buccleugh. Inquisit. Speciales. 212. 242. And the patronage now belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh.

(*n*) Dougl. Baron. 234. On the 28th December 1501, the king presented Sir John Lamb, chaplain, to the chaplainry of St. Martin's Chapel of Boykin, in the parish of Westerker. Privy Seal Reg. ii. 63. On the 2d December 1509, he presented Sir Walter Kersan, chaplain, to the same chapel, and to the old church of Cowper, vacant by the decease of Sir John Lamb. Id. iv. 38.

(*o*) Douglas's Baron. 235.

(*p*) Stat. Acc. xii. 607. This chapel stood, at Carrick, which is now called Wat-Carrick, a mile below the present church of Eskdalemuir.

ker acquired a part of the parish of Stapelgorton. (*q*) The church of Wester-kirk was rebuilt, in 1788, with great neatness, and accommodation. The manse was rebuilt, in 1783.

The extensive parish of *Eskdalemuir* comprehends the whole of Upper Eskdale. As this district, chiefly, consists of moorish hills, and heaths, it was fitly called Eskdale-moor, or *muir*. This parish was formed, in 1703, by disjoining it, from Wester-kirk. The church of Eskdalemuir was built, in 1722; and from the insufficiency of the original fabrick has been often repaired. The manse was built, in 1784. (*r*)

The parish of *Ewis* comprehends the whole valley, which is drained, by the river Ewis, and its tributary torrents. It was of old called Ewisdale, but has been contracted to *Ewis*, the name of the river, from the Celtic *uisge*, signifying water. Before the reformation, there were two churches, and two chapels, in this extensive country. The principal church of Ewis-dale was dedicated to St. Cuthbert; and stood on the west side of the Ewis, at a hamlet, which was called *Kirktown*, (*s*) of Nether Ewis. Robert, the son of Radulph, the parson of St. Cuthbert of Ewisdale having swore fealty to Edward I., obtained a precept to the sheriff of Dumfries, for restoring him to his rights. The other church was situated, at Ewisduris, in the upper part of the vale, where a *pass* leads into Tiviotdale. From this *pass* the termination of the name was derived; *Drws*, in the British, and *Duras*, in the Irish, signify a pass; and enter into the formation of many names of places, as we have seen: *Ewis-duris* means, then, the Ewis-pass; and has been corrupted into Ewis-doors. William de Cramond, the parson of *Uisge-duris*, having sworn fealty to Edward I., obtained a precept, from him, to the sheriff of Dumfries, in September 1296, for restoring him to his property. (*t*) Such has been the change, both of inhabitancy, and of manners, in this remote district, that the place where stood the church, and hamlet, of Ewis-duris is

(*q*) Pennant, who was not very studious of facts, when he wanted embellishment, observing an old custom of *hand-fisting marriages*, among the borderers, supposes this rude practice to have originated, from the fewness of the clergy, here, in Popish times. Tour, iii. 80. He did not know what we have so often perceived, how many parishes were frequently annexed, to form one parish; and how many more clergymen existed, under the old, than under the new establishment. We have just seen, also, the diocesan deprive a chaplain, though he was one of the lord of the manor's family, for non-residence. We have seen Lord Maxwell marry the daughter of the Earl of Angus, by *hand-fisting*.

(*r*) Stat. Acc. xii. 607. 612.

(*s*) Prynne, iii. 661.; Rym, ii. 724.

(*t*) Rym. Foed, ii. 724.: We here see, in this ancient notice, that *Uisge*-duris is much nearer the Celtic *Uisge*, than the Saxon corruption of *Ewis*.

not

not now inhabited, by any human being, except only, by a shepherd, the pastor of his sheep, which roam over an extensive country, that was never cheered, by *the hum of men.* The two chapels, in Ewisdale, stood, one, at *Unthank*, and the other, at *Mosspawl*, on the south side of the valley, where their ruins may still be seen. The advowson of the Overkirk of Ewis belonged, in the reign of James IV., to John Lindsay of Wauchope, who held the ten-pound lands of old extent of Ewisdale. By his forfeiture, in February 1505-6, the lands, and the patronage of the church, fell to the crown; and were granted to Alexander Lord Home, after whose forfeiture, in 1516, they were granted to Robert Lord Maxwell, in November 1516. (*u*) The Overkirk of Ewis was deserted, after the Reformation; and the church at Nether Ewis served the whole valley. The advowson of the parish church of Nether Ewis, with the tithes, and church lands, belonged to the Earls of Nithsdale, during the reigns of Charles II., and of William. (*v*) The patronage of this church afterwards passed to the family of Buccleugh; and the Duke of Buccleugh is now patron of the united parish of Ewis; and is the proprietor of three fourths of Ewisdale. The present church, and manse, of Ewis are almost equally ruinous, and call for renovation, to prevent similar desertion.

Before the Reformation, the parish of *Kirkandrews*, situated between the Esk, and the Sark, on the *debateable ground*, was included, in Dumfries-shire, and belonged to the deanery of Annandale. When Turgot de Rossedal, under the pious David, founded the monastery of Canoby, he granted to the Canons the church of Kirkandrews, with its pertinents; and he conveyed both, in the subsequent reign of Malcolm IV., to the monks of Jedworth. The church of Kirkandrews, which stands on the west side of the Esk, belonged to Jedburgh, at the Reformation. The barony of Kirkandrews, in Dumfries-shire, was forfeited, by Sir John Wahie, under Robert I., when it was difficult to prevent forfeiture; and when it was granted to Sir John Soulis (*w*) On the forfeiture of Sir John Soulis, Robert I. granted it to Archibald Douglas. (*x*) The barony, and parish of Kirkandrews were severed, from Dumfries-shire, and annexed to Cumberland, on the partition of the debateable ground, in 1552.

Thus much, then, respecting the ecclesiastical history of Dumfries-shire! To the foregoing notices, with regard both to its ancient, and modern periods,

(*u*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xix. 144.; Privy Seal Reg. v. 85.
(*v*) Inquisit. Special. 266. 346.
(*w*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rob. I., 91.
(*x*) Robertson's Index, 12. 20.

there

there is now subjoined a TABULAR STATE, as a necessary supplement, which will, perhaps, be found, at once interesting in its facts, and useful in its informations. In making up the amount of the value of the stipends of the forty-two parishes, within Dumfries-shire, the grain, and the meal, have been valued at an average of the fiar prices of the county, for seven years, ending with 1795. The value of the glebe has been included, but not the value of the manse, and its offices. The stipends of most of all those parishes have been augmented, by the appropriate judicatory, during recent times, when the prices of necessaries became higher, and the value of the currency grew less, from the rise in the worth of all things :

THE TABULAR STATE:

The Presbyteries.	The Names of the Parishes.	Their Extent. Length Miles.	Their Extent. Breadth Miles.	Their Inhabitants in 1755.	in 1791.	in 1801.	in 1811.	in 1821.	No. of Ministers.	Their Stipends. in 1755. £	s.	d.	in 1798. £.	s.	d.
Dumfries.	Dumfries { St. Michael's / New Church }	6	3	4,517	6,780	7,288	9,262	11,052	2	{ 101 / 100	8 / 0	2 / 0	254 / 165	9 / 0	3 / 0
	Holywood	10	2	596	740	809	830	1,004	1	64	7	1	112	0	0
	Caerlaverock	6	2	784	955	1,014	1,170	1,206	1	77	16	9	122	0	0
	Kirkmahoe	7	4	1,098	1,210	1,315	1,464	1,608	1	86	11	8	94	0	0
	Tinwald	6	4	795	860	980	1,204	1,248	1	75	7	9	137	2	5
	Dunscore	11	3	651	1033	1,174	1,325	1,491	1	49	8	4	77	0	2
	Torthorwald	6	2½	584	664	703	932	1,205	1	55	15	6	135	11	4
Annan.	Annan	6	3½	1,498	2,450	2,570	3,341	4,486	1	75	14	5	118	11	4
	Graitney	6	2½	1,051	1,810	1,765	1,749	1,945	1	57	11	1	133	0	0
	Middlebie	9	3½	991	1,404	1,507	1,683	1,874	1	74	13	4	149	15	10
	Dornoch	4	2½	716	734	691	788	743	1	47	8	10	134	13	6
	Ruthwell	6	2½	599	1,061	996	1,184	1,285	1	65	5	6	134	18	0
	Cummertrees	4½	3	631	1,107	1,300	1,633	1,561	1	61	14	5	153	15	1
	Kirkpatrick Fleming	6	3	1,147	1,540	1,544	1,664	1,696	1	66	10	0	145	15	0
	Hoddom	5	2½	1,393	1,198	1,250	1,428	1,640	1	89	6	8	145	2	5
Lochmaben.	Lochmaben	8½	3	1,395	2,150	2,053	2,392	2,651	1	108	11	1	149	8	0
	Johnston	7	4	494	565	740	904	1,179	1	75	4	5	112	0	0
	St. Mungo	4½	2½	481	640	644	727	709	1	56	15	6	150	8	0
	Applegarth	6	5	897	741	795	858	943	1	74	14	5	130	8	0
	Drysdale	7	3	1,097	1,576	1,607	1,893	2,251	1	80	15	6	129	17	1
	Moffat	14	8	1,612	1,610	1,619	1,824	2,218	1	112	11	1	161	4	7
	Kirkmichael	9	4	894	950	904	1,035	1,202	1	61	13	4	147	3	10
	Tundergarth	10	2	625	510	484	522	518	1	61	7	9	108	12	4
	Wamphray	6½	3	458	487	423	481	554	1	53	18	4	123	3	9
	Dalton	5	2½	451	615	595	691	767	1	48	12	10	120	0	0
	Mouswald	4½	3½	553	628	705	769	795	1	62	4	5	142	2	8
	Hutton and Corrie	13	3	993	603	646	677	804	1	77	4	5	85	0	0
	Kirkpatrick-Juxta	8	6	794	617	596	821	912	1	75	4	5	115	11	1
Penpont.	Penpont	14	3½	838	815	966	987	1,082	1	83	11	1	144	10	0
	Keir	7	2½	495	520	771	993	987	1	66	15	6	104	0	0
	Glencairn	14	4	1,794	1,600	1,403	1,666	1,881	1	91	17	9	126	6	9
	Closeburn	9½	6	999	1,490	1,679	1,762	1,682	1	79	18	5	120	5	0
	Tynron	10	3	464	500	563	574	513	1	78	6	8	135	19	0
	Kirkconnel	11	5	899	1,000	1,096	1,017	1,075	1	67	17	9	132	19	4
	Durisdeer	8	4	1,019	1,031	1,148	1,429	1,601	1	77	16	11	117	1	10
	Morton	6	2½	435	908	1,255	1,570	1,806	1	54	15	6	141	17	8
	Sanquhar	15	6	1,998	2,500	2,350	2,709	3,026	1	91	2	2	150	4	8
Langholm.	Langholm	11	6	1,833	2,540	2,536	2,636	2,957	1	92	13	4	104	6	8
	Eskdalemuir	11½	8	675	619	537	581	651	1	77	16	8	140	3	2
	Ewis	8	5½	392	325	358	338	314	1	81	11	4	113	0	1
	Canoby	9	5	1,733	2,725	2,580	2,749	3,084	1	80	5	6	160	9	2
	Westerkirk (*y*)	9	5½	544	655	638	698	672	1	76	2	8	142	10	0
	The Totals, - 42			41,913	52,466	54,597	62,960	70,878	43	3,198	8	3	5,721	7	0

(*y*) The patrons, to whom the right of presentation belongs to those parishes, are as follows: — The king presents to the two parishes of Dumfries; — the king, with the Marquis of

of Queensberry, present, by turns, to Tinwald ; — the king presents to Dunscore ; — the king to Cummertrees ; — the king to Saint Mungo ; — the king to Drysdale ; — the king, with the Duke of Buccleugh, present, by turns, to Kirkmichael ; — the king, with the Duke of Buccleugh, present, by turns, to Langholm ; — Crichton of Fourmarkland presents to Holywood. The Marquis of Queensberry, with the king, present, by turns, to Tinwald ; — the Marquis of Queensberry presents to Caerlaverock ; — the Marquis of Queensberry presents to Mouswald — The Duke of Buccleugh presents to Kirkmahoe ; — the Duke presents to Dornock ; — the Duke presents to Middlebie ; — the Duke presents to Hoddam, by turns, with Sharp of Hoddam ; — the Duke presents to Penpont ; — the Duke presents to Keir ; — the Duke presents to Glencairn ; — the Duke presents to Tynron ; — the Duke presents to Kirkconnel ; — the Duke presents, to Durisdeer ; — the Duke presents to Morton ; — the Duke presents to Sanquhar ; — the Duke presents to Eskdalemuir ; — the Duke presents to Ewis ; — the Duke presents to Canoby ; — the Duke presents to Westerkirk. — Johnston, of Annandale, presents to Annan ; — Johnston, of Annandale, presents to Johnston ; — the same Johnston, with Jardine, of Applegarth, present, by turns, to Applegarth ; — the same Johnston presents to Moffat ; — the same Johnston presents to Wamphray ; — the same Johnston presents to Hutton and Corrie ; — the same Johnston presents to Kirkpatrick juxta. — The Earl of Mansfield presents to Graitnay ; — the same Earl presents to Rothwell ; — the same Earl presents to Lochmaben ; — the same Earl presents to Tundergarth. — Mair, and Maxwell of Springkell, present, by turns, to Kirkpatrick Fleming. — Macrae of Holmains presents to Dalton. — Monteith of Closeburn presents to Closeburn.

CHAP. III.

Kirkcudbright Stewartry.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] The stewartry at large took its name, from the appellation of the town, which forms the seat of its local jurisdiction: and the town derived its sanctimonious appellation, from an ancient church, that was here, dedicated to Cuthbert, the well known saint of Northumbrian celebrity, who, after a life of usefulness, died, on the 20th of March, 687, A.D. (*a*) Many churches, in the south of Scotland, were dedicated to the worthy Cuthbert. The ancient church, at this stewart-town, was named, by the Scoto-Saxons, Kyrc-Cuðbert, which has been since, variously, written and spoken, Kirkcuthbert, Kirkcubright, Kirkcubrie, and by the Irish settlers *Kil*cudbright, the Gaelic *Kil* being of the same signification, as the Saxon *Kirk*. (*b*)

Baxter, who has, generally, some ingenious conjecture at hand, supposes, that *this place* was known to the Romans, before such a place existed, by the name of *Benutium*, for which he easily finds an etymon, that cannot boast much of its truth, or its propriety. (*c*) Other antiquaries have conjectured, that the *Caerbantorigum* of Ptolemy was situated, at Kircudbright. When they made this conjecture on a fancied similarity of the two singular names, they did not advert, that the Saxon name of Kirkcudbright must necessarily have been imposed *after* the seventh century, and could, therefore, have no

(*a*) Bede, l. iv. ch. 27, 28, 29, 30.: Brit. Sanct. 185. The Rev. Dr. Muter, the learned writer of the Statistical Account, states what seems to be very material, that about a quarter of a mile, from the present town, there is an old church-yard, which, from time immemorial has served the town, for a burying ground: There has been, in former times, a large church built, in the midst of this field; but, there remains, now, no vestige of it: That ancient church was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert; and the church-yard is called, to this day, Saint Cuthbert's church-yard. Stat. Acc. xi. 2.

(*b*) Robertson's Index; Stat. Acc. xi. 1. The name of Cuthbert, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, was generally written Cudbright, without the Saxon (ð). Chart. Melros. In John Maclellan's account of Galloway, which was published in Blaeu's Atlas, the town is called, "le temple de Cudbert, vulgairement, *Kirkcubrie*."

(*c*) Bax. Glossary.

connection with the British Roman name of Caer-bantorigum, which was the name of a *Selgovæ* fort, during the age of Ptolemy, on their western frontier, not far, indeed, from the site of Kirkcudbright: But, the site of this Roman-British post, on the eastern side of the Dee is now called, Drummore-castle.

In the inaccurate days of Hector Boece, Galloway was said, to be "dividit, by the water of Cre, into two partis: The part, that lyis nearest to Nidisdail is callit Nethir-Galloway; the tothir part, that lyis aboue Cre, is callit Wvir-Galloway. In Nethir-Galloway is *Kirkcoubrie* ane rich town, full of merchandice." (*d*)

§ II. *Of its Situation and Extent.*] The stewartry of Kircudbright comprehends the east, and middle parts of Galloway. (*e*) It has the Solway frith, on the south, Dumfries-shire on the east and north-east, Ayrshire, on the north and north-west, and Wigton-shire, or western Galloway, on the west. It is situated between 54° 44′ 35″ and 55° 19′ north latitude; and between 3° 33′ and 4° 35′ west longitude, from Greenwich. On the whole, it forms an irregular figure, which comes nearest to a trapezoid; extending from south-east to north-west 44 miles. It varies in breadth, from twenty-one to thirty-one miles. The whole stewartry contains a superficies of 855 square miles, or 547,200 statute acres. In 1821, this district was inhabited by 39,100 souls (*f*); being 45.73 to a square mile. The 39,100 inhabitants composed 7912 families, who inhabited 6441 houses; being 4.94 in each family, and 6.07 persons, in each house.

The town of Kirkcudbright lies in 54° 47′ 40″ north latitude, and 4° 1′ 30″ longitude west, from Greenwich.

Such, then, are the situation, the extent, and populousness, of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright!

§. III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] From the Solway frith, which sweeps round the southern side of this stewartry, in the form of an unbent bow, the country spreads out, in a northern direction; and gradually rising in elevation, it

(*d*) See Bellenden's Boece, ch. vi.: — Of the Cosmographe.

(*e*) Timothy Pont, who surveyed Galloway, before the year 1640, divided it into three parts: The west, between the Cree, and the Irish sea, forming the shire of Wigton; the middle, between the Cree, and Dee; and the east part, between the Dee and the Nith, forming the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. John Maclellan, who furnished Blaeu with a description of Galloway, divided it into two districts; high Galloway, or Wigton; and low Galloway, or Kircudbright.

(*f*) This includes 197 seamen, which were not inserted in the population returns of the stewartry, in 1821.

meets,

meets, at length, with Ayrshire, on the north-west, and Dumfries-shire, on the north-east. Thus, has it not, like Dumfries-shire, any extensive plain, on the margin of the Solway: The whole country is hilly to the very shore of the Solway frith. It only varies in the greater, or less, size of the hills, which are every-where intermixed with valleys, that form the natural drains of this moist, and ridgy district.

Crawfell, or *Criffel*, on the east, and *Cairnmuir*, on the west, are the most noted mountains of the stewartry. *Crawfell*, which is of an oblong shape, rises 1900 feet, above the level of the Solway; whence, it is only a mile distant; and has on its summit a spring, with Douglas cairn, and is chiefly covered with lively green, whatever rocky barrenness may cover its declivities. It is seen from afar; and it formed, during the wars of the middle ages, an useful beacon. The country people, usually, form prognostications of the weather, from the frequent clouds, that hover around its lofty summits. *Cairnmuir* rises nearly to the same height as Crawfell. (*g*) There are other hills, which are, perhaps, somewhat higher, and which are at no great distance, on the north: But, as they rise, from a more elevated base, they are not so remarkable.

Bencairn rises about 1200 feet above the sea level; and forms the remarkable centre of a cluster of heathy, and barren hills, which occupy the country, between the rivers Dee and Urr. It has, in fact, upon its summit, a remarkable cairn of stones, whence, it had its name, by prefixing the Scoto-Irish *ben*, signifying a mountain. *Cairn-harrah*, standing between the parishes of Anworth and Kirkmabreck; and rising to the height of 1100 feet above the sea, commands a most extensive view.

In the lower division of the stewartry, the greatest number of the hills are composed of rocks, that are covered with a thin but rather fruitful soil, which, are, generally, deeper, and richer towards their summits; and on some of the heights, the soil is more fruitful than it is in the vales below. These hills, which are fortunately of easy ascent, are cultivated to their several tops; while

(*g*) It rises to 1737 feet above the sea level, says the Rev. J. G. Maitland. Stat. Acc. of Minigaff, vii. 54. The clouds, that frequently collect about the summit of Cairnmuir, in summer, fall down in local showers, which suddenly swell the small burns, Pilnour, and Skairs, into unfordable torrents: Hence, say the populace:

> " When cloudy Cairnmuir hath a *hat*,
> Pilnour, and Skairs, laugh at that."

And, hence, *Skairs-burn warning* used to be a common proverb, which was appropriately applied to any unexpected distress. Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway, 22-3. Cairnmuir is a mere mass of granite: Yet, gives shelter to many foxes, which, in a country of sheep are extremely destructive.

many of those hills are covered with excellent pasturage, that feed the sheep, and cattle, which formed the ancient staples of Galloway. In the upper divisions of this stewartry, the larger hills are generally grassy, while the smaller hillocks are usually covered with heath, having large portions of moss, without being arable, or even admitting of pasturage.

From such considerations of the mountainous country of Kirkcudbright, it is easy to diverge to the waters of this stewartry. From those considerations, however, it must be conceived, to abound with lakes: None of them, can be deemed of any great extent, when compared with the expansive lakes of Cumberland, and of Westmoreland. The lochs of this stewartry are all more remarkable, for the abundance of their fish, than for their size, or the singularities of their appearance, and contents. The largest is that expanse of water, which is formed, by the stagnation of the rivers Ken, and Dee, and which makes a narrow lake, nearly ten miles long. Loch-Grannoch, in Girthon parish is, scarcely, three miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad; and is only remarkable, for breeding charr, a fish, which is rather uncommon, in Scotland. *Loch-Scers*, in the same parish, which is only three quarters of a mile long, is remarkable for its pikes. *Loch-Whinyan*, in the same parish, abounds with yellow trouts: It supplies a copious stream, for the cotton mills, at Gatehouse, the race whereof was cut through a hill. In Girthon parish, also, is *Loch-Fleet*, which is the source of the little Fleet. In Balmaghie parish, there are *Loch Grenoch*, *Loch Glentoo*, and *Loch-breac*, which are all of little size(*h*): There are, also, *Dornalloch-loch*, and *Bargarton-loch*, which are equally small, and equally fruitful in trouts, and which supply sport for anglers, rather than food for the people. *Loch-kindar*, in New-abbey parish, is only a mile long, and half a mile broad: It is the resort of anglers, and sea-fowl; and it supplies the chair-makers, with bulrushes, and the weavers with reeds. In the middle of *Loch-Kindar*, there is an artificial structure, which appears to have been a place of security, in rude times; but is supposed, by some, to be the remains of a church. In the same parish, there are, also, two small lakes: The one called *Loch-aber*, from the British *Aber*, signifying a confluence; and here is a rivulet, which flows into its south-eastern end: The other lake is called *Loch-Arthur*, which owes its name, perhaps, to the British Arthur, of whom there are many traditions in the southern districts of North Britain. *Carlinwork-loch*, in Kelton parish, contained, nearly, 150 statute acres, till it was in some measure drained, in 1765,

(*h*) Loch-breac signifies, in the Scoto-Irish, the lake of *trouts*, which it breeds, in great numbers. There is, also, another small loch, in Balmaclellan parish, of the same name, which is also famous, for trouts.

when

when ten feet of water was let off from its surface, by a drain to the river Dee: By this operation, an inexhaustible fund of marle was obtained, which enriched the proprietor, and fertilized the country. (*i*) When the water was drawn off, there was discovered near the mouth of the outlet a dam, composed of stone, moss, and clay, which appears to have been designed for deepening the lake: another dam, consisting of oak piles, and earth, was, also, discovered, in 1765, near the town of Castle Douglas; and is now converted into a military road. (*j*) Before this loch was thus drained, it contained several artificial islets, the resort of water-fowl. Tradition supposes, that there was, formerly, in this loch, a town, which was, on some occasion, submerged. There were, also, two chapels, whose vestiges seem to have, equally, disappeared. But, the remains of an iron forge may still be seen on the isle, at the south end of the lake, which seems to be connected with the horse-shoes, before mentioned. This isle appears to have been surrounded, by a stone rampart; and a road led from it to the land on the north-east, which had been formed of oaken piles, and stones; and which had an opening, as if for a drawbridge. Those various facts seem to evince, that there had been here a barrack, for English cavalry, during the wars of the succession. There are other artificial islets here, which have been formed, at a time, when the security, that they afforded were desirable, and denote ancient populacy. In several parts of this remarkable lake, there have been found the canoes of the ancient people, similar to those, which have been discovered, in the Lochermoss, and in the Forth, and in Mertonmere. The horns of deer, remarkable for their uncommon size, have also been found in this interesting loch. Here have been, moreover, discovered Roman remains. (*k*) The name of this lake, which, obviously, appears to have once been a scene of great interest, is derived from the British *Caer-lin*, the *fort-lake*, to which was added the Scoto-Saxon *wark*, that was, frequently, applied to any considerable structure. The name plainly carries us back to the period of the Britons, when some of those forts were, undoubtedly, erected, within this loch of fortlets. The *College*-loch, which derives its name, from the college of *Lin*cludan, in its neighbourhood is, only, remarkable, for the irregularity of its shape, and the smallness

(*i*) This lake was sold, for 2000*l*., after the proprietor had drawn great wealth from it: It supplies the people with perch, pike, and eels, for food. Stat. Account, i. 179.; viii. 304.

(*j*) About this place, many horse-shoes were found, which were sunk deep into the mud; and were of a quite different make, from those, that are now used. Ib. viii. 305.

(*k*) There have been found, in the Carlinwark lake "a large brass pan; and a *pugio*, or dagger of brass, but plated with gold, and twenty-two inches long:" This was raised, from the bottom of the lake, in a bagful of marl. Ib. viii. 305-6.

of

of its size; being only a little more than a mile long. *Lochrutton*, which gave its name to the parish, wherein it is situated, is only a mile long, and half a mile broad. It breeds, like the other lakes of this district, abundance of pikes, and eels: of the eels great quantities used to be formerly taken, by placing wicker baskets at the outlet of this lake; but, this fishing has ceased to be an object of value, since *fish days* were forgotten, in our domestic economy. There is an isle in it, which, from the oaken piles, seems to have been artificial; and is now the resort of sea-gulls, which nestle here, in the spring, and summer. (*l*)

Loch Fergus, which is situated near Kirkcudbright town; and however small, contains several islets: *Palace-isle*, which, when coupled with the name of the lake, and other circumstances, would lead us to suppose, that Fergus, the lord of Galloway, who met Malcolm IV., in battle, must have had a fortlet, and a residence, in Loch Fergus. (*m*) The map exhibits many other lochs, which embellish, or benefit, this district: But, they are all remarkable, for their diminutive size; they all produce a variety of fishes; and most of them, with the help of a little art, have been made subservient to the security of residence, during ages of turbulence, while government could, scarcely, protect the weak, from the oppressions of the strong.

The principal rivers of Kirkcudbright are the *Dee*, the *Ken*, the *Cree*, and the *Urr*: The smaller rivers are the *Fleet*, the *Tarf*, the *Deugh*, and the *Cludan*. The middle part of this stewartry is drained, by the rivers *Dee*, and *Ken*, with their kindred streams; and these two uniting their congenial waters, become the largest river in Galloway; and formed of old the boundary between the powerful tribes of the *Selgovæ*, and the *Novantes*. This united river had the honour to be noticed by Ptolemy, and Richard, by the name of the *Deva*, the *Dee* of modern maps, which derived its ancient appellation from the British speech of the first settlers. (*n*) The *Ken* derived its name,

(*l*) Stat. Account. ii. p. 37. *Erncrags-loch*, in Crossmichael parish, is little more than half a mile long, and is only remarkable for two islets, which afford a retreat for the sea-gulls. *Loch-Roan*, in the same parish, though only about half a mile long and three furlongs broad, is remarkable for its great depth, and for its seldom freezing, though it is situated in the highest part of the adjacent country. Ib. i. 169.

(*m*) The Rev. Dr. Muter assures us, that this lake is artificial, with two small islands in it; the one called *palace-isle*, the other *stable-isle*; and both have clear appearances of ancient fortification; and were, unquestionably, the seats of Fergus, the ancient lord of Galloway. Stat. Account, xi. 25.

(*n*) The *Dee* rises from *Loch-Dee*, and other sources, in the north-western districts of Kirkcudbright; and runs an east-south-east course of two and twenty miles before it meets the associate *Ken*, which, indeed, brings the largest contribution of water, and yet loses its name in the *Dee*.

from

from the circumstance of superiority, being the chief river, in this district, and receiving in its course all the riverets, which drain the neighbouring hills: The *Cyn*, in the British speech, and *Cean*, in the Irish, signifies the chief, or first; and *Avon-cean*, the chief river: The *Ken*, in Westmoreland, and the *Ken*, in Devonshire, equally, derive their names, from the same people; owing to the same quality of superiority. The *Ken* rises in the northern extremity of the stewartry; and running a southerly course, receives the various streams, that drain the mountainous country, which forms the several parishes of Carsfairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells, which are, generally, called the *Glenkens*, or districts of *Glen-Ken*. After receiving the *Deugh*, the *Du-ach* of the British speech, the Dark-stream of the English, the largest of the torrents, that swell the Ken, their united waters form a cascade, which is known, by the name of *Earlston-linn*. (*o*) At the end of a course of five and twenty miles, the Ken forms a lake of four and a half miles long, and half a mile broad, which is called *Loch-ken*. It, scarcely, issues from this lake, when the Ken, and Dee, mingle their kindred waters. The united current now forms another lake of similar extent. These collections of water create an expanse of nearly ten miles long, and half a mile broad, and often overflow the adjacent lands, which derive fertility, from this alluvion. These continuous lakes are navigable, and breed many fish. (*p*) The river now assumes the name of the Dee, which seems to be much discoloured, by the mosses, that supply it with many riverets; and which appears to communicate a tinge to its fish. The Dee forms many islets, and exhibits many cataracts. (*q*) Alexander Montgomery, the *Homericus*

(*o*) This cascade, from its height, forms a barrier, which the spawning salmon cannot surmount: They are frequently seen leaping, from the pool below, up the acclivity of the cascade, with unavailing efforts, till they become quite spent with fatigue. Stat. Acc. xiii. 56.

(*p*) Boats of considerable burden are employed, in carrying up marl, from the Carlinwark-loch, and in bringing down timber, which abounds, in the upper country. Stat. Acc. iv. 261. Pikes of vast size are bred in those lakes: And the Perch were first introduced here, in 1750, by Alexander Copland of Collieston. The salmon of the Dee are remarkable, for being *darker*, and fatter, than any other, in the south of Scotland. Ib. i. 171.

(*q*) There is *Browny Isle*, which is more than half a mile long. Below this is an isle, whereon stands *Threve* castle. Lower still is *Coney* isle; and there are some other smaller islets. Near Tungland bridge above, the Dee forms a series of cataracts, which display one of the grandest cascades, in the south of Scotland; as the whole body of the river rushes over a rocky shelf, and plunges into a deep *linn* below. The salmon with all their efforts cannot surmount this cascade, in dry summers. "Here it is," says Symson, "that the Viscount of Kenmure, as Baillie of the abbey of Tungland hath privilege of a Baillieday; prohibiting all persons, from fishing, in that time; so that on a day appointed, there is excellent pastime: The Viscount, and

Homericus Scoticus of Dempster, who lived in Cumston castle, near the cascade of Tungland, has described this cataract, in his *Cherry and the Slae :* (*r*)

" But, as I lukit me alane,
I saw a river rin,
Out o'er *a steepie rock of stane,*
Sine lichtit in a *lin ;*
With tumbling, and rumbling,
Among the rockis round ;
Devalling, and falling
Into *a pit profound.*"

The tide, as it flows up the Dee, eight miles, nearly, to the cascade of Tungland, forms a harbour, for shipping, and is, indeed, the port of Kirkcudbright. The Dee is, also, remarkable for a pearl fishery. In dry summers, great numbers of pearls are fished, here, some whereof are of great size, and fine water, and sell, for a shilling, to a guinea, according to their magnitude, and beauty. (*s*) The *Cree*, throughout its whole course, forms the western boundary of Kirkcudbright; dividing it from Ayrshire, during a tract of ten miles, and afterwards, for the remainder of its devious run, from Wigtonshire. (*t*) The Cree produces various fish of excellent qualities, particularly

and his friends, with a multitude of other persons, coming thither to the fishing of salmon, which being enclosed among the rocks, men go in, and catch them, in great abundance, with their hands, spears, yea, *with their very dogs.*" MS. Acc. of Galloway, 1684, p. 98.

(*r*) Symson mentions the tradition, which had come down to his age, that Montgomery wrote his *Cherry and the Slae*, at Cumston castle. Id.

(*s*) Stat. Acc. iv. 261. Symson stated, in 1684, " that in the Dee, about Balmaghie, are some times gotten excellent pearls out of the great muscle ; and I am informed, that Master Scot of Bristol hath one of them of a considerable value." MS. Acc. of Galloway. Of all the tributaries of the Dee, the most considerable, next to the Ken, is the *Tarf*, which falls into the Dee, about a mile and a half above Kirkcudbright. As the tide flows into the Tarf it is navigable, by vessels of fifty tons, for a mile up to its lower bridge. The *Tarf*, like other rivers of the same name, derives its appellation from an ancient superstition, which supposes, that some waters are haunted by an apparition in the form of a Bull, which is called, in the Gaelic, *Tarv-uisge*, the water-bull : Hence this stream was named by the Gaelic people *Avon-Tarv*, the bull river. In the same manner, the *Tarf* in Perth-shire, the *Tarf* in Inverness-shire, Pol-an-*tarf* in Tweedale, Loch-an-*tarv* in Moray, and Loch-an-*tarv* in Sutherland, all derive their several names from the same superstition. The Kirkcudbright *Tarf* abounds with fish, and is adorned with woods.

(*t*) The *Cree* springs from Loch Moan, on the limit of Ayrshire, and after running, as a streamlet, a devious course of ten miles, among rocks, and moors, it is swelled, by the waters of considerable streams, and flows through a romantic vale, which is sheltered by woods. After receiving

particularly the sparling, which is rare, in Scotland, and is chiefly found in the Forth. (*u*) The principal streams, which the Cree receives from Kirkcudbright, are the *Minnick*, the *Polkill*, and the *Pilnour*. The *Urr* is the next river, in consequence to the Cree: And rising in *Loch-Urr* (*v*), on the confines of Nithsdale, it runs a brisk course, along the descent of the country, of eight and twenty miles, before it falls into the Solway, near Colvend; where it forms the wide expanse of Urrmouth. The sea flows into this opening almost nine miles to the influx of Dalbeaty-burn; forming a navigation, for coasting vessels, with the flux of the tide. (*w*) The name of the Urr is plainly Celtic; and may be derived from the British *wyr*, signifying fresh; as *avon-wyr*, the pure river; *loch-wyr*, the pellucid lake. It is a curious circumstance, which has not escaped the inquisitive men of Kirkcudbright, that the Urr, and other rivers, in this district, discharge a diminished volume of water, in modern times, into the Solway, which has itself been long receding from the shore. (*x*) The *Fleet*, though much smaller, is the next river, in size, to the Urr. It is formed by the union, near Castramen, of the bigg *Fleet*, and the little *Fleet*: The united river now runs a course of almost ten miles, when it falls into *Fleet* bay, a gulf of the Solway. The tide, as it flows more than three miles into the Fleet, renders it navigable to the burgh of Gatehouse, though much of this estuary is left dry, on the

receiving the Minnick it swells into *Loch-Cree*, a lake three miles long and a quarter of a mile broad. At the end of a run of three and thirty miles, from its source, the Cree pours its kindred waters into Wigton bay, by a wide and sandy channel. The *Cree* may have derived its Celtic name, like the *Cray* in Kent, and the *Cray* in Brecknock, from the British, *Crai*, signifying fresh, pure, or brisk.

(*u*) "At the ford of Machermore" says Symson, "in March, are, usually, taken great quantities of large sparlings." He also adds, that in the upper part of this river, he had seen several *pearls* taken out of the great muscle. MS. Acc. of Galloway, 1684.

(*v*) *Loch-Urr*, which has a circumference of three miles, lies, partly, in Dumfries-shire, and partly, in Kirkcudbright. Symson says it is replenished with pike, and salmon. It has two islets: On one of these, there is an old castle, with plantations of willows; and here wild geese, and other water-fowl breed. From the eastern bank, there is an artificial road, leading into the Castle isle: This causeway is now about knee deep under water. MS. Acc. of Galloway, 1684.

(*w*) Stat. Acc. xi. 63.; xvii. 101.: Urrmouth is, however, left dry at low water, except the channel of the stream: *Gibshole*, on the west side, forms a good harbour, for larger shipping.

(*x*) It is supposed, that the improved cultivation of the country occasions a much greater absorption, than formerly, of the atmospheric moisture. Ib. i. 170.: But this alone is not sufficient to produce so considerable a change.

reflux of the tide. (*y*) The name of the *Fleet* seems obviously to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Fleot*, signifying a river, or running water. And the Fleet is remarkable, for being the only river in Galloway, or indeed, in the south-west of Scotland, which bears a Saxon name: The only other river, in North Britain, which bears this gothic appellation, is the *Fleet*, in Sutherland-shire. There is the *Fleet*, in London: Fleet-ditch: Fleet-street. The *Nith* separates Dumfries-shire from Kirkcudbright, throughout a course of eleven miles, from the junction of the Cludan, till it falls into the Solway. From that junction, the Nith receives the *Cludan*, the *Cargan*, *Crooks-pow*, *New Abbey-pow*, and several smaller streams. Of all these, the *Cludan* is the only riveret of any note. The Cludan, which is called, of late *the old water of Cludan*, drains the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray; and uniting with the Cairn, below its cataract, the united stream is, alternately, called the Cludan, or the Cairn, throughout a course of seven miles, when it falls into the Nith, at Lincludan college. The *Cludan* is, merely, the little *Clud*, which signifies, in the British speech, the warm, or sheltered: And this name is, particularly, applicable to the vale of the Cludan, as well as the larger valleys of the Cluyd, in Wales, and the Cluyd, in Lanarkshire. Burns delighted to sing of "sounding Cludan's woods," of "Cludan's silent towers," with a poetical retrospect, to its ruined college.

Such are the waters of Kirkcudbright! But, perhaps, the *Solway* may be again mentioned, as the most useful of all the waters, or bays, which are connected with this stewartry. The Solway frith, in a circular form, washes the ample coast of five and forty miles, including the southern shore of Kirkcudbright, from the Cree, on the west, to the Nith, on the east. (*z*) Throughout much of this extent, the coast is bold, and rocky, the cliffs rising sometimes to a great height, where grows the samphire, which employs people, in "the dreadful trade" of gathering it. On the east of this stewartry, the shore is flat; the tide receding to the distance of two, or three miles. The Solway appears, indeed, to have made a permanent recession along its whole coast. (*a*) Where the shore is bounded by high cliffs, this

(*y*) The Fleet is not very productive of fish; yet, has it some trout, and some salmon. Stat. Acco. xiii. 345.

(*z*) The narrowest part of the Frith, from Southerness point, on the south-eastern shore of Kirkcudbright, to Maryport, in Cumberland, is rather more than eight miles. From the mouth of the Urr to Workington, in Cumberland, the distance is nearly fourteen miles. Below this line, the Frith, immediately, opens to nearly double that space.

(*a*) Stat. Acc. xi. 30. 46; xvii. 135.

recession

recession is not very apparent, and does not produce any great advantage. But, on the south-east, where the coast is flat, a large tract of lowland, which is called the *Mersc*, has been gained from the frith. (*b*) The Solway forms a very extensive bay, at the mouth of the Nith, on the south-east, and a gulf at the mouth of the Cree, on the south-west: It also forms considerable bays at the mouths of the other rivers, within this stewartry, which affords good harbours for shipping: The chief of these is Kirkcudbright bay, at the mouth of the Dee. (*c*) The flux of the tide, formerly, surrounded a peninsula, which is still called *St. Mary's Isle*, and was, of old, the site of a monastery, and is, now, the seat of an earldom. The many inlets of the Solway, along this shore, forming, every where, safe retreats for shipping, has much facilitated the improvement of this whole district. Besides the salmon fishing, at the mouths of the rivers, the Solway affords every opportunity, for catching sea fish, though the inhabitants, deriving an apathy from their celtic progenitors, are not very enterprizing, to spread the net, or throw out the line. There are no fishing villages on the coast, nor of course any professed fishers. The fishing, is chiefly, carried on, by unskilful adventurers, from whom, however, the several villages, as well as the town of Dumfries, receive fortuitous supplies. Many fish, indeed, are caught, by the inhabitants, who fish, merely, for the supply of their own families.

The great abundance of sea-shells, and shelly sand, which the shores of the Solway supply, have greatly contributed, to fertilize a long-neglected land. The shores of the Solway, also, furnish sea-weed, for manure, and for a small manufacture of kelp. (*d*) Of old, large quantities of salt were made along the coast of this commodious frith. And there are here produced, also, samphire, scurvy-grass, colewort, and sea-thistle.

The *soil* of this stewartry, as we may, easily, suppose, from the inequality of its surface, is various. The soil, that prevails the most, is a thin hazle mould, or a brownish loam, which is mixed with sand; and which is incumbent, in some places, upon gravel, and in other situations, upon rock of different kinds. The other sort of soil, which exist, in much smaller proportions, are loams, rich clay, till, and various mixtures of moss, clay, and sand. The richest land, in this district, is the meadows on the several waters: The

(*b*) This, and other flats, obtained this name, from the Anglo-Saxon *Mersc*: whence the English marsh. The low part of Berwickshire, along the Tweed, was named the *Merse*, from the same circumstance, and language; and not, as is commonly supposed, from being the *March*, which it never was, in fact.

(*c*) This is a safe haven; and is, indeed, the port of the metropolis of the stewartry.

(*d*) Agricult. View, 3.

flats on the Dee, the Ken, and their lakes, are extensive; some of them are abundantly fertilized, by the alluvion of the rivers. The various mosses, which have here grown, in every quarter, from the wreck of the ancient woods, are in general unfit for cultivation; but, they are extremely useful in affording fuel to a country, which is without the warmth-giving coal.

The climate of this stewartry is, in general, much the same as what prevails along the west coast of Scotland. The springs are cold, the summers are rainy; the autumns are mild; and the winters are not severe. During the spring time, the east wind continues long, to check vegetation, and to chill the animal world, by its piercing blasts. The severity of the spring is at length mitigated, by the genial showers of the summer: And the frequent rains of this season, with the warmth of a southern exposure, produce the most beneficial effects on the light soil of this district, that is only injured, by the summer's droughts: Now, "*Autumn*, nodding o'er the yellow plain, comes jovial on." At length, winter closes the season with mitigated storms, with frosts of short continuance, and snows, that are only felt, in their beneficial influences. The high country of Kirkcudbright feels, no doubt, a severer climate, and enjoys less abundance. The moist climate of this whole country is not only favourable to agriculture, and pasturage, but is, particularly, friendly to the human constitution: There are, of consequence, no epidemic distempers, and the people live beyond the age, which is assigned to man. (*e*)

The *mineralogy* of this stewartry has not been much investigated. This country is almost without *coal.* No vein of any size has yet been found; and none has hitherto been wrought, for common use: In Rerrick parish, a trial was made, from appearances, on the coast; but, the result has not yet been announced, by its effects. (*f*) The southern districts of this stewartry are

(*e*) Stat. Acc. xi. 4.: Dr. Muter, the observant minister of Kircudbright, gives several instances of the longevity of the people of this stewartry: William Marshal, a tinker, died, in Kirkcudbright, the 28th of November, 1792, in the 120th year of his age: A woman died, in the same town, during 1803, aged 103. In the parish of Urr, within fifteen years, preceding 1792, several persons died, at 100, and upwards; and among these was Peter Buchanan, who died, in 1783, aged 115. Ib. xi. 76. In Balmaghie parish, died a woman, aged 113, about the year 1774. Ib. xiii., 643. In 1790, a woman died, at Castle Douglas, aged 107. Ib. viii. 298. In 1790, another woman died, in Kirkpatrick-Durham, aged 108. Ib. ii. 253. And a man was living, at Dalry, in 1792, at the age of 100. Ib. xiii. 62.

(*f*) Ib. xi. 57. A trial, for coal, was made unsuccessfully, in New-abbey parish, about the year 1792. Ib. ii. 137. A more successful trial was recently made on the estate of Arbigland, in Kirkbean parish, where there has been found a seam of coal, of good quality, from 14 to 23 inches thick. Agricult. Survey, 24.

supplied

supplied with coal from England; and the northern, or high country, obtain coals, from Nithsdale, and from Dalmelington, in Ayrshire. Rock, of various kinds, abounds, as we have seen, throughout this ridgy district: That, which prevails the most, is of the primary class, to which Hutton gives the general name of *schistus*. The strata are various; some, which are called, in the country, whinstone, are of a blue, or greyish-brown colour, and of hard compact grain, which generally breaks, irregularly, but sometimes splits into parallel slices, of which coarse slates are made. The beds of this stone are of various thickness, from half an inch to many feet. There are interposed among them, in various proportions, strata of the soft, shivering argillaceous stone, which easily yields to the weather; and is called, in the country, *slate-band:* and they are, also some times interspersed, with veins, or dykes, of *porphyry*. Much of the mountainous part of the stewartry is occupied, by extensive beds of granite, as we have seen. On the shore of Colvend parish, there is a softer species of granite, which is quarried, for mill-stones; and with which the mills, in the south-west of Scotland, and some parts of Ireland, are supplied. (*g*) There was formerly, indeed, a good mill-stone quarry, called *Airds-heugh*, on the coast of Rerrick parish. (*h*) On the east, and south borders of this district, strata of the secondary class appears. On the Nith, near Dumfries, the country rests on sandstone. In the south-east division of the stewartry, there is limestone, and some small seams of coal, with the strata, which usually accompanies it. Limestone, sandstone, and other secondary strata intermixed sometimes with plum-pudding stone, appear along the shores of the Solway; but they do not extend far into the country. The rock of various kinds, which abounds throughout the stewartry, supplies abundance of materials, for building houses, and erecting fences. The south-eastern borders of the stewartry are the only parts, where *limestone* of good quality has been found. The lime, which is used, in the lower parts of this country, both for building, and for agriculture, is brought from the opposite coast of Cumberland: And for the supply of the upper parts of Kirkcudbright, lime is brought, from Nithsdale, and from Dalmelington, in Ayrshire.

Marle of the shelly kind, and of the finest quality, has been found, in all the lower districts of this stewartry, within twelve miles of the Solway: But, none has been found, in the high country of the interior. The *marle* is, generally, found in lakes, and in the mosses. The Carlinwork loch, since the year 1765, has furnished the greatest supply of this valuable manure, when the

(*g*) Stat. Acc. xvii. 108.

(*h*) Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway, 1684.

lake

lake was partly drained, for this useful purpose. (*i*) This beneficial compost has, by means of water-carriage, contributed to the fertilization of every part of this stewartry. When the marle becomes exhausted, or is of difficult obtension, the farmers, generally, apply lime, which is imported for use, and sea-shells, wherewith the coast abounds.

Ironstone seems to abound in the parishes of Kells, of Urr, of Carsfairn, of Buittle, of Colvend, of Rerrick, and in other parishes: But, owing to the want of skill, of fuel, and of enterprize, this mineral is converted to little profit. (*j*) *Copper* ore also exists, in this stewartry. In 1770, a copper mine was opened on the rocky shore of Colvend; and the ore was thence transported to a smelting furnace; but, owing to the want of profit, and of patience, the work was discontinued. (*k*) Williams, the mineral surveyor, gives it, as his opinion that, "this is a noble mining field, for an able, skilful, prudent company to engage in; and I am persuaded, that some time, or other, when the best veins shall be properly opened, and pursued, this will prove one of the best, and most extensive copper-mining fields, in Britain, if not, in Europe." (*l*) In Minnigaff, there are *lead*-mines, which were wrought, for many years, to great advantage. These were discovered, in 1763, by a soldier, who was making the military road to Portpatrick. (*m*) In Kells, there

(*i*) In the neighbouring mosses, shell marle has also been found, in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Ib. viii. 303-4. In the several parishes of Buittle, Urr, Kirkgunzeon, Lochrutton, Kirkpatrick, Irongray, Troquire, Rerrick, Kirkcudbright, Borgue, Twyneham, Tongueland, and Anworth, marle has been found, and used, for manure, during many years.

(*j*) Iron mines appear in many places upon the sea-coast of Galloway, particularly in the parish of Colvend, where many veins of kidney ore, and other kinds are to be found. Williams' Mineral Kingdom, i. 445. In 1662, the king granted to William Lord Parbroth, and Lindsay of Wauchope, power to search out, and work, all mines, and minerals, in the parish of Southwick, and Colven, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and this grant was ratified by parliament, in 1663. Acta Parl. vii. 525. A vein of iron was wrought some time ago, near Achencairn, in Rerrick parish, and the ore, which was of a fine rich kernel, was exported to Carron, and Whitehaven; but, the difficulty of smelting has occasioned the discontinuance of this work. Agricult. Survey, 24.

(*k*) Stat. Account, xvii. 108. In Kells, a copper-mine was discovered, about the year 1781; but, the owner does not think fit to work it. Ib. iv. 263. There has been recently discovered, near Kirkcudbright, a copper-mine, the ore of which is of a superior quality; and the vein is so large, that from an excavation not exceeding nine feet deep, 50 tons were soon raised.

(*l*) The Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom, i. 433. 436.

(*m*) Stat. Account, vii. 54. These lead mines were first opened, by Mr. Heron, who obtained from them 400 tons of ore, yearly: But, the vein running out of his estate into the lands of Mr. Dunbar, of Machermore, he worked them, whereby he raised, yearly, 400 tons of ore, which sold for 8*l.* per ton, and the lead for 18*l.* per ton. Id. This work has been discontinued of late.

are

are several lead mines, which have never been worked. A vein of lead, of a rich ore, has been recently discovered, in the parish of Anwoth. There seems to be a stratum of lead ore, which runs throughout the country, from Minnigaff, on the Cree, in a north-east direction, through the parish of Kells, to Wanlockhead, and the Lead-hills, on the borders of Dumfries, and Lanerkshire.

Amidst so many ores, it is easy to suppose, there must be many *mineral springs.* In Lochrutton parish, there is a chalybeate spring, which is called *Merkland Spa*, and which was once famous, for curing many complaints: But, fashion has carried the rich, and the gay, during the summer, to places of more hilarity, and better accommodation. (*n*) A spring, which seems to be impregnated with steel, and sulphur, has of late been discovered, near Kirkcudbright; but, as it has not been yet, accurately, analyzed, it has not been much noticed. (*o*) In Tongueland parish, there are several chalybeate springs, which the country people use for the various diseases, which arise, from debility. On the lands of Peble, in the parish of Kilmabreck, there is a chalybeate spring, which, like other waters of a similar kind, are found to be beneficial, in complaints of the stomach. In the same district, there are other springs of the same species, which are, equally, used, for similar complaints. (*p*) In the parish of Balmaghie, there are five chalybeate springs of various degrees of strength: But, the most remarkable of all those springs, is *Lochanbreck-well*, which is supposed to be as powerful a chalybeate, as any, in North-Britain: The principal ingredients, in its waters, are sulphate of iron, and carbonic acid; but, in what proportion has not been ascertained. It has long been used, for various weaknesses, with great success; and the proprietor of it has erected a house, for the accommodation of those, who, from a distance, seek relief, from those salutary waters: But, the power of fashion is still wanting to attract notice, and to fix resort. (*q*) The mountainous parish of Carsefairn abounds with chalybeate waters of various virtues; yet, without much attraction. (*r*) In the parish of Parton, there is a sulphureous spring, which emulates the waters of Moffat well; yet, though it had once the power of attraction, it no longer can be said of it that, "Hither the heroes, and the nymphs, resort." In the hilly part of the old parish of Southwick, which is annexed to Colvend, there are several springs, that have a *petrifying quality:* They are very remarkable, near the Crawfell mountain, where crystallizations, by them are often found. (*s*) It is curious to remark, that the chalybeate,

(*n*) Stat. Account, ii. 38.
(*o*) Ib. xi. 4.
(*p*) Ib. xv. 553.
(*q*) Ib. xiii. 642.; Agricult. Survey, 28.
(*r*) Stat. Account, 514.
(*s*) Ib. xvii. 110.

and

and sulphuric springs, which have become so famous, during late times, for their usefulness, were not known, in 1684, while many springs, that were then dedicated to superstitious uses, were much resorted to, with perfect reliance on their beneficial effects, in the diseases of mankind, and the ailments of cattle. (*t*)

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] Nothing can be more obscure, than the affairs of the Celtic nations, wheresoever they roamed, or rested; whether they consisted of hunters, or husbandmen; as they left no written memorials of their transactions, it is impossible to give any accurate account of their devious proceedings.

Throughout the Roman period, of the North-British Annals, the mountainous region, which has long formed the area of Kirkcudbright-stewartry, comprehended a part of the extensive territories of two British tribes: On the east, the *Selgovæ* possessed the country, as far as the Dee, the *Deva* of Ptolemy: On the west, the *Novantes* enjoyed the remainder of it; lying westward of the *Deva*, which formed the dividing boundary, between those kindred, but hostile tribes. Near the eastern influx of the *Deva*, the Selgovæ had a hill fort, which may be deemed their frontier garrison, on the west, which was called, by Ptolemy, *Caerbantorigum;* signifying, in the speech of the *British* tribes, the fort on the conspicuous height. (*u*) The remains of this British strength are still conspicuous to every eye, on a hill, which bears the name of *Drummore*, while the fortress, on its summit, is called Drummore-

(*t*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway, 1684. Near the church of Buittle, says Symson, there was a famous spring, called *the rumbling well*, which was then frequented, by multitudes, on the first Sunday of May, for all kinds of diseases: They slept around the well, on the Saturday night, and drank from it, on the Sunday morning: and when they departed, they always left a small piece of money, or a part of their clothes, as offerings to the guardian saint of the well. About a quarter of a mile east, from this, continues Symson, there was another well, which was then much used by the country people, for their cattle, that were troubled with a disease, called the *Connach*. The *Connach*, we may observe, is the Irish word, for the *murrain*, or cattle plague. In the parish of Senwick, adds Symson, half a mile from the Ross, is the famous well of Kissocktown, medicinal, as it is said, for all kinds of diseases; and the country people flock to it, in the summer time. Near Larg, in Minnigaff parish, he continues, is the *Goutwell*, which was so called, from curing a piper, who having stole the offerings, at this well, was seized with the *gout*, and could only be cured, from drinking of its waters. Symson speaks of a greater wonder than this; of a *shower of herrings*, which fell, in the moors of Minnigaff, sixteen miles, from the sea, as he had been told by credible persons.

(*u*) From *Caer*, the well known term, for a fort, *Ban* conspicuous, and *Tor*, a height, with a Latin termination.

Castle.

Castle. (*v*) This fortress is of an oval form; and is surrounded, on the summit of the hill, by a rampart, and fosse, which remain pretty entire. It overlooks the surrounding country, and the Solway Frith. Near the base of this height, there is a well, which is now built up with stones, and which is supposed, without reason, to have supplied the garrison above, with water. About half a mile eastward from Drummore, near the old kirk of Dunrod, there is a square camp, which is, undoubtedly, Roman; and was here placed by the Roman policy, in opposition to the Selgovæ fortress: Here, had the Romans a garrison, as we learn, from Ptolemy, and Richard, during the age of the Antonines.

The country, in the neighbourhood of *Caerbantorigum*, and indeed the whole frontier of the Selgovæ, along the east side of the Deva, are full of British strengths, among which the Romans appear to have placed several garrisons, for the obvious purpose of overawing those, whom they could not easily subdue. (*w*) In various other parts of the Selgovæ country, on the east of the Dee, there exist the remains of the hill-forts of the British people. In Crossmichael parish, the most remarkable is that on the hill of

(*v*) *Drum-mawr*, in the British language, and *Drum-more*, in the Irish, mean the great ridge: The hill is, in fact, superior in size, and height, to the smaller eminences in its vicinity. See Ainslie's Map of the Stewartry, for the site of this frontier fort of the Selgovæ, which is supposed to be the *Carbantium* of Ravennas. This was, in situation, size, and strength, one of the most important British fortresses, in this country. In the neighbourhood of it, on the lands of Balmae, there was dug up, by two ditchers, not many years ago, a straight plate of gold. It was sold, for about 20*l.* sterling. Stat. Account, xi. 24.

(*w*) About a mile and a half, east north east, from Drummore Castle, there are the remains of a British fort, on the height, near Milton, which, like other British forts, is of a circular form; and eastward, from this, a mile, there is a larger British fort of an oval form on the hill of Balig. At no great distance, there is another British fort, on an eminence, between Mid Park and Fore Park. There are two other small British hill-forts, in the same vicinity, near the old church of Galtway. On the hill above Castle Cravie, there are the remains of a strong British fort, of an oval form, which is surrounded by a double rampart, and fosse. On the hill, west of Meikle Sypland, there is a large British strength; and between this and the British hill-fort, near the old church of Galtway, there appears a Roman camp on Bombie Mains. There are two other British posts, at no great distance. On the lands of Little Sypland, there is a large British fort; and between the forts, on the two Syplands, there is a Roman camp, near Whinnylegate. The British, and Roman, fortifications, are easily distinguished, by their locations, and forms, which are so different. In this district, there are other British fortlets, that indicate a frontier, which the Romans had subdued. See the Map of the Stewartry, and the Stat. Account, xi. 24—59., with the map prefixed. The most remarkable is that called Dungoyle Camp, on a hill near Gelston Kirk, and another near it: They are both of a circular form, and are surrounded with three ramparts of stones mixed with earth; and the one is 117, and the other 68 paces, in diameter. Ib. viii. 305.

Hallfern. In Buittle parish, there are several such forts of circular forms. In Urr parish, the most remarkable is *Urrmoat.* (*x*) Near this fortlet, the Romans had, obviously, constructed some works, with a military view, which were obliterated, by cultivation, soon after 1760. (*y*) In the parishes of Kirkgunzeon, and Kirkpatrick-Durham, there were other British forts. (*z*) In Kirkbean parish, near the mouth of the Nith, there was a British strength, from which the height, whereon it stood, was called Burran-hill; the term *Burran*, as we have seen, being applied to several of these British forts. On the eastern-head-land, at the mouth of the Urr, there was a British strength, which was defended, by a rampart, and fosse; and which is now called the Castle-hill of Barclay. (*a*) On the same river, but higher up, there was a British fort, on a narrow, and rocky mount, which is called the Moat of Markland: This fort is of an oblong form, and is surrounded, by a rampart, which appears to have been vitrified. (*b*) In Buittle parish, there is, also, a British fort, with vitrified ramparts, which is called Castle Gower, and has given this name to the farm, whereon it stands. (*c*) In the country of the Novantes, westward, of the Dee, there were also many British hill-forts. They are most numerous, in the low country, on the frontier, along the western side of the *Deva*, the common boundary with the Selgovæ. (*d*) Of such forts, there are several in Tongueland parish. (*e*) There are several in the adjoining parish of Twyneham: The largest are here called, *Duns*, from

(*x*) See a view of this, in Grose's Antiq. ii. 181-2. (*y*) Stat. Account, xi. 69.

(*z*) Ib. ii. 250. (*a*) Ib. xvii. 111. (*b*) Ib.; Archaiolog. x. 148-9.

(*c*) Stat. Account, xvii. 133. The minister of Buittle says, that the remains of vitrified forts are not uncommon, in the lower parts of Galloway. Id. On the west side of the Fleet river, in the country of the Novantes, there are the remains of another vitrified fort, on the rocky height, near the church of Anworth. The summit is surrounded, by a large rampart of stones, which are intermixed with great quantities of vitrified matter; being the blue schistus of the country, that had been fused, by fire. Ib. xiii. 351.

(*d*) On the western side of the Dee, in the country of the Novantes, there seem to have been but few Roman posts. One has been discovered, in a situation, where it was little exposed to demolition, by the cultivator: In the interior of the stewartry, upon the south side of the Black Water of Dee, and nearly a mile and a half west from the junction of that river with the Ken, there is the remain of a small military post, which, from its form, and structure, appears to be a Roman work. This small camp is situated, on the western slope of a declivity, along the base of which there runs a rivulet that conveys the water of Loch Grenoch to the river Dee. Owing, probably, to the nature of the site, this, like many other small Roman posts, deviates a little from a square form. The whole structure, and form, of this work have every appearance of a Roman post. For a particular account, and plan of this ancient work, the public are indebted to Samuel Wilson, Esq., of Burnbrae, who minutely examined, and measured it, in May 1820; and his account was transmitted to me by Mr. Train, formerly of Newton Stewart.

(*e*) Stat. Account, ix. 332.

the

the British *din*, or the Irish *dun*, a fort: And several of the smaller ones are called, in modern language, *Moats*. In Borg parish, there are several British forts; the most remarkable of which is that called the *Dun* of Borland, which stands on a small hill, that commands an extensive prospect. In the vicinity of Borland, there is another fort of a similar form, and size. (*f*) These British fortlets are, generally, placed on the summits of hills, which are of difficult access; and are surrounded with ramparts, and fosses; whereof some of those forts have two or three, as we have seen. They are similar to the strengths of the first people, which are still seen, every where, in Britain, and Ireland. There is in Borg parish, indeed, a British fortress of a somewhat different location; as it occupies a steep and rocky peninsula, that juts into the sea: And it has been fortified, like other such positions, in North-Britain, by a rampart, and fosse, across the neck of the peninsula. (*g*) Those forts could only have been the safeguards of the Britons, who resided here, a thousand years, before the invasion of any foreign people. The Romans were their first invaders; but these intruders placed their camps, whether designed for offence, or defence, on very different sites. The Saxons, and the Danes, afterwards, invaded this country; but, such were their residence, and their objects, that they had no occasion for such hill-forts. The Irish migrants colonized Galloway, at the end of the eighth century: But, as the Irish people considered forts, and towns, as only incumbrances, they were too indolent, for the constructing of such stupendous works, for which they had no use. And, the English, who came in on the Irish, during more recent times, built castles of stone, and lime, on steepy crags, but, never on mountainous summits.

In Buittle parish, there have been discovered one of those subterraneous excavations, which the British people used as *hiding places*, during barbarous times. It consists of one long passage, which had been dug out under the ground, that is here a firm kind of sandy gravel, mixed with a portion of iron ore, that is so firmly bound together, as to require no other support for the roof. This remarkable vault penetrates much farther, than has ever been discovered. (*h*) In this parish, there are, also, several caves that enter the

(*f*) Stat. Acc. xi. 41. In a moss adjoining the last-mentioned fort, there were found pieces of spears, and an ancient silver coin, the inscription whereof was effaced.

(*g*) Ib. xiii. 350.

(*h*) Ib. xvii. 120. Mr. Maxwell of Terraughty, when a boy, descended a considerable way into this vault, till prudence checked his curiosity. The bottom, he described, as like an ill-swept earthen floor; and he found lying here, and there, spear heads, and human bones.

cliffs, on the sea shore, and penetrate under ground, a considerable way: And, these appear to have been used, in rude ages, as places of retreat, from danger.

In this stewartry, there are Druid remains, which are the superstitious relics of the early times of the first settlers, and the objects of worship of their descendants, the Selgovæ. In Kirkbean parish, on the farm of Airdrie, there is a Druid temple, consisting of a circle of upright stones, which continue entire. In the same parish, there was a similar temple, which was destroyed about the year 1790, when the stones were cleared away, for the purpose of building a farmstead, on the hallowed ground. (*i*) At Southwick, there are the remains of a Druid temple. (*j*) And there is a similar remain, in the neighbouring parish of Kirkgunzeon. (*k*) On a hill, in Lochrutton parish, there is a Druid temple, which consists of nine large upright stones, in a circular form, which surrounds a rising ground, and is 170 feet in diameter: It is called the *Seven* grey stones, though there are, in fact, *nine*. From this rising ground, there is an extensive prospect over the circumjacent country, particularly, by an opening, to the *east*. (*l*) In Parton parish, on a gentle eminence, there are the remains of a Druid temple, consisting of the usual circle of standing stones: Distant from it, two hundred yards, there is a very large artificial mound, about two hundred yards in circumference, at its circular base, which is surrounded by two ditches of considerable depth. From this mound, half a mile, south, near the church of Parton, there is a similar mound, whose circumference is only one hundred and twenty yards, at its base, which is, also, surrounded, by a ditch, that is from six to nine feet deep. (*m*) These appear to be exactly similar to the great barrow near Marlborough, as they were, undoubtedly, erected, nearly in the same age, by the Celtic hands of a similar people. In Kelton parish, there is another Druid temple, though without an accompanying barrow; yet, with a copious spring. (*n*) The minister supposes, that this *Celtic* temple was sacred to the *Scandinavian* God, *Thor;* because two neighbouring farms are named *Tors:* But, the fact is, that these farms derived their names, from a small mount, which stands between

(*i*) Stat. Acc. xv. 132.

(*j*) Ib. xvii. 110. Near this Druid remain, there was discovered, in 1780, on splitting a block of granite, by the force of gunpowder, a *celt*, or stone axe, which was made of polished granite: This celt measured nine inches long, six inches broad at the face, and three at the back, and it was about the thickness of the palm of the hand: The corners were a little rounded, and the edge was sharp. It was found perfectly loose, and unconnected with the block of granite, containing it, in a vacuity, nearly fitted to its size. Id.

(*k*) Ib. vii. 193. (*l*) Ib. ii. 38. (*m*) Ib. i. 189.

(*n*) Ib. viii. 304.

them:

them: Now, *tor*, in the British, and Irish, languages, signifies a *mount*. But, who brought Thor, and his Scandinavians, into Northern Britain, during Druid times? There are the remains of two Druid temples, in Rerrick parish. On Glenquicken-moor, in Kirkmabreck parish, there are the vestiges of a Druid temple, consisting of a circle of standing stones. In the neigbouring parish of Minnigaff, near the banks of the Cree, there is another Druid temple, which, also, consists of a circle of upright stones. (*o*) Such, then, were the appropriate places of worship of the British Selgovæ, and Novantes, and of their pagan predecessors, who knew nothing of *Thor*, and still less of the Scandinavian worship, or manners.

Within their country, there is an object of their divination, perhaps, rather than of worship. On the shoulder of one of the Kells range of hills, there is a very remarkable *rocking stone*: it consists of an immense block of granite, which is placed upon a smaller one; and is so nicely poised on one of its corners, that a slight touch, with the finger, gives it a rocking motion. This immense stone, which is thus easily rocked, is eight feet nine inches long, five feet one inch high, and is twenty-two feet nine inches in circumference: It is supposed to be nearly ten tons in weight. It is called the *Lagan*-stone, from the British *llag*, perhaps, which signifies what is *loose*. (*p*) The minister says, that some antiquaries think it was a Druid object of worship: But, he supposes it may have been placed, by nature, as we now see it; and that the soft parts being washed away, left it resting upon its hard corner: Yet, he seems not to have adverted, that there are many rocking stones in Britain, and in Ireland, as well as in other countries, while some of them appear to be, obviously, connected with Druid remains, which evince their Druid use. (*q*)

The places of *sepulture* of the *Selgovæ*, and their predecessors, resemble those of other British tribes, in North-Britain. In Crossmichael parish, there are ten *cairns*, which are composed of loose stones, three whereof have been opened, and were found to contain stone coffins, including human bones, that are said to have been considerably above the ordinary size. (*r*) In Parton parish, about three miles, northward, from the church, there is a remarkable

(*o*) Stat. Acc. vii. 60.

(*p*) Ib. iv. 262.; and see two excellent views of this Lagan stone, in Grose's Antiq. 490. A number of similar rocking stones, in Cornwall, bear the same name of *Lagan*-stone. Borlase, 143. 179. 181.

(*q*) See vol. i. p. 77.; and, see King's *Munimenta*, i. 330, and particularly, an *unfinished* rocking stone, facing p. 334., which that judicious antiquary remarks *to have been plainly manufactured by art*.

(*r*) Stat. Acc. i. 182.

tumulus

tumulus of a circular form, about a hundred and twenty yards, in circumference, at the base: it is composed of loose stones; and the farm, whereon it stands, is called, from it, *Cairn.* A mile distant from this, there is a similar, but smaller tumulus, which was opened, about the year 1740, and was found to comprehend a stone coffin, containing fragments of human bones. (*s*) In Kelton parish, near Gelston, there is a sepulchral tumulus, in the centre whereof was found, a stone coffin seven feet long and three feet wide, which to contained human bones, that were larger, in length, and thickness, than the ordinary size. There was also discovered, in the same coffin, a brass or copper helmet, with some other implements of war, that were greatly corroded. Not far from this sepulchral cairn of some ancient warrior, was dug out of the earth an urn, that had been *nicely carved*, and was full of reddish-coloured ashes. (*t*) These were, probably Roman ashes; as the Roman manner was, to inhume the urns of their dead, without any pious cairn, to mark the place of their repose: This *nicely carved* urn was found, near the route of Agricola's army, through Galloway. In Dalry parish, on Garpol Burn, there is a sepulchral tumulus, which is called the *White-cairn*, from its covering of whitish moss. (*u*) At Stronfreggan, in the same parish, there is another tumulus, near to which, in the rivulet that passes it, there are two large stones, somewhat resembling human figures. (*v*) In the parish of Urr, earthen urns, with calcined bones, have been frequently found. (*w*) At a little distance,

(*s*) Stat. Acc. i. 189. A cairn upon the lands of Blac*kern* was broken up, in 1756, to obtain the stones, for building. In the middle of it, there was found a coffin, which was composed of flat whinstones, and which contained some human bones, that were partly burnt; and among them were found some human teeth: There was, also, discovered, in the same cairn, an amber head of seven-eighths of an inch diameter, and a ring of pure silver, the inside flat, and the outside ribbed. All these were presented to the Antiquary Society of Scotland, by Alexander Copland, of Collieston, in June, 1782.

(*t*) Ib. viii. 305.

(*u*) This cairn has now the form of a truncated cone, between twenty and thirty feet of perpendicular height: The stones, of which it is composed, have been so carefully and closely laid, on the outside, as to form a pretty smooth surface. It is surrounded, at the distance of about ten feet from the base, by a circular wall about 100 paces in circumference. In the vicinity there is another cairn, of a smaller size, to which tradition has attached the fiction of the first Gordon of Lochinver killing a wild boar. Letter from Samuel Wilson, Esq. of Burnbrae, 7th May, 1820; Ib. xv. 56.

(*v*) One of these stones is about ten feet long, and quite entire; the other is a little mutilated. Ib. 59.

(*w*) Ib. xi. 69. A few years ago there was discovered, on the farm of Milton, near Kirkcudbright, several feet below the surface of the earth, the skeleton of a man, with three or our flint chisels, or hatchets, lying at his right side. These flint instruments were presented by Mr. Brown, the tenant, to the Earl of Selkirk. Letter from Mr. Train, 11th June, 1820.

from

from the Druid temple, at Airdrie, in the parish of Kirkbean, there was discovered, in the earth, a *kistvaen*, or stone coffin, which inclosed an urn, containing ashes: The sides, and ends, of this kistvaen were built up with small stones, and it was covered with thin flag stones. Another kistvaen was discovered, at a little distance, southward, from the former. (*x*) In Tongueland parish there are, also, tumuli, wherein have been found stone coffins, with human bones. (*y*) In Twyneham parish, near a British fort, a tumulus was opened, when there was found in it a stone coffin with human bones; and there was discovered in it an instrument, resembling a hammer, with some coins. In this parish, there are other sepulchral tumuli. And in Balmaghie parish, there are similar cairns. On the Cree, in Kilmabreck parish, there appears to have been of old some conflict, the remembrance whereof is perpetuated by sepulchral remains: Here, is a large tumulus, which is called Cairn-holy; and which, when uncovered, was found to contain a large kistvaen of flat stones: The upper stone is so large, that curiosity has not yet removed it, to discover the contents below. On each side of this tomb, at the distance of a hundred yards, there are the marks of many graves, and at most of these were placed rude stones of memorial, in the upright manner of the common grave stones. (*z*) Of the *Holy cairn*, tradition speaks, with its usual inaccuracy. King Galdus, who is supposed to have given his own name to Galloway, is said to be here inhumed. This is, no doubt, the fabulous Corbredus Galdus of Boece, and Buchanan, who, according to their fictions, opposed Agricola in arms. The minister mentions another account,

(*x*) Statistical Account, xv. 132.

(*y*) Ib. ix. 331. About the year 1809, Mr. M^c^Lean, of Mark, while improving a field, in the moor of Glenquicken, in Kirkmabreck parish, found it necessary to remove a very large cairn, which is said, by tradition, to have been the tomb of a king of Scotland, which is not in the genuine series, Aldus M^c^Galdus, M^c^Gillus, or M^c^Gill. When the cairn had been removed, the workmen came to a stone coffin of very rude workmanship: And, on removing the lid, they found the skeleton of a man, of uncommon size; the bones were in such a state of decomposition, that the ribs, and vertebræ crumbled into dust, on attempting to lift them. The remaining bones being more compact, were taken out; when it was discovered, that one of the arms had been almost separated from the shoulder, by the stroke of a stone axe; and that a fragment of the axe still remained in the bone: The axe had been of *green stone*, a species of stone never found in this part of Scotland. There was, also, found with this skeleton, a ball of flint, about three inches diameter, which was perfectly round, and highly polished; and the head of an arrow, that was, also, of flint; but, not a particle of any metallic substance was found. Mr. Denniston of Creetoun's Letter to Mr. Train, of Newton Stewart, dated the 22d of October, 1819.

(*z*) Ib. xv. 550. Before the year 1684, several small tumuli had been opened, at this place, when there were found in them, below, stone coffins. Symson's MS. Account of Galloway.

which,

which, he says, is founded in history. According to this historical narrative, about the year 1150, three years before the demise of David I., there was here fought a battle between the Scots and English, on Glenquicken-moor: The Scots general fell; the valiant bishop of Whithern seized his sword; but, he too was slain, in an evil hour, for his countrymen, who buried their pugnacious bishop, under the *Holy cairn.* (*a*) We know, that there was no such battle, in that age. On Glenquicken-moor, where the contending nations are thus said to have fought, in 1150, there is, in fact, a large tumulus, which is called, by the vulgar, *Cairn-wanie*, the *Cairn-uaine*, of the Irish, the *Green*-cairn of the English speech; which was opened, about the year 1778, when there was found a stone coffin, containing a human skeleton, which was greatly above the ordinary size. There was, also, found, in this sepulchral monument, an urn containing ashes, and an earthen pitcher. (*b*) The urn seems to evince the antiquity of this tumulus, when the British people practised funereal cremation. Near the mill of Garlies, there is a large tumulus, which is called, the *White-cairn.* In Minnigaff parish, on the bank of the Cree, there are several tumuli, which, when opened, in 1754, disclosed warlike weapons of uncommon kinds: One resembled a halbert; another a hatchet, or tomahawk, having on the back a projection like a pavier's hammer; a third resembled a spade: And each of these weapons had a proper aperture, for a handle. When they were found, they were much covered with rust; but a little trouble soon discovered them to be made of brass; whence we may easily infer their age. In the vicinity of this tumulus, there are still vestiges of an intrenchment. (*c*) Within the ample extent of Galloway, there

(*a*) Stat. Acc. xv. 552. The allusion above may possibly allude to the adventures of *Wimond*, as related, in the Annals of Lord Hailes, under the year 1141; and see what Wm. of Newbrig, i. 41. says of a *silly bishop.*

(*b*) Ib. xv. 552.

(*c*) Ib. vii. 60. The tumuli, on the Cree, seem to be the same, as those mentioned by Sympson, in 1684, who says that, "on a large plain, called the *Green* of *Machirmore*, half a mile south-east of Minnigaff, there are several cairns, which indicate some great battle having been fought, on this plain." MS. Account of Galloway. The cairns here intimated by Sympson, stand on a field which is called the *Camp-park* of Kirrochtree. There are, in this place, three cairns, each about 110 paces in circumference. In the *Camp-park*, there is also a standing stone, seven feet high, and ten and a half feet in circumference. At a little distance from this place, and about 200 yards from Kilgow-bridge, there is a green tumulus, planted round with trees, as such ancient monuments usually are, in that quarter. At Kilgow-bridge, when the workmen were employed, in 1815, in cutting away the side of a small hill, for making the new line of road to Newton Stewart, they discovered, about two feet below the surface, a *kist-vaen*, or stone coffin, formed of six square stones, each two feet in diameter, and six inches thick. Inclosed

there have been a thousand conflicts, which the Gaelic seers were too idle, to memorialize, and rude tradition was too weak, to remember.

Yet, the Gaelic people did sometimes erect *memorial stones*, which, as they were always, without inscription, might as well have not been set up. Of those rude stones, one of the most remarkable is that of Red Castle, in the parish of Urr: It is a block of granite, rising fourteen feet above the ground: But, neither blind zeal, nor fond tradition, recollects its origin, or relates its use. (*d*) The only obelisk, in this stewartry, which exhibits any kind of sculpture, is a thin flat stone, which stands five feet three inches above the ground, in Anwoth parish: The rude figure of a cross, with some ornamental strokes, are engraved on both its sides. Yet, antiquaries are not deterred by the two crosses of a zealous Christian from supposing that, the ornamental strokes of the untutored chisel contain some recondite intimation of *Runic* lore. (*e*)

The Celtic people of very early times left some other remains, in this stewartry, which lay open a little more of their modes of life. When the Carlinwark-loch was drained, there were found, in it, several *canoes*, exactly similar to those, that have been discovered in Merton Mere, in Lochermoss, and in the Carron: They appear to have been formed from one tree, by the action of fire, rather than a tool, like the canoes of the American savages. (*f*) Several *celts*, and arrow heads of flint, which were used by the warriors of ancient times, have been discovered, in their sepulchres, or near their forts. A large ring of a black substance, like coal, $4\frac{3}{6}$ inches in diameter, has been found in a moss, between the Dee and Urr, in the Selgovæ territories. (*g*)

There exist a few remains, such as, *Picts' kilns*, and *murder-holes*, which seem to be *peculiar* to Galloway: If this be true, the fact would evince, that they are modern works, rather than ancient. (*h*) The parishes of Minnigaff,

Inclosed in this kist-vaen there was found an earthen urn, five inches in diameter, and seven inches in height. This urn was about half full of a black substance, resembling rich mould. It was purchased by Mr. Train, of Newton Stewart, a zealous antiquary, for the purpose of preservation, but, after, becoming quite dry, it cracked and crumbled to pieces. Letter from Mr. Train, 11th June, 1820, in which he has given a delineation of the form of this ancient urn.

(*d*) Stat. Account, xi. 70. (*e*) Ib. xiii. 350.

(*f*) Ib. viii. 306. One canoe has been discovered, which had been repaired, by the insertion of a side piece, that was secured, by a wooden peg.

(*g*) This ring of jet was presented, by Alexander Copland, of Collieston, to the Antiquary Society of Scotland, in June, 1782.

(*h*) There are, indeed, *Picts' houses*, in Fraserburgh parish: But, they are about ten feet square, with a door, and hearth-stone, which is marked with fire. Stat. Account, vi. 10. In Peterhead parish, there are Picts' houses, or pits, which are dug in the side of the saddle hill of Invernettie, which would contain three, or four, persons: But, these are very different, from the *Picts' kilns* above.

and Kirkmabrock, abound in *Picts' kilns;* which are about fourteen or sixteen feet long, and about eight feet broad; forming a figure resembling a pear. The ridges, or walls of those kilns, are but low; and the whole circumstances, attending them, denote the frequent action of fire: They are found to have been placed on the margin of some rivulet, with the entrance, facing the water. The neighbouring inhabitants, who have seen them often, affirm, that the *Picts' kilns* were formed solely *for brewing ale from heather;* a practice, however, of a more recent age, than the Pictish period of the Scotish history, though the *Cruithne,* or Irish colonists here, may have thus brewed their ale. The *murder-holes,* or pits, are said to be some of them 80 feet deep, from which human bones have been brought forth; and their origin have been referred to the feudal grant, which was conferred on so many barons, of having, and using "*pit and gallows.*" "Pitt," saith Skene, "is a hole, wherein the Scots used to drown *women thieves:*" But, antiquities, which are peculiar to districts, and not to a people, cannot easily be reduced to any system.

If curiosity should enquire, what was the language, which those aboriginal people spoke, the answer must be, the language, wherein the names of the waters, and mountains, and other objects of nature, are significant. The names of the waters are almost all intelligible in the Cambro-British speech, after the lapse of so many ages. The British *aber,* signifying a confluence, was applied to the influx of several of the rivers into the Solway, and of rivulets into lochs: Hence, *Aber*-nith, *Aber*-tarf, and Loch-*aber.* The British *llyn,* signifying what flows, a lake, a pool, has been applied here to many streams, to some lakes, and to several pools, that are formed in rivers; and the *llyn,* in the names of several streams, has, during recent times, assumed the form of *lane;* as Carsfairn-*lane,* Kirkgunzèon-*lane,* Camelon-*lane.* The British *pwl,* or the Irish *pol,* signifying a collection of water, a pool, a rivulet, appears here, in the names of many waters; as *Pol*-kill, *Pol*-nour, *Pol*-cree, *Pol*-gowan; and in the vulgar language of the country, *pow* has assumed the place of *pwl,* and *pol;* as Carse-*pow,* Crooks-*pow,* New Abbey-*pow.* At the epoch of the Roman invasion, an expanse of water was, by the British people, called *Tau;* and, hence, the Solway itself was called by them *the Tau.* The British *cors,* a fen, or bog, was applied here to the names of many places; as *Corse,* in Kirkpatrick-Durhan, *Corse,* in Balmaclellan, *Corse*-lands, on Lochken, the *Carse,* in Kirkbean, and the *Carse,* in New Abbey parish; *Corsoch,* in Parton, being, merely, the British *corsawg,* fenny; and so in many other names, which are somewhat deflected, by common use. (*i*) *Craig,* a rock, and *carn,* a heap, which

(*i*) The British people applied their common word, *Cors,* to the fenny district, on the coast of Kirkbean:

which are common to the British, and Irish, are very common, in the topography of this district, and indeed in its common speech. *Tor*, which is, in both those Celtic languages, signifying a hill, or mount, is very frequent here; as *Tors*, *Tor*-hill, in Anwoth, *Tors*, in Kelton, *Tor*-craig, in Minnigaff, with many others. The British *caer*, signifying a fort, appears, here, in many names of places; as *Car*-munow, *Car*-navel, *Car*-lae, *Car*-loick, *Car*-guinan, *Car*-lin-wark, *Car*-gen, *Car*-doness. The British *tre*, signifying a town, appears in the names of many places; as *Tre*-lau, in Dalry, *Tre*-gallan, in Troquire, Tros-*tre*, in Twyneham, Keroch-*tre*, in Minnigaff, *Tre*-whain, in Balmaclellan. The British *uch*, signifying high, a height, appears in the names of many *heights*, and cliffs, aspirated, indeed, by the Saxon *h*, in the form of *heugh*; as *Heughs*, in Colvend, Red-*heugh*, in Rerrick; and so in others: In Cornwall, where the Saxons came in, as here, upon the Britons, the British *uch* often appears in the same form of *heugh*. The British *rhyn*, and Irish *rinn*, signifying a *point*, are still retained in the names of many promontories; as, the point formed by the junction of the Ken and Dee, is called the *Rinn*; a promontory, on the coast of Anwoth, is called *Rinn-dow*, from the British *rhyn-du*, the black point. The British *cnol*, a hillock, is very common here, in the form of *know*, as *boll* is vulgarly pronounced *bow*. Many other places still retain the names, which were given them, by the first settlers here; and have become the common speech: *Kells*, and *Kel*-ton, are from the British *cell*, signifying a grove. *Frith*, and *frie*, a forest, have their names to many places; *frith*, being the British, and *frie*, the Irish form; *Cavens*, in Kirkbean, is, merely, the British *cevyn*, a ridge; *Collin*, in Rerrick, is from the British *collen*, hazlewood; *Ruy-glan*, in Balmaclellan, is only the British *rhwy-glan*, signifying the open, or broad bank; *Lawn*, or *Lan*, in New Abbey parish, is from the British *llan*, a clear place, a small inclosure, a churchyard, a church; *Pebble*, and *Pebble*-hill, in Kirkmabrech, is from the British *pebyl*, a tent, or temporary habitation, the same as Peebles, in Tweedale. *Ter-eagles* is from *tir*, land, and *eglwys*, British, and *eaglais*, Irish, a church. *Troquire* is from the British *tre-gwyr*, signifying the town, or dwelling, at the turn, or bend: The place stands, at a fine *bend* of the river Nith. *Galt*-way, in Kirkcudbright, is from the British *galt*, an ascent, a steep, a cliff. *Ross*, a remarkable promontory on the west side of Kirkcudbright bay, is from the British *rhus*, the Irish *ross*, a projection. *Dar*-wood, in Kells, is a sort of pleonasm, consisting of the British *dar*, oakwood, and

Kirkbean: The Anglo-Saxon settlers, who colonized among them, applied to the same district, their word *Merse*; and both these names are still retained.

the English *wood*. *Twyn*-ham is from the British *twyn*, an eminence, or tuft of wood, with the addition of the Saxon *ham*, a dwelling. But, of those examples enough! Much more of the original language would appear in the maps of this stewartry, if the Irish colonists of the eighth, and ninth centuries had not assimilated the British speech with their own: Hence, many of the original names of places remain under an Irish form. It is obvious, however, that the *history* of this country, and its *topography*, by their coincidences, corroborate each other. The Britons, who were the original settlers here, imposed many names on waters, and places, which have come down to the present times. The Northumbrian Saxons, and their Danish invaders, who came into this country, in the seventh, and eighth centuries, imposed a few names, while they barbarized the old. But, it was the Irish, who settled Galloway, in the eighth, and ninth centuries, who almost changed the whole names of places of this extensive region. The English, who began to settle here, in the eleventh century, have introduced many names, in the course of ages, though the Irish names of places even now predominate.

During the Roman period, Galloway formed a part of the Roman province of Valentia. It was first entered by the Romans under Agricola, in 82 A.D., when he invaded "that part of Britain, which is opposite to Ireland." We have already seen how many British forts opposed his progress through a country, which was naturally strong; and how many camps he probably placed among those hill-forts, either to assault, or muffle them. Roman weapons, and ornaments, have been discovered, in this country, which enable us to trace the Roman route through a region, that contains not many vestiges of Roman remains.

From the Roman road, which conducted the Roman troops through Nithsdale, there appears, indeed, to have branched off another Roman road, which, crossing the Nith, proceeded, westward, passed the doon of Tynron; and crossing the Shinnel-water, at Stenhouse, went westward through the lands of Tererran to Drumloff, in Glencairn. (*j*) Where the road gained its highest point, in this part of its course, there is, at the distance of about 400 yards, an oval knoll, called *Castle-hill*, and *Camp-hill*, which stands, about 40 feet above the level of the road, and commands a most extensive view. Around this mount, there are the vestiges of three entrenchments, the ditches, between which, are eighteen feet wide; and there are, also, the

(*j*) Caledonia, i. 137-8, where it is mistakingly said, that the western branch of the Roman road traversed the strath of the Scar, in a south-west direction towards Kyle. This road appears, however, from more recent information, to have proceeded, through the valley of Glencairn.

vestiges

vestiges of a road, which goes off, from the principal way to the side of this fortified mount; and passes through the entrenchments to the interior summit of the fortlet. The road passed on, from Drumloff, in Glencairn, throughout the valley of the Cairn-water, by Conrig, to the top of this glen; where, it leaves Dumfrieshire, and enters the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It now passes through the lands of Altry, in Dalry parish, to the farm of Holm, in Carsfairn parish; whence, it proceeded across the ridge of Polwhat to the north-west extremity of the same parish, where it leaves the stewartry, and enters Ayrshire, which it penetrates, by Dalmelington, to the frith of Clyde. (*k*)

From a Roman road, the transition is easy to a remain of a somewhat different nature, which was most probably the work of the Romanized Britons. It is generally called *the Devil's Dyke;* at some places of its course, it is called, the *Roman Dyke;* and in Kell's parish, it is called *the Auld Head Dyke of Scotland.* The remains of this ancient fence have been traced, from Loch-Ryan, in Wigtonshire, to the north-eastern border of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, where it joins Nithsdale. It consists of a strong dyke, or wall, eight feet broad, at the base, which is built of stones, through a great part of its devious course; but, is sometimes, where stones could not easily be found, composed of earth and large stones. It went through Loch-Cree, from west to east; and thus enters Kirkcudbright, through which it passed to the north-east limits of the stewartry; whence it proceeded through the upper part of Nithsdale, in Dumfries-shire. The course of this dyke, through Wigtonshire, and Kirkcudbright, extends to more than 53 miles; and its course must have been far more extensive, if it passed throughout Nithsdale. From various circumstances, particularly, from the fosse being on the north side of the dyke, it seems to have been built, by a people, inhabiting its southern side: It is obviously a very ancient work; and was, probably, formed, by the Romanized Britons, after the departure of the Roman armies. (*l*) There are no such works, in Ireland; and we may, therefore, suppose, that it could not have been erected, by the Irish Cruithne, who were very differently occupied.

(*k*) For the accurate information, with regard to the above Roman road, the public owe a favour to George Barbour, Esq. of Bogue, and other intelligent gentlemen, in that neighbourhood, whose satisfactory information, Mr. Train, of Newton Stewart, had the kindness to convey to me.

(*l*) For a particular account of the remains of that ancient, and extensive work, I am indebted to Mr. Joseph Train, formerly of Newton Stewart, Saml. Wilson, Esq. of Burnbrae, and other gentlemen, who traced it, and examined the people, who have long resided, in the country, through which it passes.

At

At the memorable epoch of the Roman abdication, the Romanized Britons assumed their ancient independance; formed a government for themselves; and long enjoyed the effects of their virtues, while they suffered the wretchedness of their vices.

It was not till the commencement of the seventh century, that the Selgovæ knew, distinctly, that a Saxon people had domineered, for half an age, on the eastern side of the island. Towards the conclusion of the seventh century, the power of the Northumbrian Saxons was felt, from sea to sea. As the zeal of the Northumbrian kings had placed the bishop of the Picts at Abercorn, the same ardour of new converts induced them to settle the episcopate of *Candida Casa*, at Whithern, in 723 A.D., when Pechwine was nominated. The succession of those bishops failed, at the end of the eighth century, when the Northumbrian government was merged in anarchy. Topography concurs with history, to evince, that the Saxon settlements had been scanty, and the Saxon population but little, during those times, in Galloway. Though the country of the Selgovæ, and the Novantes, had been overrun by the Northumberland Reguli, who retained those British tribes in subjection; yet few of the Saxons, who enjoyed a better country, and clime, on the eastern shore, settled in Galloway, during those unpropitious times. The Saxons had already conquered more country than their limited population could occupy. The topography of Galloway exhibits only very few of the old Saxon names of places, which could have been applied, as early as the seventh, and eighth, centuries. The small proportion of Gothic names, in that country, appear clearly to have been given, after the settlement of the Irish colonists. The very full colonization of Galloway, by the Irish emigrants, furnishes an additional proof how very few Saxons had settled, in that country, during that age of rudeness.

After many attacks of the Irish Cruithne on the Romanized Britons, on the frith of Clyde, a colony of them settled more westward, on the Galloway shore. They overspread the whole peninsula, before the end of the ninth age. Those colonists, from Ireland, have left a thousand proofs, in the topography of the stewartry, of the number of their settlements. In this district, the Irish names are too numerous, after the changes of many years, for particular recital: It will perhaps gratify a reasonable curiosity, to mention a few of the most prominent of those appellations of places.

The Irish *ard*, high, a height, forms a frequent compound in many names of places; and has not unfrequently been abbreviated to *ar*, in the quickness of pronunciation. *Aird*, signifying a promontory, and, also, a height, has been applied to many places of those descriptions; as *Aird*, on a projecting height

height on Fleet-bay, whence the adjoining creek is called *Airds-bay; Airds*, on the promontory, that is formed by the junction of the Dee, and Ken-*alt*, a modification of the British *galt*, signifying an acclivity, appears in several names of places. *Ach*, a field, forms the prefix of many names. *Bal*, or *baile*, a dwelling, a town, forms the prefix of many names of places; as *Bal*-grennan, the sunny dwelling: In several names the *bal* has been converted into *bar*, which signifying a *top*, or *height*, forms the prefix in many names of hills, and heights: The Scoto-Saxon *law*, and the English *hill*, have both been pleonastically grafted on *bar*. *Ben*, a hill, a mountain, forms the prefix of many names, of high grounds; as *Ben-brec*, the speckled hill: The Danish *fèll*, and the English *hill*, have both been redundantly engrafted on the Irish *ben*. *Blair*, signifying a green field, forms a compound in several names; as does *bog*, a swamp, which has passed, in this sense, into common speech. *Clach*, and *cloch*, a stone, appears in a few names; and *clachan*, which literally signifies the stones, was, secondarily, applied to any place of worship, as it had been originally imposed on the circular stones of the Druid temples: And *clachan* came thus to signify the kirktown; as the *Clachan* of Girthon, the *Clachan* of Tongueland. *Cam*, crooked, which is common, in this sense, to the British, and Irish, appears in several names; as does *crom*, bending; which is, also, common to the British. *Claon*, a declivity, appears, in several names of places, in the form of *clon*. *Coire*, a hollow, a small vale, appears in a few names of places, in the form of *corrie*, and *currie*; as Currie-dow, *Coiré-du*, the gloomy vale. *Drum*, a ridge, forms the prefix of many names; as *Drum-more*, the great ridge, *Drum-brec*, the speckled ridge. *Dun*, which signifies a hill, and, secondarily, a fort, and is common to the British, in the form of *din*, appears in the names of many places; as in *Dun-more*, the great hill, *Dun-beg*, the little hill. *Dal*, a flat field, the same as the British *dol*, is also a compound in many names: Yet, it must not be confounded with the Saxon *dale*, signifying a valley, whereof there are only a few instances, in this stewartry. The *Irish dal* is distinguished, by its being applied to flat fields, and by its being compounded with Irish words, in the Irish manner of formation, as in *Dal-beatié*, *Dal-beatha*, the flat field, where birches grow. In this formation, we see the *dal* is prefixed, in the Celtic form of construction, and not in the Gothic form, by annexation, as *Birk-dale*. *Dar*, and *dair*, which signify oakwood, both in the British, and Irish, appear in several names; as well as *daire*, a clump of wood, in the form of *derry*, which is so frequent, in the localities of Ireland. *Earun*, a portion, or division of land, appears in many names, in the various forms of *earn*, *arn*, and *iron*; as *Ern-espie*, the bishops' part, *Ern-manach*, and

Arn-

Arn-manach, the monks' land; *Arn-darrach*, and *Iron-davrach*, the land abounding with oakwood; *Earn-gainach*, the sandy land; and so in many other names of places, in this stewartry. *Glen*, a valley, which is common to the British, in the form of *glyn*, appears here, frequently, in the names of vales; as *Glen-ken*, the valley of the river Ken, *Glen-sailach*, the willow vale, *Glen-gainach*, the sandy-strath, *Glen-shameroc*, the clover vale: and, the glen was so common, that it has become the vulgar speech of the Scoto-Saxons, and is dedicated to their poetry. *Knoc*, a hill, particularly a hill of a conical shape, appears in the names of many hills; as, *Knoc-brec*, the speckled-hill, *Knoc-derry*, the oak-hill, *Knoc-reoch*, the heathy hill. *Kil*, a church, *loch*, a lake, and *larg*, a shank, a projection, from a height; all appear in various names of places. *Lairg*, or *learg*, a plain, is compounded in many names of places; as *Learg-bhea*, the birch-plain. *Lag*, a hollow, and *lagan*, its diminutive, appear in many names; as *Lag-bea*, the birchwood-hollow, *Lagan-ari*, the hollow of the shealing. *Meal*, signifying a hill, of a round, or lumpy shape, is applied to many hills, in this stewartry; as *Meal-our*, the dun-hill: *Tor*, a small hill, is applied here to many little hills. *Mainé*, a moss, is compounded, in several names; and has been corrupted, in pronunciation, into *minney*; as *Minny-buie*, the yellow moss, *Minny-dow*, the black moss. *Strath*, a valley, the *ystrad* of the British, appears in several instances; as *Strath-madie*; the wolf's vale, *Strath-ana*, the valley on the river: *Strath* has passed into common use. *Stron*, the nose, appears to be applied to the projection of many hills; as *Stron-ard*, the *nose* of the *height*. *Tulach*, a small round hill, is compounded in several names of places; as *Fin-tullach*, the white hill. We may thus perceive, that a very full investigation of the topography of Galloway would enable the Gaelic lexicographer to enlarge, and illustrate, the Gaelic dictionary, which is so little copious, or useful.

The Irish colonization of Galloway was, indeed, so complete, that the Irish people predominated over every other, for many an age. They continued to speak their own language (*m*); they remained under the government of their own laws (*n*); and they retained their own usages, with obstinate perseverance (*o*): Yet, we see little of their forms, and not much of their officers,

(*m*) The Irish language was the common language of Galloway, long after the epoch of the old extent. Buchanan speaks of the Gaelic language, as being still spoken there, in his time. Bk. ii. Sec. 27. Tradition states it to have continued till the Revolution, in 1688. The minister of Minnigaff remarks, that the Gaelic was formerly the language of the whole county, and that the names of places are, chiefly, derived from it. Stat. Acc. vii. 59.

(*n*) Stat. Alexander, ii. ch. 2. A.D., 1214; Rob. I. Stat. 2. ch. 36.

(*o*) They broke out into several insurrections, in support of their ancient customs, in the times

officers, except by analogy; and we only know, with certainty, that their ruler was a king, according to the exaggerated notions of the Irish polity. (*p*) Till recent improvements had changed the habits of the people, the modes of life, and peculiarities of character of the lower classes, in Galloway, appeared extremely similar to those of the proper Irish, in their native land. (*q*)

§ v. *Of its Establishment as a Stewartry.*] The Gaelic people of this district, who, for so many years, retained their own laws, and practised their own usages, did not, meantime, admit of the introduction of a sheriffdom among them (*r*). Amidst the Gaelic people, both of Ireland, and of Galloway, a sheriff was the great object of their hate, full as much, as the serjeant was the object, in Galloway, at least, of their enmity, for his extortions. (*s*)

Kirkcudbright had been considered, as a part of Dumfries-shire, till the year 1296. (*t*) It was thus regarded, by Edward I., in 1305, when he made his famous ordinance, for the government of Scotland. (*u*) Throughout the whole progress of the thirteenth century, there existed, in Galloway, a violent

times of Malcolm IV. and Alexander II. David II. granted various charters respecting the privileges, and chieftainship of several of the clans in Galloway. Robertson's Index, 57.

(*p*) Of several *Subreguli*, who are recorded, by the English chroniclers, to have met Edgar, at Chester, in 973 A.D., was *Jacobus*, the regulus of Galloway. Flor. Wig. 359.; Mat. Westminster, 375.

(*q*) Symson's Acc. of Galloway 1684, MS.; Stat. Acc. ix. 324-28.; where the manners of the common people of Galloway, about the years 1684 and 1730, are, minutely, described; and show great resemblance to the peculiarities of the Irish peasantry, at present; as described, by the late statistical surveys of Ireland, published, by the Dublin Society.

(*r*) There is, indeed, a precept of William, the Lion; enforcing the payment of tithes to the bishop of Glasgow, which was addressed, "*Vicecomitibus et Balivis suis, in Galweia, et Carrick, et Levenax.*" Chart. Glasgow, 213. We may suspect, however, that these are mere words of form, at least, within the ample bounds of Galloway. When William's judges of Galloway gave judgment, in favour of his right to *Can*, a customary right of ancient times, they speak of the king, sending his writ, "usque maros Gallovidie; et ipsi mari cum breve regis ibunt ad debitorem *Cani*:" But, there is no intimation of any sheriff.

(*s*) The Galloway men complained to Edward I., in 1304, of the *surdit* of the serjeant, as an oppressive custom, which was repugnant to their usages, under Alexander III. Rolls Parl. i. 472.; Caledonia, i. 444. Robert I., seems to have freed, in favour of the prior and monks of Candida Casa, the men of Glenswinton, in Galloway, from the "*superdictum serjantium.*" MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 22. He seems to have afterwards confirmed to the Galloway men their own laws. Introd. to Robertson's Index. lii.

(*t*) Prynne, iii. 651-62: On the 8th of September, 1296, Edward I. committed the keeping of all Galloway, and the county of Ayr, to Henry de Percy. Act. Scotiæ, i. 33. On the 28th of August, 1297, John de Hodleston was made keeper of Galloway, and Ayrshire, with their castles; and the sheriffs were to answer, in the exchequer, at Berwick. Ib. 48.

(*u*) Ryley's Placita. 505.

struggle, between the Irish usages of ancient times, and the municipal law of recent introduction. The influence of the Cumins, under the minority of Alexander III., established here, an extraordinary change. They introduced into Galloway a justiciary: And they appointed, for the first time, John Cumin, *to be justiciary of Galloway.* (*v*) After Baliol's dethronement, in 1296, Edward I. appointed Roger de Skoter, the justiciary of Galloway. (*w*)

In the midst of so many, and various jurisdictions, and forfeitures, it is not easy to ascertain, when Kirkcudbright was formed into a stewartry. The restoration of the monarchy, by the illustrious Bruce, and the establishment of this stewartry, were, probably, the same. By the forfeiture of the hostile families of the Baliols, Cumins, and their various vassals, the lordship of Galloway fell into the king's power, as his property. Here, then, is the origin, and the cause, of the formation of this stewartry, comprehending East, and Mid-Galloway: West Galloway was already under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Wigton. At the same epoch, Annandale was formed into a stewartry, as the family inheritance of the Bruces merged in the crown. The new stewartry of East, and Mid-Galloway, was naturally named, after the seat of the stewart, at Kirkcudbright, where his courts were to be held, and his business done.

Owing to the weakness of David II., and the audacity of Archibald Douglas, the *Grim*, the lordship of Galloway was transferred to him, and his heirs, in 1369: And, with it, was, incidentally, conveyed the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. (*x*)

(*v*) Rym. Fœd. i. 653.

(*w*) Rot. Scotiæ, 37. In 1555, Mary Stewart, during her infancy, appointed Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, "justiciar of the steuartry of Galloway." Douglas's Peer. 370.

(*x*) In 1403, Alexander Gordon was served heir of his father, Roger, in the lands of Kenmore, in pursuance of a writ, which had been issued, by the second Archibald, lord of Galloway, to the steward of Kirkcudbright, returnable to the said lord of Galloway, at his castle of Threve: On the 24th January, 1403-4, the lord of Galloway issued his precept, "*Senescallo nostro*, et Balivis suis, de Kircudbright," for investing Gordon, as heir of Kenmore: And, thereupon, Thomas Herts, Senescallus de Kirkcudbright issued his precept, commanding his bailiffs, to give Gordon saisin of his lands.—Original writs of the family of Kenmore. This example evinces, that the Douglases, as Lords of Galloway, from 1369 to 1455, the epoch of their forfeiture, had supreme jurisdiction over the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, whose stewart was the officer of the Douglases, as lords of Galloway. We may see this further exemplified, in the conduct of the lords of Galloway. Archibald, the Grim, who died, in 1401, established ordinances of war, for the west borders, whereof he was warden; whereby he ordained the stewart of Kirkcudbright, to cause the bails, or bonfires, to be lighted on several hills, in East Galloway, on the approach of an enemy. These ordinances were enforced by his successors; and they were formally renewed by William, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, in December, 1448. Cotton MSS. Titus, F. xiii. fo. 39.; Harl. MSS. 4700.; Nicolson's Cumberland, Introd. xliv.

Upon

Upon the forfeiture of the Douglases, in June, 1455, the lordship of Galloway was annexed to the crown. (*y*) And, the stewart of Kirkcudbright became, in consequence, *the stewart* of the king. Yet, it appears not, that the stewartry of Kirkcudbright was ever entirely separated, from the sheriffdom of Dumfries. It seems, for a long time, to have been even considered, as in some respects, to have been comprehended, within Dumfries-shire. (*z*) But, this connection appears to have been little more than a geographical, or nominal adjunct; as the *stewart* was altogether independent of the *sheriff;* while the stewart, regularly, executed, as the duty of his office, the writs of the king, and the ordinances of the parliament. (*a*) The connection between the shire of Dumfries, and the stewartry of Kircudbright, whatever it were, seems to have ended, before the civil wars of Charles the First's reign began. (*b*)

After the fall of James III., in 1488, a new policy was adopted, in consequence of that barbarous revolution: The offices of stewart, and of keeper of Threve castle, were granted to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, who was one of the chief insurgents, that deprived the king of his crown, and life: And to this Earl Bothwell was committed the rule of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the sheriffdom of Wigton, till the young king should attain the age of twenty-one years. (*c*) The misrule of such men, during such times, needs not to be illustrated. In 1502, Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, obtained a grant, to himself, and his heirs, for nine years, of the office of stewart of Kirkcudbright, and keeper of Threve castle, with the revenues, lands, and fishing, pertaining thereto. (*d*) In the following year, he was slain, by Alexander Gordon, the heir apparent of Lochinvar, who absconded, and Sir

(*y*) Acta Parl. ii. 42.

(*z*) It was so considered, in 1485, in 1532, in 1544. Regist. Lib. ii. Chart. 29.; Ib. Lib. xxii. Chart. 210.; Grose's Antiq. 179.

(*a*) In 1471, the lords-auditors of causes, in parliament, ordered letters to be written to the stewart of Kirkcudbright; to ascertain certain facts, and to carry into effect their lordship's decision, concerning some lands, in that stewartry. Acta Auditorum, p. 16. On the 28th October, 1477, Robert, the second son of John, Lord Carlisle, obtained a grant of the office of stewart of Kirkcudbright, with the keeping of the castle of Threve, the fortlet of Earl Douglas, in Galloway. Great Seal Regist. B. viii. 49, 50.

(*b*) Acta Parl. iii. 426. 449. 453. 459.; Ib. iv. 466. 468. 525.; Ib. v. 327., and vi. passim.

(*c*) Acta Parl. ii. 208. 206.; Regist. of the Great Seal, B. xii. 59.

(*d*) By this grant, on the 12th September, 1502, he acquired with the keeping of Threve castle, the twenty five marklands, called the Grange of Threve, with the fishing of the Dee, and the duties pertaining to the castle; for all which he engaged to pay the king 100*l.* yearly, and to keep the castle on his own charges. Privy Seal Reg. ii. 96. In Grose's Antiquities, 176, there is a view of Threve castle.

John was succeeded, in his office, by his son and heir, John Dunbar, of Mochrum. This assassination produced a feud, between the families, and John Gordon, of Lochinvar, the father of the assassin, obtained, in 1508, an exemption, for himself, his friends, tenants, and servants, from the jurisdiction of the stewart, and his deputes. (*e*) John Dunbar, of Mochrum, the stewart of Kircudbright, fell at Floddon, with his sovereign, in 1513; and his father's assassin met his death, on that bloody field.

In the beginning of the reign of James V., Robert Lord Maxwell obtained, from Queen Margaret, as tutoress of her son, a grant, for nineteen years, of the office of stewart of Kircudbright, and the keeping of Threve castle, with the fees, duties, lands, and fishings pertaining thereto. (*f*) In 1526, his lordship obtained a grant, in fee firm, to himself, and his heirs, of those offices, with their pertinents, which thus became hereditary in his family. (*g*) The Lords Maxwell, who became Earls of Nithsdale, held those offices with their perquisites, till the beginning of the eighteenth century. (*h*) The office of stewart was now transferred to William, the Marquis of Annandale, who

(*e*) This grant of exemption, on the 4th September, 1508, states that, it was made "because there was deadly enmity betwixt them, for the slaughter of the stewart's father." Privy Seal Reg. iii. 185.

(*f*) He obtained, at the same time, a grant, during pleasure, of the king's lands of Duncow, in Dumfries-shire, rent free; and the whole was ratified, on the 3d February, 1515-16. Ib. v. 37. In 1524, when the queen assumed the rule, in name of her son, she made a renewed, grant, for nineteen years, to her partizan, Robert, Lord Maxwell, of the office of stewart of Kirkcudbright, and the keeping of Threve castle, with their pertinents; also of the king's lands of Duncow, in Dumfries-shire, and the keeping of the castle of Lochmaben, with the lands, and revenues, pertaining thereto. Ib. vii. 89.

(*g*) Charter, 16th November, 1526, to Robert, Lord Maxwell, of the office of stewart of Kircudbright, and the keeping of Threve castle, with the fees and revenues pertaining thereto, and the twenty pound lands of Threve-Grange, with the mill there; and of the twenty pound lands of Duncow, in Dumfries-shire. Great Seal Reg. xxi. 9.; Privy Seal Reg. vi. 46. In 1537, his lordship obtained another charter of those offices, with their pertinents; and they continued hereditary in his family. Douglas's Peerage, 518.; Inquisit. Special. No. 12. 26. 57.; Memorable Things in Scotland, 1597. For the support of Threve castle, the keepers thereof had, by the established usage, the lands of Threve-Grange, with the fishings, on the Dee: And they received yearly a lardner mart, or fat cow, from each parish, within the stewartry of Kircudbright. In 1704, William, the last Earl of Nithsdale, sold the lands, and fishings, which pertained to Threve castle; but, retained the custody of the fortress, and the right of the lardner marts. These fell, by his attainder, in 1716.

(*h*) Inquisit. Special. No. 143. 317. 380.; John Maclellan's Description of Galloway, in Blaeu's Atlas. Symson's MS. Account of Galloway, who states, in 1684, that the stewart held his courts, at the burgh of Kirkcudbright; and that he had a deputy, who held courts, at Lochrutten, for the ten parishes of East Galloway; lying between the Nith and Urr.

obtained

obtained a charter of confirmation of it, from Queen Anne, in 1707. And on the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, in 1747, his daughter, Henrietta, the Countess Dowager of Hopeton, was allowed 5000*l.* sterling, for the stewartship of Kirkcudbright. This is one of the highest compensations, which was given, for any of those ill obtained jurisdictions, in Scotland; owing to its superior value, from whatever cause.

There were various other jurisdictions, within East, and Mid-Galloway, which, no doubt, circumscribed the authority of the stewart. The jurisdiction of *the stewartry of Garlies* extended over the whole estates of the Stewarts of Garlies, who became Earls of Galloway, being in the parishes of Minnigaff, and Kirkmabreck. (*i*) This was obviously one of the many abuses of the heritable jurisdictions of Scotland. At the abolition, in 1747, the earl claimed for it 2000*l.*; but he was only allowed 154*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* (*k*)

The Lords Herries had a jurisdiction over their estates, in East Galloway, which formed the *regality* of Terregles; and which tended to limit the authority of the crown, and the jurisdiction of the stewart of Kircudbright. (*l*) At the abolition, in 1747, William Maxwell, the representative of the families of Herries, and Nithsdale, claimed, for this regality, 1200*l.*, but, he was only allowed for it 123*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* (*m*)

The provosts of the collegiate church of *Lincluden* had a jurisdiction over their various estates, which formed the *regality of Lincluden:* Of this regality, the Lords Maxwell acquired the office of *heritable baillie;* and obtained, for their fee, the five pound lands of Nunbellie, and Fallowen, within the parish of Kirkbean. (*n*) The abbot, and monks, of Dundrainan, had a jurisdiction over their estates; and they constituted the Lords Maxwell heritable baillies of *this regality;* and allowed them, for their fee, the five pound lands of Mulloch, and Hestoun. (*o*) The abbot, and monks, of Sweetheart, or Newabbey, had a regality of their estates; and they appointed the Lords Maxwell the heritable baillies of *their regality;* and granted them, for their fee, the five mark lands of Locharthur. (*p*) The abbot, and monks, of Tongueland, had a regality over their estates; and they constituted the Lords Maxwell heritable baillies of this regality; and granted, for their fee, the five pound lands of

(*i*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway; Inquisit. Special. No. 403.
(*k*) MS. Report. (*l*) Inquisit. Special. No. 176. 216. 236. 299.
(*m*) MS. Report.
(*n*) Inquisit. Special. No. 48. 143. 317. 380.
(*o*) Ib. 57. 143. 317. 380.; Symson's MS. Account of Galloway.
(*p*) Inquisit. Special. No. 57. 143. 317. 380.

Cargen.

Cargen. (*q*) The protection, which the powerful afforded those monasteries, in the absence of law, and justice, and to the people living on their estates, was the real inducement, for granting the Maxwell's those offices, and lands. When the heritable jurisdictions were abolished, in 1747, William Maxwell, the representative of the family of Maxwell, claimed compensations, for those several offices of baillies; and he was allowed 400*l.* for the bailliery of Lincluden, but nothing, for the other three. (*r*)

The bishops of Galloway had a jurisdiction over their lands in this stewartry, which was called the regality of *Kirkchrist*, where the bishops had an occasional residence: Of this regality, the Maclellans, of Bombie, obtained the heritable offices of *justiciary*, and *baillie*. (*s*) This regality, and those offices, seem to have fallen with the bishoprick, in 1689; as no claim was made for them, at the abolition, in 1747.

There was a regality of *Almorness*, which belonged to the Maxwells, of Kirkhouse, during the reigns of James VI., Charles I., and Charles II. (*t*) When the heritable jurisdictions were abolished, 1747, Birnie, of Broomhill, claimed 400*l.* for this regality: But, his claim was not sustained.

The keepers of the castle of Threve, the famous fortlet of the Douglases, had a jurisdiction over the lands of Threve-Grange, which belonged to it, for its sustentation; and which became invested, heritably, in the Maxwells, during the reign of James V., who held that office till 1704. For this small bailliery of Threve-Grange a double claim was made, at the abolition, in 1747; but, neither of these claims was sustained.

The baronies of Borg, Buittle, and Preston, which belonged to the Earl of Morton, were comprehended, in the regality of Dalkeith. (*u*) After the forfeiture of the regent Morton, in 1581, the barony of Preston was granted to Lord Maxwell, with a jurisdiction of *regality*. (*v*)

The baronies of Earlston (*w*), Kirkandrews (*x*), Larg (*y*), and several

(*q*) Inquisit. Special. 48. 143. 317. 380.: The abbot, and monks, also, granted to the Gordons, of Lochinvar, the heritable office of baillie-depute, under the Lords Maxwell. Ib. 59. 233. 389.; Symson's Account of Galloway.

(*r*) MS. Report. (*s*) Inquisit. Special. No. 87. (*t*) Ib. No. 224. 259. 296.

(*u*) Acta Parl. ii. 563.; Inquisit. Special. No. 71. 269. (*v*) Ib. No. 317.

(*w*) In June, 1412, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, constituted Sir Alexander Gordon of Lochinvar, Baillie of the barony of Earlstoun. Douglas's Peerage, 367.

(*x*) In 1504, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, granted to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar the office of Baillie of the *bailliery* of Kirkandrews. Ib. 368.

(*y*) The village of Minnigaff was created a burgh of the barony of Larg, which belonged to the Gordons of Lochinvar, who became viscounts of Kenmore. Inquisit. Special. No. 180. 210. It passed from them to Mackie of Larg. Ib. No. 368.; Symson's MS. Account of Galloway.

others,

others, had their respective jurisdictions, which seem to have sunk, in their own unimportance, or were merged in other jurisdictions, before the epoch of the general abolition, in 1747.

There was a constabulary of Kirkcudbright, which fell to Robert Bruce, with the castle, by the forfeiture of Baliol. The constable had the custody of the king's castle, at Kirkcudbright, with the usual jurisdiction of suc officers over the precincts of that fortress, which formed his constabulary. David II. granted to Fergus Mac Dougal, the office of constable of the constabulary of Kirkcudbright, with a three mark land, as his salary. (*z*)

Of old, there were two coroners, in Kirkcudbright; owing, perhaps, to the natural divisions of the country: There was one coroner, for the western division, lying between the Cree and Dee; and the other, for the eastern division, from the Dee to the Nith. (*a*) Even before the general abolition of 1747, those coroners fell into disuse; owing to their insignificance, and their unprofitableness.

At the epoch of the abolition of all those jurisdictions, in 1747, this stewartry was placed under a stewart-depute, whose functions were the same, as the sheriff-depute: The first stewart-depute, at a salary of 150*l.* a year, was Thomas Millar, advocate, who, rising to the top of his profession, by his merit, became president of the Court of Session, and left a baronetcy, with a fair name, to his family. This stewartry has, also, the benefit of a commissary, or consistorial judge, who, coming in the place of the bishop, takes cognizance of testamentary affairs. It has been proposed, by the reform of late times, to adjoin the functions of the commissary to the office of stewart-depute. The magistrates of Kirkcudbright, and of New-Galloway, have, within their own limits, a concurrent jurisdiction with *the stewart.*

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] During the fifth century, the very ample peninsula, which is naturally bounded, by the Solway, the Irish Sea, and the Clyde, was inhabited, by the immediate posterity of those British tribes, the Selgovæ, the Novantes, and the Damnii. But, neither their original principles, nor their acquired policy, prevented any audacious adventurers, from overrunning the country, or forming a colony, amidst a divided people.

(*z*) Robertson's Index, 32.

(*a*) The coronership of those two divisions became hereditary in the families of Macdowal of Machirmore, and Macdowal of Spot, who held these heritable offices, in the reigns of James V., Mary, James VI., and Charles I. Privy Seal Reg. viii. 116.; xxiv. 70.; Inquisit. Speciales, 30. 169.

The

The Anglo-Saxons, while their passion for adventure, and their zeal of colonization, continued, over-run, rather than settled, that peninsula, which was strong, by nature, but feeble, from impolicy: The Gothic intruders, however, retained, during the sixth, and seventh centuries, the ascendancy, and the possessions, which their character, more than their numbers, or force, had given them, among a people, who were more hasty to avenge an injury, than to prevent the various consequences of doubtful pretensions, or ill-judged forbearance. The Northumbrian Saxons had only mingled with the Romanized Britons, who occupied that peninsula, after the Roman abdication. And when the Northumbrian dynasty became extinct, at the close of the eighth century, the Saxon authority was unhinged, and the Saxon settlers were left in their *possessions*, but, without *titles*, within the peninsula, which had not yet acquired the appropriate name of GALLOWAY. (*b*)

Such were the events, which made it easy, for colonies, from the opposite coast, to form settlements, within the peninsula. (*c*) Whatever may have been the defeats of the earliest adventurers, the Irish Cruithne, at the end of the eighth century, made a successful settlement, within the *rinns* of the peninsula: And to this commodious settlement of the Ulster Irish, were the settlers followed, by fresh swarms, from the Irish hive, during the ninth, and tenth centuries, while the Scandinavian sea-kings domineered over the seas, and shores, of the neighbouring regions. Those settlements were early strengthened, in the Cruithne colonies, by the kindred Scots of Kintire, who crossing the frith of Clyde, in their currachs, had settled on the opposite shores of Carrick, Cunningham, and Kyle, during the bloody contests, within the cradle of the Scotish kingdom of Kintire, and Argyle. (*d*)

It is more than probable, that the Irish settlers, within the peninsula, acquired the name of *Cruithne*, or Picts, as we see it, in the chronicles of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, from their parental Cruithne of Ireland; who had themselves acquired this appropriate appellation, from the Irish

(*b*) Bede, who wrote the history of the Saxon episcopate of Whithern, did not know the peninsula, by the appellation of *Galloway:* The Saxon chronicle did not recognize *Galloway*, as the proper designation of a country, which had been recently colonized, by a new people, of a different language, and lineage, from those of the *Angles*. Topographical notices may here be brought in, usefully, to illuminate the darkness of history, and to explain the wildness of tradition. The maps of Galloway exhibit only a very few Saxon names of places, a proof this of the paucity of the Saxon settlers, of their want of enterprize, and of the insecurity of their possessions, within the land of the aboriginal *Selgovæ*, *Novantes*, and *Damnii*.

(*c*) Malmsbury, l. i. c. 3.; Usher's Prim. 667. 1172.

(*d*) Bede, l. i. c. 1.; Usher's Prim. 612.

Cruithneach,

Cruithneach, signifying Picts: And, it was full as natural, for the Cruithne colonists, to call themselves, and to be called by others, by the translated name of *Picts;* as it was easy for ignorant chroniclers to transfer, from the Gaelic settlers, in the peninsula, the well-known name of the genuine Picts of Northern Britain, the direct descendants of the aboriginal Britons. But, those Gaelic settlers, in their progress of colonization, and promptitude of contest, acquired a very different appellation, from the more decisive circumstance of their lineage, which was more lasting, and renowned. As *Gael*, they were called, in the low latinity of those times, *Galli:* And, hence, as we may learn, from Malmsbury, — "*Galli* veteribus Gallwaliæ, non Franci dicti." (*e*) From this name of the people, was, naturally, derived the appellation of their country; as Scotland, was derived, from the Scots; and England, from the Angles: Thus was the peninsula, from the name of the Gaelic settlers, or *Galli*, called by the chroniclers, *Gallwalia*, *Gallawidia*, *Gallowagia*, *Gallwadia*, *Gallwegia*, *Gallway*, *Galloway*. (*f*) In the effluxion of three centuries, the name of *Galloway* came to be applied, loosely, to the whole peninsula, lying between the Solway, and the Clyde; including Annandale, on the south, and Ayrshire, on the north. (*g*)

In the mean time, the Irish settlers, or by whatever name they were called, completely occupied the ample extent of Galloway; mingling every where with the enfeebled Britons, whose speech they understood, and amalgamating with the still fewer, and feebler, Saxons, whose language, as it was unknown to them, they constantly rejected. The Irish topography of Gal-

(*e*) Saville, 25. 1.

(*f*) Camden's Brit. 1604, p. 692.; Usher's Prin. 667.; Ruddiman's Index to the Diplom. Scotiæ, 113. In Earl David's Charter of Selkirk, the peninsula of the *Galli* was called *Galweia:* So, in charters of William, his grandson. King John granted some lands, in Ireland, to Alan de *Galway*. Thus, this name may be, merely, *Galliway*, or *Gaelway*, the bay of the Gael, or Irish. It is more than probable, that this difficult name was, originally, imposed, by the Gaelic colonists; and afterwards Saxonized, from the coincidence of the appellation of the people: Thus was derived Galloway, from *Gall-bhagh*, the bay of the Gael: And so, *wage*, in the Teutonic, signifies *aqua*, *mare:* and *wage* was pronounced, by the English *way:* and hence, Sol-*way*, Med-*way*. The people of Galway, in the charters of David I., Malcolm IV., and William, were called *Galwenses*. In addressing their charters to the several lineages of people, inhabiting Scotland, those kings said: Francis, Anglis, Scottis, Walensibus, et *Galwensibus*. Caled. i. 353.; which quotes, the Chartularies. See, also, Usher's Primord. 580. The legends of the country, however, attribute the origin of the name to king *Galdus*, who fought, and fell, on the bay of Wigton. Sir Andrew Agnew, in his MS. account of Wigtonshire, says that, beside the harbour of Wigton, "stands the ancient monument of king Galdus, from whence the shire had its name of *Gallawidia*."

(*g*) Sir J. Dalrymple's Col. 171.; Lord Haile's Ans. i. 106.

loway corresponds more exactly with the topography of Ireland, than with that of proper Scotland. This slight difference concurs with the intimations, and facts, before mentioned, to show, that Galloway was settled, by *a direct colonization*, while that part of Scotland, which lies on the north of the two friths, was settled, by the Scoto-Irish descendants of the first settlers of Kintire, during the ninth century.

In this manner, then, was Galloway, throughout its ample range, filled with a new, and cognate race, from Ireland, and Kintire. The Gaelic colonists, however, did not enjoy much quiet, in their new settlements, during the three subsequent centuries of continual perturbation, from the sea-kings. The naval enterprizes of the northmen, during those ages; the incursions of the Danes, from Northumberland; the distractions of the several tribes, who were seldom at rest, in their original country; all those evils inflicted on the Galwegian colonists, the frequent wounds of savage warfare. (*h*) Yet, did the Scoto-Irish retain, in their new settlements, the various rights of a distinct people; they preserved the agreeable independence of their local system; and enjoyed their own customs, and maintained their own laws, during the various changes of those turbulent ages. (*i*) We see little, however, during those obscure times, of the rulers, or *lords of Galloway*, who claimed, and exercised power, within the invidious limits of a contested jurisdiction. If, indeed, we might credit the English chroniclers, Jacob, the ruler of Galloway, was one of the eight reguli, who met Edgar, at Chester, in 973, A.D. (*j*) The next *lord of Galloway* who appeared much more distinctly amidst the obscurities of Galloway, was FERGUS, who was a frequent witness to the charters of David I. (*k*) Fergus saw the power of David I., as he still more clearly perceived the weakness of Malcolm IV. Fergus was, thus, induced

(*h*) Ann. Ulster; Sax. Chron. 83.

(*i*) By the stat. of Alexander II., says Skene, Galloway has her own special laws. Auld Laws, 14. Robert I. confirmed the ancient laws of Galloway, which Edward I., by his ordinance, in 1305, attempted to abolish. Robertson's Introd. to the Rec. lii. Galloway had her peculiar judges, who were always called in, to decide, when the rights of the Gallowaymen were to be affected. Bern. MS. of the *Leges Scotiæ*.

(*j*) Flor. Wig. 359.; Mat. of Westm. 375.

(*k*) Fergus died, in 1161, as we know from the Chron. of Holyrood: If he died, in his climacteric year of 63, he must have lived throughout the reigns of Edgar, Alexander, David I., and of his grandson Malcolm IV. But, who his parents were; and what his authorities; seem to be quite unknown. That he was a prince of some note, even at the court of Henry I. of England, is certain; as he *took to wife*, according to the heralds, genealogists, and chroniclers, Elizabeth, the natural daughter of Henry I. In this transaction, however, we may see the original cause of the intimate connection between David I. and Fergus, exclusive of the legal tye between sovereign, and lord.

to

to deny the king's authority, and to appropriate the king's income. But, he was mistaken in the real character of Malcolm IV., and he miscalculated his own force: Malcolm, undisconcerted, by two repulses, as much, by the strength of the country, as the bravery of the people, overpowered Fergus, in 1160, A.D.; and obliged him to retire to the abbey of Holyrood-house, where he died of grief, and disappointment, in the subsequent year. He left a family, however, who ranked high among the nobles of Scotland, and of England, till the direct line failed, in 1234, by the death of Alan, Lord of Galloway, without issue male. (*l*)

(*l*) The following is a sketch of the family of *Fergus*, whose progenitors, whatever they were, cannot now be ascertained:

FERGUS married Elizabeth, the natural daughter of Henry I., by whom he had two sons. He died in 1161.

UCHTRED married Guinolda the sister of Alan, the heir of Waldeve, by whom he had Roland, and other two sons. He was murdered in 1174.

ROLAND married Elena, the daughter of Richard Morville, by whom he had Alan, and other two sons. He died in December 1200.

ALAN had, by his first wife, whose name is unknown, an only daughter, Elena, who married Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester.

Alan married, secondly, in 1209, Margaret, the eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntington, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died, without issue, in his father's lifetime, and two daughters, 1st, Christian, who married William de Fortibus, son of the Earl of Albemarle, but she died, without issue, in 1246; 2d, Dervorgill, who married, in 1233, John Baliol of Bernard Castle, by whom she had John Baliol, the successful competitor, for the Scotish crown.

Alan married, thirdly, in 1228, the daughter of Hugh de Lacy, by whom he had no issue. He died in 1234.

GILBERT had two sons, Duncan and Malcolm. He died 1st Jan. 1184-5.

DUNCAN, by the settlement of Galloway, in 1186, obtained *Carrick*, which was afterwards erected into an earldom, by Alexander II. He had a son.

NIEL, the second Earl of Carrick, who died the 13th June, 1256, leaving an only child.

MARJORY, Countess of Carrick, in her own right. She married, first, Adam de Kilconachar, who died, in 1270, without issue. She married, secondly, in 1271, Robert de Brus, by whom she had, in 1274, Robert de Brus, the restorer of the Scotish monarchy.

The history of every people must, necessarily, be obscure, who possessed neither record, nor writing, nor tradition. Hence, the most instructive evidence of the Scoto-Irish settlements of Galloway is the topography, as it is shown, by the more ancient maps: This evidence proves sufficiently how much, and how far, the Scoto-Irish colonists, made their stationary settlements: But, it proves nothing, in respect to their private conflicts, or their public rights, or appropriate duties. What is not found, in the topography or in the traditions, of Galloway, as to the authority, and dues of the Scotish kings, those important points may be better ascertained, from *events*, and epochs. Alpin, the last of the Scoto-Irish reguli, might have said, when he landed, in the bay of Ayr:

> "My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
> Which, as immediate, from thy place, and blood,
> Derives itself to me."

If we might believe the veracious Wyntown:

> "He wan of war all Galloway:
> There, was he slayne, and died away."

Kenneth, the son of Alpin, was, properly, called *the Hardy*. There is but too much reason to believe, that he, severely, revenged the fate of his father. (*m*) His several excursions, on the south of the Clyde, show with sufficient clearness, that his revenge was only satisfied, when his ambition avowed, that he had conquered *Galloway*. And the year 843 is the memorable epoch, when Kenneth had united the several countries, and people, into one kingdom, under the rule of a single sovereign, when the Galloway men were induced to promise obedience to Kenneth; as Gaelic kings were, in those times, obeyed, by a Gaelic people. What, however, were the several rights of the king, and people, at the era of the establishment of the Scotish monarchy, in 843, A.D.; as they were never ascertained, cannot now be accurately settled.

The next great epoch, concerning the rights, or duties, of Galloway, is the end of the Scotish period, or the beginning of the Scoto-Saxon era, when the municipal law of Scotland was introduced over the Gaelic customs: Neither the one law was, generally, introduced, nor the other superseded, at that obscure, but important era. The alteration, was, gradually, effected, throughout the chances, and changes, of many tumultuous years. While Henry I. reigned, in England, and Alexander, in Scotland, Earl David exercised the essential rights of sovereignty over Galloway, from the dying transfer of

(*m*) Innes' Crit. Essay, 783.

Edgar

Edgar to him: He granted in 1113 A.D., to the monks of Selkirk, the tenth of his *Can*, from Galloway (*n*): and in pursuance of this grant, the same monks received the tenth of his *Can* of cheese, of swine, and of other animals, from Galloway, which were confirmed by him, when he removed the monastery to Kelso, as it was, by Malcolm IV., and by William, the Lion. (*o*) Both David, and his immediate successor, Malcolm IV. enforced the payment of tithes, within the limits of East Galloway to the bishops of Glasgow: William, the brother of Malcolm, confirmed their charters, in favour of the bishops of Glasgow, by a grant, which he addressed to his sheriffs, and bailiffs, of Galloway; and which directs the payment of tithes to the bishop, —"Sicut Servientes mei, *Cana*, et rectitudines meas ad opus meum recipiunt." (*p*) Roland, the lord of Galloway, with the judges thereof, assembled a jury, and held a court, at the shiretown of Lanerk, soon after the return of William, from his captivity, when they found, that the Scotish king had a right to *Can*, within the limits of Galloway. (*q*) We may clearly infer, then, from those facts, and circumstances, that the Scotish king was sovereign of Galloway, incidentally, as king of Scots.

There was no insurrection, in Galloway, against David I., or any denial of his rights; as Fergus knew, that David would be supported, by Henry I. But, Malcolm IV. was no sooner involved in difficulties, and could not expect the aid of Henry II., who thought only for himself, than Fergus opposed Malcolm, by whatever means: By great efforts of valour, and perseverance, and of skill, he obliged Fergus to resign his power to his sons, whose selfish passions, in the end, ruined each other. The moment of the captivity of William the Lion, Uchtred, and Gilbert, raised an insurrection, and applied to Henry II., for protection; promising dutiful allegiance to the English king: But, their various misdeeds, the results of savage manners, during a barbarous age, seem to have induced no forfeiture, from the resentments of William: By giving Carrick, in Ayrshire, to the younger branch of Fergus's family, in 1186, William seems, to have ensured the quiet of Galloway, during his own reign. (*r*)

But,

(*n*) Chart. Selkirk, in Dalrymple's Col. 404; Chart. Kelso, No. 4.

(*o*) Chart. Kelso, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. 34.

(*p*) Chart. Glasgow, 213.

(*q*) Leges Scotiæ. Bern MS. *Can*, *Cain*, *Canum*, signify the duty, custom, or tribute, which was paid to the superior. *Can* was often mentioned, in this sense, by the charters of David I. This tax, or duty, resulted to the king, from his character of king, by mere operation of ancient law.

(*r*) The judges of Galloway, sitting at Dumfries, about the year 1186, seem to have concurred with the king, in preserving the quiet of Galloway: If any one should be convicted, in Galloway, of a breach

But, it was the great rebellion, which followed the death of Alan, the lord of Galloway, 1234, without issue male, that gave a complete triumph to the municipal law over the Gaelic customs. The Galloway men, owing to their habits, and to their Brehon law, paid no regard to the legitimate daughters of their late lord: and they yielded obedience to his bastard son; petitioning the king, at the same time, to give them a lord: But, Alexander II., regarding the rights of Alan's daughters, as irrefragable, upon his view of the case, marched an army into Galloway, to enforce law, and right, in opposition to the wishes, and will, of the people. If, from that epoch, began the practice of granting charters, for the holding of lands, and leases to the tenants, by those over-lords; then began the enjoyment of landed property, and then arose the practice of husbandry.

Galloway, as we have already seen, like the other Gaelic countries, in Northern-Britain, owed obedience to the Scotish kings: The chiefs, and their followers, were bound to attend him, in war; and to pay him his customary dues, in peace. In fact, a large body of Gallowaymen attended David I. to the battle of the standard, in 1138, when they claimed the hardy pre-eminence of leading the army into battle: Their two chiefs, Ulgric and Dovenald, were, on that day, slain, and the whole body were repulsed with great loss. (*s*) The Gallowaymen were described, like true highlanders, as naked, and nimble, as rapacious, and impatient. (*t*) The English annalists of that age speak of the savageness, and devastations, of the Gallowaymen, who followed David I. into the field, as if they had seen with appalled eyes, the barbarities, and waste, of the Alans, and Huns. The Gallowaymen next appeared in the army of William the Lion, when he entered England, in 1174. No sooner was their sovereign made captive, than they departed, for their native wilds, in order to enjoy their spoils, in the true Highland spirit. They now rose into insurrection, as if their king were to remain a prisoner for life: They attacked, and demolished his castles; they expelled his officers; and they murdered

a breach of the *king's peace*, shall forfeit twelve score cows, and three bulls: If any one shall fight in the king's palace, except those, who may have the custody of it, should forfeit to the king ten cows. Bern MS. *Leges Scotiæ*. We may herein see, incidentally, that there was no circulation of money, in Galloway, during the long reign of William, who demised, in 1214; and that the inhabitants were rather *graziers*, than farmers; owing to the instability of their possessions.

(*s*) Aldred's Battle of the Standard, 345; J. Hagustold, 262.

(*t*) See Ralph de Diceto's Account, in Twisden, 573. The foreign chroniclers, who saw the Scots warriors, who followed Malcolm IV., to Toulouse, also, describe them, on that occasion, "as half naked, and half armed."

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the Anglo-Normans, who had settled among their mountains. (*u*) From those intimations, we may infer, that Malcolm IV., upon the subduction of Fergus, had built some castles, in Galloway; had left some officers to enforce his rights; and had encouraged some English, and Anglo-Norman soldiers to settle under the protection of his fortlets. We may herein trace the beginning of a Scoto-Saxon colonization amidst this Scoto-Irish people, who were thus impatient of the presence of such strangers.

The two brothers, Uchtred, and Gilbert, had no sooner established their independence of the Scotish government, than they began to dispute about their property, and pre-eminence. Uchtred, while residing in his father's house, in Loch-Fergus, was attacked, on the 22d of September, 1174, by his brother Gilbert, who, having overpowered his elder brother, ordered his death, with every circumstance of aggravated cruelty. (*v*) Meanwhile, Henry II. sent agents to the princes of Galloway, to solicit their services, for himself: But, the agents hearing of the sad fate of Uchtred, declined to execute their commission with Gilbert. (*w*) Nor, was this odious, but artful person wanting to himself: Gilbert offered the king of England, for his protection, two thousand marks of silver, five hundred cows, and five hundred swine, as a yearly tribute: But, Henry being disappointed, and having other views, declined this offer, which would have obstructed a greater object; knowing that the fealty of the captive William would bring with it the subjection of Scotland, and the submission of Galloway.

William the Lion, with his brother David, and his bishops, and barons, met Henry II., at York, in 1175: when they all swore allegiance to the English king, and gave securities, for their faith. William, after this humiliation, had leave to invade Galloway. (*x*) Gilbert finding no protection, from England, made his submission to the Scotish king. William brought Gilbert to Henry, to whom the assassin swore fealty; and to whom he gave a thousand marks, for his protection, with his son Duncan, for a pledge. (*y*) It thus appears, that whatever had been the atrocity of Gilbert, he was taken into the protection of Henry II. The troubles of Galloway were calmed, for the present, though the atrocities of Gilbert were not forgotten. On the 1st of January,

(*u*) Hoveden, who was well informed, having been a spectator of the scene, gave a minute detail of those shocking atrocities. Saville, 539.

(*v*) Fordun, l. viii. 25; Ben. Abbas, i. 93.

(*w*) Id. Hoveden, as above. (*x*) Ben. Abbas, 69.

(*y*) Hoveden, 555. Gilbert, the son of Fergus, was charged in the exchequer, with 919*l.* 9*s.* for the king's goodwill. Maddox's Exchequer, i. 473.

1184-5,

1184-5, Gilbert died; while his son, Duncan, was a hostage, in the hands of Henry II.

Roland, the gallant son of Uchtred, promptly seized the moment of his uncle's death, to revenge his father's murder, and to regain his father's rights. Collecting the friends of his family, he overpowered the faction of the unworthy Gilbert; slew their commander Gilpatrick (*z*); and as a consequence of his success, seized on Galloway, as his own inheritance. With equal gallantry, and success, he overcame Gilcolm, a freebooter, who had settled in Galloway, and had carried his depredations into Lothian. (*a*) William favoured Roland, whose successes were thus advantageous to his people, both in Galloway, and in Scotland. Henry II. as he had been neither bribed, nor courted, by Roland, viewed his enterprizes, with great indignation: He even marched a great army to Carlisle, with design to enter Galloway. (*b*) But, Roland fortifying the passes of an impervious country, prepared for very vigorous warfare. A treaty was, at length made, in 1186; whereby Roland retained Galloway, on swearing fealty to Henry II. and promising satisfaction to his nephew, Duncan. (*c*) William, the Lion, having so great an interest in the quiet of Galloway, gave as a recompence to Duncan, Carrick, which was an ancient district of the disputed country. (*d*) In this sacrifice to peace, we may perceive the origin of the earldom of Carrick, which did not take place, for many years: Roland, the son of Uchtred, retained the whole of the present Galloway; and Carrick was assigned to Duncan, the son of Gilbert. It was erected into an earldom, by Alexander II. some time between 1225, and 1230. The death of Henry II. in 1189; and the restoration of the independence of Scotland, by Richard I., established the lasting quiet of Galloway. (*e*) It contributed, probably, something to the salutary end, that Roland, in the subsequent year, led his warlike followers into the north, with King William, whose title to the throne, was disputed,

(*z*) The Chron. of Mailros, 176. and Fordun, l. viii. 39. state that event, on the 4th July, 1185.

(*a*) Fordun, l. viii. 39. In one of those conflicts, Roland lost a brother, who was killed in action; and Roland appears to have had another brother, who outlived him: And, in 1212, was sent by his nephew Alan, into Ireland, to receive possession of the lands, which K. John had granted him.

(*b*) The Exchequer Accounts are full of the Escuage, for this war of Galloway. Mad. Exchequer.

(*c*) Ben. Abbas, 448-9. (*d*) Fordun, l. viii. 40.

(*e*) As the rights of William, in Galloway, had been shaken, by those disturbances, the Scotish King obtained the regular judgment of Roland, and the judges of Galloway, in favour of the rights of William. Bern MS. Leges Scotiæ.

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by M^c^William. Roland encountered this audacious pretender, on the moor of Mamgarvy, near Inverness, and decided his pretensions, by a death-wound. From this epoch, Roland acted a conspicuous part on the theatre of his country. He married Elen, or Elena, the daughter of Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland, and the sister of William Morville, who died, in 1196. On this event, Roland succeeded to the great estates of the Morvilles, and to their office of constable. (*h*) He was the witness of many royal charters, and the official participant of many transactions. (*i*) Roland appears not only to have been a good soldier, but a munificent statesman. (*j*) He died, at Northampton, on the 19th of December 1200; and was buried there, in the church of St. Andrew. (*k*)

Alan, the eldest son of Roland, succeeded him, as Lord of Galloway, and as constable of Scotland. Alan was regarded, both in Scotland, and in England, as a considerable personage. He had the honour of being one of the illustrious barons, to whom the great charter of King John was addressed. He was one of the *Magnates Scotiæ*, who witnessed the marriage of Alexander II. with Johanna, the sister of Henry III., in 1220. (*l*) He was, indeed, the witness of many charters of William, and Alexander II., as his rank, and office, led him to be much at court. He appears to have granted, or confirmed, many charters, for lands to the monasteries; and he freed Galloway, from the demands of the monks of Kelso. (*m*) The Gallowaymen followed Alan

(*h*) For all those estates, and offices, he paid, as the relief, 700 marks of silver. Fordun, l. viii. c. 56.

(*i*) Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. 28. 77.; Chart. Soultra. 6. He was present when King William did homage, for his lands, in England, to King John, at Lncoln, in November 1200. Hoveden, 811.

(*j*) He founded the monastery of Glenluce, in 1190. He gave to the monks of Kelso a saltwork, at Loch Kendeloch. Chart. Kelso, 253. He confirmed the grant of Ivo de Vetereponte to the monks of Dryburgh of the church of Mickle Sowerby, in Western Galloway. Chart. Dryburgh, No. 55, 56.

(*k*) Hoveden, 813; Fordun, viii. 61. His wife Elena, who survived him, gave him two sons and one daughter: Alan, and Thomas, and Ada. Elena died, in 1217. Chron. Melros. Her second son Thomas, by marrying Isobel, the eldest daughter of Henry Earl of Athol, became Earl of Athol. In 1215, he obtained from King John some lands, on the Ban, in the north of Ireland. Thomas died, in 1231; and was buried in the abbey church of Cupar. Chron. Melros. 201. By this lady, he left a son, Patrick, who was, of course, Earl of Athol; and who was assassinated, at Hadington, in 1242. On this event, the earldom of Athol, went to his mother's sister, Ferneleth, who married David de Hastings. Lord Hailes, An. i. 157. The daughter of Roland, and Elena, married Walter Bisset, in 1233. Chron. Mel. 201.

(*l*) Rym. Foed. i. 241.

(*m*) Chart. Mel. 133-4-5; Chart. Dryburgh, 62. 135. 170.; Chart. Kelso, 244-5. In 1196, Alan was charged, in the English exchequer, 20 marks, for seisin of a twelve-pound land, in Teynford.

Alan into the western borders of England, when Alexander II. invaded them, in 1216. They burned the Abbey of Holmcultram; they wasted the country; they carried away women, as they had done under David I., and William the Lion: They were now doubly punished, for their cruelties, and their sacrilege, if we may believe the chroniclers: More than nine hundred of them were drowned, in the overflowing of the Eden, as they returned; and they were chastised, and dismissed, by Alexander II., who, like David I., found his army more enfeebled, by their insubordination, than strengthened, by their numbers. (*n*) We thus see, that the Gallowaymen had not changed their savage manners, during the preceding century. Alan had certainly three wives: The name of the first is unknown: By her he had an only child Elena, who married Roger de Quincey. Alan married, for his second wife, in 1209, Margaret, the daughter of David, the Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died, without issue, in his father's lifetime, and two daughters; Christian, who married, in 1236, William de Fortibus, the son of the Earl of Albemarle, and she died, without issue, in 1246; 2dly, Dervorgille, who married, in 1233, John Baliol. Alan married, for his third wife, in 1228, a daughter of Hugh de Lacy, of Ireland, by whom he had no issue. (*o*)

Alan died, in 1234; and was buried, in the monastery of Dundrenan, which Fergus, his great-grandfather, had founded. (*p*) Alan had the honour to be mentioned, in *Magna Charta*, as one of the guardians of the English Constitution. Alan left a bastard son, Thomas, who married a daughter of the King of Man; and who would have been the Lord of Galloway, if the wishes of the Gallowaymen had been attended to. Thomas, with his wife, and sons, seem to have been taken into custody, by John Baliol, the husband of Dervorgille. During the reign of Alexander II., there

Teynford. Mad. Excheq. i. 484. Alan appears thus to have had lands distinct from those of his father. Brady's Hist. i. Appx. 127. In 1211, Alan, and Elena, his mother, gave 600 marks, and 6 palfreys, to have a recognition, concerning the lands of Wixendene, and Bosegate, whereof Richard Morville was seised, when the war began, between William and Henry II., in 1174; and whether Richard, her father, was disseised, for any other cause, than that war, appears not. Mad. Excheq. i. 443.

(*n*) Chron. Melros. 190-1. This chronicler, who knew them, personally, calls them *Scots*. Carte, who did not know them, calls them *Cambro-Britons*. Lord Lyttelton appears to have known, very distinctly, *the lineage* of the Gallowaymen.

(*o*) Fordun, ix. 47. says, that in 1228, Alan went to Ireland, and married the daughter of Hugh de Lacy; and that, on his return, many of his men were drowned, while he, and a few escaped.

(*p*) Crawf. Peer. 155.; Grose's Antiq. 183.

seems

seems to have been some juridical proceedings. (*q*) The same Thomas of Galloway seemed to have been still alive in March 1296, when Edward I., as superior Lord of Scotland, granted to Thomas of Galloway all the lands, and tenements, which his father had granted him. (*r*) On the same day, Edward I., on the request of Thomas of Galloway, granted to the Gallowaymen all the liberties, and free customs, which they, or their ancestors had enjoyed, in the time of David I., King of Scots, and during the life of Alan, the father of Thomas. (*s*)

The death of Alan, and the division of his property, and power, created great disturbances, in Galloway, which ended, in an insurrection. The Brehon law of the Gallowaymen did not admit the succession of women; it preferred the bastard son, according to the Gaelic custom of the ancient Irish. The men of Galloway prayed the king to resume their lordship: But, he was advised, to adopt the municipal law of Scotland, rather than theirs. They now prayed him to appoint, as their lord, Thomas, the bastard son of Alan: But, Alexander still resolved to prefer the heirs parceners to their late lord, to the people's wishes. The Gallowaymen now rose into insurrection, in 1234, headed, by Thomas, the bastard, and by Gilrodh, an Irish chief. (*t*) The insurrection was suppressed; but, the defeat of both, and the decisive result, left a sharp edge on the spirits of the Gallowaymen, which was not soon softened into acquiescence. Roger de Quincey, who was created Earl of Winchester, in 1235, and married Elena, the eldest daughter of the late lord, in her right, succeeded to the office of constable; and possessed, with her, many lands in Galloway. He, probably, did not bear his faculties meekly; the appearance of strange men, and new customs, were all very odious to a Gaelic people, who adhered obstinately to their old laws. In 1247, the Gallowaymen again rose in arms; and besieging de Quincey, in his castle, obliged him to force his way through the besiegers, in order to claim the protection of the Scotish King. (*u*) The king gave him the protection, which he sought. (*v*) The chroniclers of that age speak of the Gallowaymen, as still very savage; and as having almost depopulated the country, by their expulsion of strangers, and their accustomed waste. (*w*) When Alexander III. marched towards the southern borders, in 1258, to

(*q*) Ayloff's Col. 335-6.

(*r*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 22.

(*s*) Id. But, this last grant is marked on the margin of the record, to have been cancelled.

(*t*) M. Paris, 430; Fordun, l. ix. c. 48-9.

(*u*) M. Paris, 741. 830.; Lord Hailes, An. i. 159.; Caledonia, i. bk. iv. ch. 2.

(*v*) Dugd. Bar. i. 688. (*w*) Chron. Melros. 222.

chastise his excommunicated nobles, his army was composed, partly, of Scots, and Gallowaymen, who pillaged the people, *and ate flesh in Lent.* (*x*)

De Quincey died on the 25th of April 1264; leaving, by Elena, his first wife, "the eldest daughter, and coheir of Alan, Lord of Galloway, three daughters; namely, Margaret, who married William de Ferrers, the Earl of Derby; Elizabeth, who married Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan; and Ela, who married Alan de la Zouche. (*y*) De Quincey thus acted, as constable of Scotland, during the thirty years, that elapsed, from the death of Alan, in 1234, to his own decease in 1264.(*z*) Thus much, then, with regard to Elena, the only daughter of Alan, by his first wife, and her descendants. (*a*)

We may now advert a little more minutely to the two daughters of Alan, Lord of Galloway, by his second wife: Christian was the eldest, and Dervorgille, the youngest. Christian married, in 1236, William de Fortibus, the son of the Earl of Albemarle; and brought to him many lands, in England which she derived, from her mother, Margaret, the eldest sister of John the Scot, on his decease (*b*): Christian died, in 1246, without issue; when Dervorgille became her sole heir, having the same father and mother: But, not Elena, or her heirs, though she was elder than both Christian, and Dervorgille; as she had a different mother, who had no connection with David, Earl of Huntingdon, or John the Scot; his heir, Dervorgille, must have married John Baliol of Bernard Castle in 1233. (*c*) In consequence of the death of John the Scot, in 1237, the honour of Huntingdon remained, in the king's hands: But, in 1257-8, this honour was divided into moieties by the king's order; when Robert de Brus, who had married Isobel, the second sister of John the Scot, enjoyed one moiety, by inheritance; and the other moiety, was delivered to John Baliol, the husband of Dervorgille, the second daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister of John the Scot. (*d*) She lost her munificent

(*x*) Chron. Melros. 221-2.

(*y*) Dugd. Bar. i. 688. from the records; which coheirs paying their relief, in the 56 Henry III., had livery of the lands of their inheritance.

(*z*) Astle has engraved the seal of R. de Quinci, Earl of Winchester; and on the reverse, it bears: "Sigil R. de Quinci *Constabularii Scotiæ.*"

(*a*) The daughters of Elena, with their several husbands, adhering to Ed. I., during the succession war, lost many lands, in Galloway, and much property, in Scotland. Robertson's Index, throughout.

(*b*) Dugd. Bar. i. 64.; M. Paris, 710.

(*c*) Chron. Melros. 201.: Alanus de Galweia dedit *filiam* suam uxorem Johanni de Balliol; et *sororem*, suam Waltero Biseth.

(*d*) Maddox's Bar. 46-7.; Chart. Glasgow, 255.

husband,

husband, in 1269: It was he, who founded Baliol College, in Oxford; and she only gratified her usual liberality, when she faithfully fulfilled the obvious design of her husband's wishes. She founded the abbey of Sweetheart, or New Abbey, in Galloway. (*e*) She built a bridge over the Nith, at Dumfries. She established, at this town, a convent for Franciscan monks: and she erected, at Dundee, a convent for the same kind of monks. (*f*) This illustrious woman brought her husband four sons, though none of them survived her, but her fourth son, John, the competitor for the crown, and a daughter, Marjory. (*g*) Dervorgille resided much, at Fotheringay Castle, in Northamptonshire, which was, also, the castle of David I., and of David, Earl of Huntingdon, her grandfather; and whence she was called *the Lady of Fotheringay*. (*h*) She died, however, at Bernard Castle, the magnificent seat of her husband, in 1289, at the age of seventy-six; and she was buried, in the abbey of Sweetheart, with the heart of her husband, who died, in 1269, in the same tomb. (*i*)

John Baliol, the fourth son of Dervorgille, and John Baliol, who was born, at Michaelmas, 1249, succeeded his father, in 1269, and his mother, in 1289. He married, in 1281, at the age of thirty-two, Isobel, the daughter of John Earl of Surrey. He now enjoyed great estates, in Galloway, in England, and in France, with illustrious connections of family. In June, 1291, at the ripe age of forty-one, he contended with many competitors, for the crown of Scotland, which he obtained, in November, 1292. (*k*) He immediately swore fealty, for his crown, to the English king; whereby the independence

(*e*) Dugd. Monast. ii. 105-7.

(*f*) Fordun, l. viii. 24.; Spottiswoode, 496-7.

(*g*) Fordun, l. ix. 18.; Wyntown, 221.; Crawf. Peer. 30.; and Lord Hailes, An. i. 280.; all concur, in this opinion: Ruddiman, indeed, says in his Dissertation, Appx. 115., that the charter of Aberbrothock confirms their assertions: To which Fordun adds, that Marjory married John Comyn, the Lord of Badenoch, by whom she had *the red John Comyn*, who was slain by Robert de Brus, in February, 1306.

(*h*) Bridge's Northamptonshire, ii. 154.; and see the Antiquities of Fotheringay, in Bibliotheca Topog. No. xl.

(*i*) Several Escheat Rolls, which are quoted, by Astle, in his work on the Scotish Seals, prove, in opposition to the Peerage writers, that she must have died, in 1289. Astle has engraved her Seal. See much about her husband, in Dugd. Bar. i. 524.; Rym. Foed. i. 376. 566. 678. 680. 707. 716. 777. 804. Mat. Paris says, old John Baliol was "dives et potens." He was, undoubtedly, one of the Magnates Scotiæ, during his memorable age.

(*k*) His claim is very minutely stated, in Rym. Foed. ii. 549.; and the judgement thereon may be seen in p. 588. In pursuance of this judgement, Edward, on the 18th of November, 1292, issued a precept to Richard Seward, the keeper of the castles of Kirkcudbright, Wigton, and Dumfries; commanding him to deliver the same to John Baliol. Rot. Scotiæ, i. p. 11.

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of the nation was sacrificed to the artifices of Edward. During several years, he felt the degradation of both. By the advice of his parliament, he renounced that fealty, in April, 1296: He submitted to Edward, in July thereafter, when with his submission he lost his liberty, his estates, his connections: He was carried prisoner, into England; but, on the solicitation of the pope, he was sent to France, in 1299; and died on his estate, there, in 1314; leaving two sons, who, by matchless artifice, were made the pretenders to a pretended crown, which was no longer worthy of their pretensions.

The office of constable of Scotland, meantime, continued in the representatives of the Morvilles, in the possession of Elena, the wife of Roland; of their son Alan; of Roger de Quincey, the husband of his eldest daughter: On his death, in 1264, this high office descended, of right, to his eldest daughter, the Countess Margaret, the widow of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who died, in 1254, ten years before Roger de Quincey. This lady surrendered, owing to whatever motive, her high office to Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, who had married Elizabeth de Quincey, her second sister. (*l*) The date of that marriage formed the epoch of the connection of the Comyns with Galloway, where they bore a great sway, for many a year. It was their influence, which introduced the important office of justiciary into Galloway, which, in some measure, changed the very nature of their jurisprudence. Alexander, the Earl of Buchan, acted a distinguished part, in the government of Scotland, during half a century. He became a counsellor to the king before the year 1240. He was made justiciary of Scotland, beyond the Forth, in 1251; he obtained the office of constable, soon after, 1270; and he died, full of years, and honours, in 1289, at the eve of a long civil war, which ended in the ruin of his illustrious family. His son, John, succeeded him, at the age of thirty; and acted a still more distinguished part, in the busy scene of a disastrous period, till he was overpowered, by the fortune, and valour of Bruce. The numerous family of the Comyns was now forfeited, when their great offices passed to more fortunate men, and their connections, with Galloway, ceased, for ever.

This extensive country was now involved, for many years, in all the disasters, which arose, from the disputed succession to the crown. The Gallowaymen, naturally, sided with the Baliols, and Comyns, and they were soon made partakers of the sad misfortunes of those eminent families.

When John Baliol was obliged, to resign his dependent crown, Edward I. considered Galloway, as his own: And he, immediately, exercised over this

(*l*) Ayloffe's Cal. 336.

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illfated land every act of sovereignty, by appointing a governor, and a justiciary; by disposing of the ecclesiastical benefices; and by obliging the sheriffs, to account, for the rents, and profits of their bailiwicks, in his exchequer, at Berwick. (*m*)

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Scotish powers, on the fatal field of Falkirk, in 1298, "Galloway, saith Lord Hailes, remained free." (*n*) But, it is not easy to conceive, how it could be free, while Edward I., as we have just seen, domineered over its amplest range. In August, 1298, Wallace is said to have marched into the west, in order, "to chastise the men of Galloway, who had espoused the party of the Comyns; and supported the pretensions of the English." (*o*) But, this irruption is shown by Lord Hailes, to be probably confounded with some exploits of the same chieftain, in Ayrshire; though his lordship proves, at the same time, that he was not well informed, about the affairs of Galloway. (*p*)

Many

(*m*) On the 8th of September, 1296, Edward appointed Henry de Percy, "Custodem nostrum totius terræ Galwidiæ," during pleasure: And he appointed Percy keeper of the castles of Botel, Wygton, and Crugeltown. Rot. Scot. i. 33. This keeper of Galloway was empowered, by the king's precept, to set at large the hostages, for that country. Ib. 26. He was, moreover, empowered, to present fit persons to all the churches, and benefices, in Galloway, to the value of thirty marks yearly. Ib. 35. Percy appears to have, also, obtained from Edward a grant of lands, in this country: Certain it is, however, that Robert I. granted, to Thomas Randolph, the Earl of Murray, one half of the barony of Urr, which Henry Percy, had forfeited. [Reg. of the Great Seal, 3.] On the 24th of November, 1296, Edward constituted Roger de Skoter, justiciary of Galloway; and assigned him a salary of 40*l.* yearly. [Rot. Scot. i. 37.] On the 22d of August, 1297, Edward appointed John de Hodleston the keeper of his castles of Ayr, Wigton, Cruggelton, and Botel, as well as of the countries of Galloway, and Ayr: So that the sheriffs, and bailiffs of those castles should answer to him, in his exchequer at Berwick. [Ib. 43. 48.] The castle of Wigton must have stood, at the town of Wigton, the capital of West Galloway: Cruggelton was a castle of John Comyn, the Earl of Buchan, in West Galloway: The castle of Botel, or Butel, stood on a small mount on the western bank of the river Urr, in the parish of Butel, or Buitle, as it is now called, in East Galloway. It is said to have been the residence of the Reguli of Galloway: It, indeed, appears, from its ruins, to have been a place of strength, and magnificence. In 1313, Robert de Brus assaulted and took the castle of Butel, and other fortresses, in Galloway. Fordun, l. xii. c. 19.; Stat. Acc. xvii. 131-2.; Grose's Antiq. 182.

(*n*) Annals, i. 265.

(*o*) If Wallace marched into Galloway, it was probably before August, 1298, as the defeat at Falkirk took place on the 22d July, 1298, after which Wallace retired beyond the Forth. If tradition may be believed, Wallace made, at some time, an expedition into Galloway; and a field in the farm of Borland, above the village of Minniegaff, still bears the name of "*Wallace's Camp.*" Letter from Mr. Train, 11th June, 1820.

(*p*) Comyn, the younger, of Badenoch, says Lord Hailes, *was the only man of the name of Comyn,*

Many of the operations of Edward I., during the campaign of 1300, were performed, in Galloway. He marched, from Carlisle, through Dumfriesshire, into Galloway. The prayers of the people did not stop his progress. And, though the men of Galloway collected together, they were unable to oppose the progress of so great an army, which was so well conducted: But, they attacked his detachments, and slew the stragglers. (*q*) Edward, however, overran the whole of the low country, from the Nith to the Cree; and he pushed forward a detachment to Wigton. After these various skirmishes, the Gallowaymen were obliged to submit to a power, which they could not resist, with any prudence. A part, indeed, of the English army returned, from Galloway, to Carlisle, in the end of August; another body returned to the same town, on the 26th of October; and the remainder continued, in Galloway, somewhat longer. On the 18th of October, 1300, Edward sent John de St. John, from Dumfries, into Galloway, to receive the inhabitants to the king's peace; and he was engaged in this service till the 4th of November, when he returned to Dumfries. (*r*) Edward I., at length, found an opponent, who was worthy of his cause: On the 26th of August, 1300, the archbishop of Canterbury delivered to him, near the abbey of Sweetheart, the bull of Boniface; commanding him to stop his proceedings, and to relin-

Comyn, who had any interest, in Galloway. An. i. 255. But, the fact is, that it was John Comyn, the Earl of Buchan, who, by his descent, and office, had so great an interest, in Galloway. John Comyn, the elder, of Badenoch, indeed, married the sister of John Baliol, the king, who had a thousand librates of land, in Galloway: Yet, it appears not, that he had given any lands with his sister, the wife of John Comyn, the elder, of Badenoch; and, of course, the son of that marriage, could have no lands, in Galloway, whatever connections he had with John Baliol, his uncle: John Comyn, the younger of Badenoch, by the name of The Red Comyn, was slain, by Bruce, at Dumfries, in 1306, A.D.

(*q*) Wardrobe Account, A. 1300. The English army marched, from Carlisle, on the 26th of June; but, they were detained three weeks at the siege of Caerlaverock. On the 17th of July, Edward advanced with his army into Galloway, and arrived on the 19th of July, at Kirkcudbright; where he remained ten days. He then passed the Dee, and continued ten days more at Twynham, waiting for provisions, which were brought to him, by sea. On the 9th of August he advanced with his army to the Fleet, where the Scots attempted to arrest his progress, but after a skirmish, they were obliged to retire to the woods, and the mountains. Id. Walsingham, p. 78. calls the river where this conflict took place, the *Swin*, but in various ordinances of Edward, it is uniformly called the *Flete*. While his army was in Galloway, he had a number of vessels employed, in bringing provisions, and stores, to them, from various quarters. A number of bakers were sent from Carlisle into Galloway, to bake bread for the army, and for the king's household. Wardrobe Account, 120. 135. The mayor, and community of Drogheda, in Ireland, sent a present of 80 hogsheads of wine to the English king, at Kirkcudbright, in July, 1300. Wardrobe Account, 164.

(*r*) Wardrobe Account of Edward I.

quish

quish his claim. (*s*) The subsequent years were marked by various exploits, within the limits of Galloway. In 1306, Sir Christopher Seton, the brother-in-law of Bruce, being taken in the castle of Loch-Urr, was put to death, near Dumfries: A chapel was built on the spot, to mark, in future times, where a brave warrior had been sacrificed on the sacred altar of national independence. In September 1307, Robert I. marched into Galloway; and wasted the country; the people having refused to repair to his standard: But, Bruce retired into the north, when he heard, that Richmond, the guardian, was marching against him. (*t*) In the subsequent year, however, Edward Bruce, the king's brother, invaded Galloway, and defeated Dougal, with the other chiefs of the country, near the Dee, on the 29th of June. (*u*) He, also overpowered St. John, the English commander, who attempted to surprize him. (*v*) That gallant prince now assaulted the several fortlets; expelled their several garrisons; and at length, subdued the whole country, and people of Galloway. (*w*)

Robert I. rewarded his gallant brother, by a grant of Galloway, which he had subdued, and the Baliols, and Cumins, had forfeited. (*x*) When Edward Bruce was slain, in the battle of Dundalk, on the 5th of October, 1318, Galloway reverted to the crown; but, seems to have been afterwards granted to the natural son of Edward Bruce, Alexander Bruce, who fell at

(*s*) Rym. Fœd, ii. 844.; Prynne, iii. 878-82. On the 30th of October, 1300, Edward made a truce with the Scots, which was to endure till Whitsunday, 1301. Rym. Fœd. ii. 868-70.

(*t*) Rym. Fœd. iii. 14.: John St. John appears to have then commanded the English troops, in Galloway. Dougal, the whole community, and the Gallowaymen, are mentioned, as faithful to England, on that occasion. Rym. Fœd. iii. 14. Dougal was, perhaps, the father of M^c^Dowal, who acted a notable part, in Galloway, during the reign of David II.

(*u*) Fordun, l. xii. c. 17, 18.

(*v*) Lord Hailes' An. ii. 25.

(*w*) Fordun, l. xii. 17.; Barbour, 191.: Tradition speaks of a battle, indeed, which Robert Bruce is said to have gained, on the western bank of the Dee. In this vicinity, there have been dug up pieces of spears, with other warlike instruments: And, a large stone standing on the same site is still called the *king's seat.* The ruins of a fortlet, at Craigincaillie continue to be called, *Bruce's walls.* This idle tradition has, plainly, confounded the exploits of the king with those of his brother, Edward Bruce. Stat. Acc. ix. 638-9. Edward seems to have afterwards regained the castle of Botil; and endeavoured to procure the submission of the people. On the 15th of December, 1309, Edward II. appointed John de St. John the keeper of the castle of Botel. Rot. Scot. i. 80. On the 17th of July, 1310, he appointed Ingelram de Umfraville to receive the submission of the people of Galloway. Ib. 90. The castle of Botel was retaken, by Robert Bruce, in 1312.

(*x*) "Edward de Brus, dominus Galwidiæ," was one of the Scotish nobles, who wrote an answer to the French king, on the 16th March, 1308-9. Introd. to Goodal's Fordun, 69. "Edward de Brus, dominus Gallowidiæ," witnessed charters of the king, his brother, on the 26th of February, and 1st of March, 1313. Chart. of Arbroth, No. 199. 203.

the battle of Halidon-hill, in 1333. (*y*) From the epoch of that memorable battle, till September 1369, Galloway appears to have remained in the crown. In 1312, as we have seen, Robert Bruce retook the castle of Botel, with other fortlets, in Kirkcudbright stewartry. Owing to that decisive conduct, Galloway continued quiet, during the remainder of his reign. Bruce, as we may remember, confirmed the liberties of the Gallowaymen.

But, the demise of the restorer of the monarchy was the signal for a new war, which was still more ruinous to Galloway than the former. When Edward Baliol came into Scotland, to renew the pretensions of his father, which were nullified, by his own act, under the patronage of Edward III., Galloway became the wretched stage of foreign, and domestic war. On the 12th of June, 1334, Edward Baliol, in the character of king of Scots, resigned to Edward III. the county of Dumfries; comprehending the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. (*z*) In November, 1334, Edward III. and Edward Baliol entered Scotland, by the route of Galloway, and wasted the country, as far as Glasgow. (*a*)

The captivity of David II., in the battle of Durham, 1346, involved Galloway in wretchedness, and Scotland, in revolution. Edward Baliol now regained the estates of his father, in Galloway, and resided in Butel castle, the ancient seat of his family. (*b*) In 1347, Baliol, collecting many Gallowaymen, and being supported by Henry Percy, and Ralph Nevil, who brought him some men at arms, invaded Lothian, and penetrated to Glasgow; and returning through Ayrshire, and Nithsdale, he wasted the land, which he was destined to destroy, rather than to save. (*c*) Here Baliol domineered, for

(*y*) Fordun, and Wyntown call Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, *and Lord of Galloway.* Ford. l. xiii. c. 25.; Wynt. b. viii. c. 26. Archibald Douglas, who was surnamed Tyneman; and who was killed in the same conflict with Alexander Bruce; has been mistakenly, called, lord of *Galloway*, by Hume of Godscroft, and by the peerage writers. Their passion for antiquity plainly led them to confound this Archibald Douglas with Archibald Douglas the Grim, who obtained, in 1369, a grant of the king's lands in Galloway, lying between the Nith and Cree. Regist. Mag. Sig. 233.

(*z*) Rym. Fœd. iv. 614. 616. This disgraceful surrender, which included most of the counties in the south of Scotland, was made, with such precipitation, that the terms of the deed conveyed a right to Baliol's private estates, in Galloway. Edward III., therefore, on the 18th June, 1334, issued a declaration that the lands of Botel, Kenmore, and Kirkandrews, which belonged to Baliol, as the heritage of his family, and not to the crown of Scotland, were not to be understood as comprehended in his deed of resignation. Ib. iv. 618.

(*a*) Border. Hist. 314.

(*b*) The name of the castle of *Butel* is, mistakenly, called Brunt-hill. Good. Fordun, l. xiv. c. 6.

(*c*) That irruption was made, in February, 1346-7. Fordun, l. xiv. c. 6. Percy brought 100 men at arms, and 100 archers on horseback; Nevil had 80 men at arms, and 80 mounted archers, who were hired, to serve in the war, under Baliol. Rym. Fœd. v. 545.

a while:

a while: But, in 1353, Sir William Douglas invaded Galloway, and compelled M^c^Dowal, the hereditary enemy of the Bruces, to renounce his fealty to Edward, and his attachment to Baliol, as well as to submit to the authority of the Scotish king: The English government ordered M^c^Dowal's estates to be forfeited; as he had submitted to a power, which he could not resist. (*d*) After all attempts had failed, to gain the Scotish crown, for Edward III., and Galloway, for Baliol, this wretched pretender, on the 20th January, 1355-6, surrendered the crown of Scotland, and his own private estates to Edward III., in consideration of 5000 marks, to be paid to Baliol, with 2000*l.* a year: But, this surrender was ineffectual; as a peace was soon after made with David II., who was liberated, in 1357. (*e*)

The Douglases had done such services to the crown, that it was not easy to reward them sufficiently; yet, to retain their allegiance, David II. gave Sir William Douglas, of Douglas, a peerage, which his family did not before enjoy (*f*): And Archibald Douglas, the Grim, a natural son of the celebrated Sir James Douglas, was destined to be the lord of Galloway. (*g*) Yet, does Hume,

(*d*) Fordun, l. xiv. c. 15.; Rym. Fœd. v. 759. corrects Fordun's mistaken chronology of that event.

(*e*) Rym. Fœd. v. 832-6. Edward Baliol died, at Whitley, near Doncaster, on the 17th May, 1363. Knyghton, 2627.; Ritson's MS. Enquiry. When the Scotish parliament, at Perth, on the 13th January, 1364-5, deliberated on the means of a solid peace with England, and paying the king's ransom, it was proposed to give a son of Edward III. a thousand pounds of land, in Galloway, which had been the property of the *late* Edward Baliol, to be held of the Scotish king; and also to give to Edward's son the Isle of Man, which was valued at 1000 marks. Robertson's Parl. Rec. 101: But, the above proposal was never carried into effect.

(*f*) Sir William Douglas was created an Earl, on the 4th of February, 1357-8. Robert. Index, 31. This eminent man was called, by the peerage makers, the *eleventh Lord* Douglas; although till now, nothing like a peerage had ever been in that family.

(*g*) Froissart, who knew the Douglases, when he visited Scotland, calls Sir Archibald Douglas *a bastard*. He was called the bastard of Sir James Douglas, who died in 1330, by Fordun, Scotichron. l. xiv. c. 16: And he adds, that he was afterwards Lord of Galloway, and Earl of Douglas. Wyntown, ii. 281., asserts the same points. Lord Hailes, in his Remarks, ch. 16., considers Archibald Douglas, the Grim, and Lord of Galloway, as an undoubted bastard. But, what is decisive, Archibald, Lord of Galloway, in his foundation charter of a chapel, for the soul of Sir James Douglas, acknowledges himself to be the son of Sir James Douglas, who died a bachelor. See the confirmation of this foundation charter, in the Great Seal Record. p. 106., printed copy. The fact being, then, that Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, was a bastard, how came he to be *Earl Douglas?* The answer must be, by the grant of Robert II., not long after the death of James, Earl Douglas, at the field of Otterburn, in 1388. On the 18th of September, 1369, David II. granted to Sir Archibald Douglas that part of Galloway, which lay between the Nith and the Cree; and which forms Kirkcudbright stewartry. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 233. Till this epoch of 1369, the Douglases had little, or no connection with

Hume, in his history of the Douglases, and the peerage writers, who copy his follies, insist that, Robert Bruce, after the death of his brother Edward, in 1318, had conferred Galloway on Archibald Douglas, who was surnamed *Tyneman*, though Fordun, and Wyntown, might have informed them, that Alexander Bruce, the natural son of Edward Bruce, had died seised of Galloway, when he fell, fighting, with the same Tyneman, at the battle of Halidon-hill, in 1333: And the grant of David II. in 1369, evinces to us, as it might have shown to them, that Archibald, the Grim, acquired Eastern, and Middle Galloway, neither by descent, nor marriage, being a bastard; but, from a grant of the crown, which still remains, as of record, in the Great Seal Register.

In addition to Kirkcudbright, the same ambitious character, Archibald Douglas, acquired, in February 1371-2, from Thomas Fleming, Earl of Wigton, the whole of Western Galloway, or Wigtonshire. (*h*) Archibald Douglas, the bastard son of good Sir James, had now acquired the superiority of the whole extent of Galloway. He soon after made a still greater acquisition: On the death of the illustrious James, Earl Douglas, at the well-fought field of Otterburn, in 1388, when the earldom became extinct, Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, bastard as he was, claimed, and obtained, from the imbecillity of Robert II. the high honours, and the original estates of the house of Douglas. Happy! had Archibald Douglas, the Grim, used his pre-eminence with a moderation, equal to the fortunate circumstances, whereby he was elevated: He now became the most powerful, as well as the most oppressive subject of Scotland. On an island of twenty statute acres in the Dee, he built a castle, which was called the *Treve*, on the site of a more ancient fortlet, the residence of former lords of Galloway. (*i*) While the Douglases remained unforfeited, Treve Castle continued the place

Galloway. The renowned Sir James Douglas, indeed, had obtained, from the gratitude of Robert Bruce, the lands of Botel, which had been forfeited by John Baliol. Robertson's Index, 10.: But, with the grant of Botel, good Sir James obtained little jurisdiction, or influence: And the lands, and castle of Botel remained in contest, between the two nations, during the greater part of the reign of David II.

(*h*) The Earl of Wigton stated in his grant to Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, that he made this transfer, in consideration of a sum of money, and of the feuds, that had arisen, between him and the ancient inhabitants of the country. The fact is, that he could not resist the power of Archibald Douglas, nor could the law support his right, in opposition to that unprincipled man's ambitious violence.

(*i*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway; Grose's Antiq. 175; Stat. Account, xiii. 651. In ancient records, the name of that castle was written *Trefe*, and *Treve*, the British *Tref*, or *Treve*, signifying a dwelling place, or homestead.

of

of their pride, and the engine of their tyranny, in Galloway. (*j*) His usurpation seems to have struck all, who had contemplated upon its magnitude, and effects, with indignation. (*k*) The power of the Douglases was so enormous, and was daily used with such little moderation, that the subordinate chiefs, in Galloway, were kept, by them, in the most grievous subjection. About the middle of the fifteenth century, William, Earl Douglas had a feud with Robert Herries of Terregles, the relation of Sir Patrick Mac Lellan of Bombie, who naturally took part with his kinsman. The indignation of Douglas flaming out into hostility, he besieged Mac Lellan's castle of Raeberry, which he took, notwithstanding its strength; and seizing Mac Lellan, carried him prisoner to Treve Castle, where Douglas hanged this respectable man, though he was sheriff of Galloway; and though he was

(*j*) Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, died in his castle of Treve, on the 3d of February 1400-1. Several charters, and precepts of his son, and successor, who became Duke of Turenne, in France, were granted — "Apud castrum nostrum de Treve." His widow, Margaret, the daughter of Robert III., resided here, whence she dated her charters. The historian of Scotland, from the accession of the house of Stewart to that of Mary, has mistakingly called this well-known castle of the Douglases, by the name of *Crief;* and has thereby vitiated his own history. Hist. Scot. i. 231-2. One of the charges against the Douglases, when they were forfeited, was, that they had fortified the castle of Treave, without the king's licence.

(*k*) Nisbet, the herald, speaks of the tyrannical usurpation of Archibald, the Grim, as so barbarous, that he not only destroyed the gentlemen's charters, that they might be forced to hold their lands of the Douglases, but exacted money from them, yearly, as *black-mail;* and caused every parish, in Kirkcudbright stewartry to contribute a *mart,* or fat cow, every year, for his larder, which were called *lardran marts:* And, upon their refusal of such contributions, he imprisoned the refusers, till they complied. Heraldry, i. 289. For the loss of their early charters, indeed, Nisbet supposes that they may have been destroyed, during the conflicts, between Bruce and Baliol. The fact is, however, though the herald did not comprehend the various circumstances, that the Gallowaymen, living under their own proper laws, enjoyed their lands, without charters, according to the Gaelic policy. The Mac Dowals, who were one of the most respectable of the old Gaelic families, in Galloway, and who acted a very conspicuous part, during that memorable contest, had no charters, for their lands, till they obtained grants from the Douglases; and thereby became their vassals. In the same age, David II. obliged the great proprietors of the western highlands, and *out isles,* who enjoyed their lands, *allodially,* under their Gaelic customs, to take charters from him; in order to secure their allegiance. This policy of David II., which had come down to him, from David I., was misrepresented by Fordun, l. xiv. c. 34.; and misconceived, by Lord Hailes' An. ii. 266. It was no doubt, considered, as *tyrannical,* by the Gaelic proprietors, who saw every measure, in the light of *tyranny,* which made any innovation on their ancient customs: Yet, was it only the introduction into those Gaelic countries of the municipal law of Scotland, which did not acknowledge the titles, for lands to be complete, without charters.

protected

protected by the king's precept. (*l*) The clan of the Mac Lellans resented this barbarous outrage on their worthy chief, by Douglas, whom the king was unable to punish: They wasted the lands of the Douglases; but, for this offence, they forfeited their own. These events, in the annals of Galloway, stained the year 1452 (*m*); and led on to the forfeiture of a family, which, thus, could outrage both the king, and the law.

The pride, and ambition of Archibald, Lord of Galloway, and Earl Douglas, induced him to procure the marriage of the Duke of Rothsay to his daughter, Marjory, though the heir apparent of the Scotish crown had been already affianced to the daughter of the Earl of March; an event this, which only hastened the fall of the prince. Archibald, the Lord of Galloway, and Earl of Douglas, died at his castle of Treve, a very aged man, on the 3d of February 1400-1. (*n*) He was succeeded by his son, Archibald, who married Margaret, the daughter of Robert III. (*o*): History has related of this Earl Archibald, that he lost an eye in the field of Homildon, and a testicle, in the battle of Shrewsbury. He was unquestionably an accessary to the assassination of his brother-in-law, David, the heir apparent to the crown (*p*): And, Earl Archibald died, in 1424. His two grandsons were, in their turn, assassinated, in the castle of Edinburgh, on the 24th of November 1440: William, the eighth Earl Douglas, was slain, by the dagger of James II. But, nothing could teach this family the lessons of moderation. This too powerful clan continued to overawe the crown; to oppress the Gallowaymen, and to disturb the country, till their turbulence, and treasons, ended in their forfeiture. They, meantime, ruled the landholders of Galloway with an iron rod, the appropriate instrument of tumultuous times.

Meantime, William, Earl Douglas, fortified his unconstitutional power, and unwarrantable practices, by an association with nobles, who affected similar independency of legitimate governance. A weak government was obliged to use the meaner arts of temporization, and intrigue, in opposition to such dangerous practices. The Earl of Douglas was invited to the

(*l*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway; Stat. Account, xi. 27., and viii. 305.; Crawford's Peer. 305. Raeberry Castle stood on a frightful precipice above the Solway frith, in Kirkcudbright parish: It was a considerable fortlet, which remained pretty entire till the year 1750.

(*m*) Crawford's Peerage, 237.

(*n*) Lib. Dunblanens. which is quoted in Crawford's MS. Col.; Bowar, xv. 11.

(*o*) The Princess Margaret lived, in the castle of Treve, and mitigated the rigours of her husband, and his father.

(*p*) This second Archibald is named, in a sort of parliamentary pardon, for that odious deed. Robertson's Parl. Rec. 136.; Lord Hailes's Remarks, 278.

court,

court, at Stirling; was caressed; and being at length carried into the king's closet, and refusing to relinquish his illegitimate confederacy, was, by the king, slain. (*q*) William, the eighth Earl Douglas, died without issue, by his cousin Margaret, the daughter of Archibald, the fifth Earl, a lady so celebrated, as *the fair maid of Galloway;* who, according to Drummond, was only *fair*, as she had a *fair fortune* (*r*): She, certainly, had great estates; as she enjoyed all Galloway, and other domains. The *maritagium* of this heiress was granted by James II., in the presence of parliament, on the 2d February 1449-50, to William, Earl Douglas, and to *his assigns.* (*s*) After the death of William, without issue, by this heiress, she was sought in marriage, by his successor, and brother, James, the ninth, and last, Earl Douglas. Whether he ever married her has been very strenuously discussed. (*t*) That he married

(*q*) Pitscottie, 40-1. This event is dated on the 22d of February, 1451-2. The king, as he was born in October 1430, was not yet twenty-two. Pitscottie, and after him Drummond, ventured to give the very words of the altercation, between the king, and earl. There is in the Acta Parl. ii. p. 73., a declaration of the parliament, of the 12th June 1452, justifying the king, in putting to death the Earl of Douglas.

(*r*) On the death of her brother, William Earl of Douglas, in November 1440, she inherited the lordship of Galloway, which was not entailed; but, the earldom of Douglas went, by entail, to her grand-uncle James, the Gross.

(*s*) Acta Parl. ii. 64.; Regist. Mag. Sig. b. iv. 105. This curious document is printed in Hay's *Vindication*, 66., where the date is mistakingly put on the eleventh in place of the second of February. Crawford, the genealogist, remarks thereon, that though the earl acquired the *wardship* of his cousin; yet, that it did not appear, from any deed, which he had ever seen, that the earl married her himself. MS. note on Hay's Vindication. The earl certainly married his cousin, though she was very young: And, the Pope's *dispensation*, for this marriage, may be seen, in Mr. Andrew Stuart's Gen. History of the Stewarts, 467. It is dated the 24th July, 1444: So that Douglas appears to have obtained the Pope's consent, before he procured the king's grant. There were other reasons, than their consanguinity, for procuring this dispensation. Crawford, by subsequent research, discovered that Earl William, in order to effect this marriage with his cousin, "*repudiated his lawful wife, Joan Countess of Douglas*, in opposition to every thing legal, and just." And he states that Joan Countess of Douglas obtained, from James III., in 1474, a grant of lands, during her life, in lieu of her terce of the estates of William, Earl of Douglas. MS. Collections, about the Douglas Family. Janet, or Joan, Countess of Douglas, the widow of William Earl of Douglas, acquired, in fact, two grants of lands, on the 13th October 1472, and the 22d January 1472-3. Reg. Mag. Sig. b. vii. 214. 263.

(*t*) Douglas, the peerage maker, does not even doubt this marriage. Pinkerton insists, vigorously, that though an application was made to the Pope; yet was it never granted, being opposed by the king of Scots; and that there is no evidence of the completion of the marriage. Hist. Scot. i. 225-6. But, he missed a better authority, than he found, for his position: For, on the 26th of February 1452-3, Pope Nicolas granted a dispensation, for the marriage of James Earl of Douglas with Margaret de Douglas, the widow of Earl William. See this document, in Mr. Andrew Stuart's Genealog. Hist. of the Stewarts, 444. By the marriage with his cousin, the

ried her, in 1453, is now more than probable. He had, scarcely, obtained the object of his solicitations, when he ran into rebellion, with his numerous relations. They were all adjudged by parliament, in 1455, when Galloway, with some of the other estates of the Douglases, were annexed to the crown. (*u*) This act, may be said to have operated, as a declaration of freedom to the Gallowaymen, who had long groaned under the iron rule of that ambitious family. On that event, James II. marched into Galloway, which, without resistance, submitted to his more legitimate authority. The castle of *Treve*, the oppressive seat of the Douglases, was, thenceforth, garrisoned by the king, and thereafter contributed to energize the law. (*v*) Lochrutton-castle, which became a strength of the Douglases, when they acquired Galloway, was, after their forfeiture, placed in the keeping of Herries of Terregles, who conveyed it to Lord Maxwell, who long retained it. (*w*)

After the fall of the Douglases, the history of Galloway becomes less interesting. In 1461, indeed, Margaret, the strenuous queen of Henry VI., came with four vessels to Kirkcudbright, where she was honourably received. (*x*)

The Douglases having ceased to domineer over Galloway, at the end of eighty-six years, that country was, occasionally, distracted, by the harassing feuds of petty chiefs, which were familiarly known by the name of " Neigh-

the widow of his brother, James Earl of Douglas obtained the lordship of Galloway, in her right, and was stiled *Lord of Galloway*, as well as Earl of Douglas. Rym. Fœd. xi. 324—326. As the fair maid of Galloway was only twelve years old, when the dispensation was granted, for her marriage, with Earl William, in 1444, she must have been born in 1432, and she was nearly twenty-one, when she married Earl James, in 1453. By neither of those marriages had she any issue; and they were both regarded, as illegal. After the forfeiture of Earl James, and during his life, she was married to John Stewart, Earl of Athol, the uterine brother of James II., by whom she had two daughters.

(*u*) Acta Parliament. ii. 42., and p. 75-7. The lordship of Galloway, which was thus annexed to the crown, was committed to the charge of a chamberlain, for the collection of the rents, and feu-duties; and for this duty he was allowed a salary of 120*l*. Scots, which was increased to 220*l*. Scots, in 1633. The rental of this lordship, in 1522, and 1601, amounted to 4345*l*. Scots; but before 1667 it was reduced, by suppressions, remissions, and grants, to little more than 1600*l*. Scots. Mr. Solicitor General Purvis's MS. On the 11th of October 1473, James III. settled on his queen, Margaret, as part of her dower, the whole lordship of Galloway, both on the east, and west of the Cree, with the castle of Treif, and customs, and rents of the burghs of Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. Acta Parl. ii. 188-9; Regist. Mag. Sig. b. vii. 64. The queen died, before her husband, in February 1486-7.

(*v*) The king now appointed his own officers, in the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright, for the execution of every legal authority.

(*w*) Grose has given a view of this castle, in his Antiquities, 185.

(*x*) Wil. of Worcester, 493.

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bour Weir." At the beginning of the sixteenth century, a deadly feud arose, between Gordon of Lochinver, and Dunbar of Mochrum, which produced the slaughter of Sir John Dunbar, who was then stewart of Kirkcudbright; and the assassin's father, with his family, friends, and tenants, were exempted from the jurisdiction of Sir John's son, in the office of stewart of Kirkcudbright. (*y*) During the turbulent minority of James V., a feud took place, between Gordon of Lochinver, and Maclellan of Bombie: Both those barons having gone to Edinburgh, in attendance on parliament, in November, 1526, the laird of Bombie was slain, at the door of St. Giles's church, by the lairds of Lochinver and Drumlanrig, with their followers: And the assassins being protected, by the Earl of Angus, who then ruled the kingdom, were never questioned, for so aggravated an offence. (*z*)

After James III., the mildest of monarchs, had fallen upon the field, by repeated strokes of rebellious faction, the parliament of October, 1488, which met under the influence of the treasonous leaders, appointed Patrick Lord Hailes, one of those leaders, who was, at the same time, created Earl of Bothwell, to rule the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the shire of Wigton, during the minority of the young king, James IV. (*a*)

During the rough courtship of Mary Stewart, by Henry VIII., the English arms overrun Dumfries, and Eastern Galloway; and the principal inhabitants submitted to the English government, in 1547; owing to the treasonous influence of the Earl of Lenox. (*b*)

When the battle of Langside had decided the fate of the queen, she fled from the ill fought field, with Lord Herries, through Dumfries-shire, to Dundrainan abbey, near Kircudbright; whence, after a slight consultation, she crossed the Solway-frith, in a boat, and landed, at Workington, on the 16th of May, 1568. The regent Murray soon after followed her steps into East Galloway, to chastise the queen's friends: In June, 1568, he enforced the submission of some, and demolished the houses of others; and passing

(*y*) Privy Seal Reg. iii. 185.

(*z*) A remission was granted, on the 12th of November, 1529, to James Gordon of Lochinver, James Douglas of Drumlanrig, and thirty-eight accomplices, for the slaughter of Thomas Maclellan of Bombie. Privy Seal Reg. viii. 115.

(*a*) Acta Parl. ii. 208. As James IV. was born on the 10th of March, 1472-3; so he attained his full age of 21, on the 10th of March, 1493-4.

(*b*) See Sir Thomas Carleton's Account of his Expedition to Kirkcudbright. Nicholson's Cumberland, Introd. p. lii. lv. He did not penetrate beyond the Dee. See also Lodge's Illust. i. 41-3. the name of the lairds of east Galloway, who submitted by the influence of the Earl of Lennox.

into Dumfries-shire, he executed similar vengeance on the loyal chiefs of that extensive district. (*c*)

In 1570, when Elizabeth wished to punish, and overawe, the friends of her unfortunate rival, her troops, under the Earl of Sussex, and Lord Scrope, overran, and wasted Annandale, and part of Galloway. (*d*) Yet, the Galloway men, lay, generally, too far from the borders, to be much involved, in the alarms, and waste of the border wars. The men of Annandale, as they stood between them, and harm, expected to be recompensed, by their western neighbours, for this service; and when their claims of retribution were resisted, they repaid themselves, by the plunder of Galloway. (*e*) This ended, during the reign of James VI., when the union of the crowns enabled the government to suppress such depredations.

In a happier age, the bay of Kirkcudbright sheltered king William's fleet, on his voyage to Ireland: On the lands of Torrs, upon the eastern shore, that warlike prince erected a battery, the vestiges whereof still remain. (*f*)

Till the remarkable epoch, when the Douglases were forfeited, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright remained, as we have seen, a part of Dumfries-shire. In the account of the rents of every shire, according to the old extent, and the true value, which was formed, in 1366, Kirkcudbright is not found. It was comprehended in Dumfries-shire, which stood thus, in account:

	£.	s.	d.
By the old Extent, the whole Rental amounted to - -	2666	13	4
By the true value, in 1366 (*g*) - - - - -	882	15	4

From

(*c*) Holinshed, 393. (*d*) Border Hist. 564.

(*e*) Stat. Acc. xiii. 59.; Dougl. Peerage, 370. The Galloway men were, for ages, plundered, by their own chiefs, under a Gaelic custom, which consisted, in giving a horse, or some other present, by the inferior to the superior, under the name *calpes*, or *caupes*. The second parliament of James IV., in 1490, prohibited the taking of *caupes*, by the heads of kindred, in Galloway. Acta Parl. ii. 222.

(*f*) Stat. Acc. xi. p. 25.

(*g*) MS. Paper Office. In after times, the stewartry of Kircudbright accounted, in the Exchequer, in the following manner, in Scotish money:

	£.	s.	d.
For the book, and blanches - - - -	39	9	10
Property, for St. Mary's Isle, in feu - - -	121	0	0
Burgh of New Galloway - - - - -	6	13	4
Burgh of Kirkcudbright - - - - -	9	13	0
	£176	16	2

Such is the account, which was stated to Charles II., in 1667, by the Solicitor General Purvis. He also stated, in detail, the king's rental of the lordship of Galloway, which then amounted only

From general representations, with regard to the whole stewartry, it is now time to advert to particular parts of it. The town of Kirkcudbright is, probably, as old as the dedication of the church to St. Cuthbert, which naturally gave rise to a village. Here, in after times, was erected a fortlet, on its commodious bay, by the lords of Galloway. And, a castle remained here, at the end of the extended reign of David II. (*h*) While the descendants of Fergus continued to bear sway, in Galloway, Kirkcudbright continued, probably, to be their town in demesne. Soon after, the Douglases began to domineer, throughout Galloway, in 1369, Kirkcudbright became a burgh of regality, under their unhappy influence. On their forfeiture, James II. erected the town into a royal burgh, by a charter, dated at Perth, the 26th of October, 1455. (*i*) Such privileges, however, seem not to have promoted the prosperity

only to 1607*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Scots; and he remarks, that the old rentals, in 1522, and 1601, exceeded this, by the sum of 2737*l.* 10*s.* Scots. This extraordinary diminution, he attributes to suppressions, remissions, and grants, during the intermediate period. The revenues of the lordship of Galloway were collected by a chamberlain, for that district, who was appointed by the king, generally, for a certain number of years, and he had the power of holding chamberlain courts. Privy Seal Reg. iii. 82.; iv. 163.; v. 117.; viii. 26.

(*h*) There was a grant, by that king, to Fergus M^c^Dougall, one of the chiefs of Galloway, "of the *constabulary* of Kirkubry, with one three markland." Robertson's Index, 32. The ancient castle of Kircudbright stood on the western side of the town, and overlooked the entrance of the Dee. It was surrounded by a deep fosse, into which the tide appears to have flowed. It was a strength of the lords of Galloway. It went with Dervorgille, the youngest daughter of Alan, to John Baliol, the elder, whose son, the king, lost all by forfeiture. Robert I. granted the castle with Galloway, to his brother Edward Bruce. What had reverted to the crown, was, by David II., granted, in 1369, to Archibald Douglas. The castle, with the county, remained in the oppressive hands of the Douglases till their forfeiture, in 1455, when the whole were annexed to the crown. On the 26th of February, 1509-10, James IV., granted this castle, with the lands belonging to it, to the corporation of Kirkcudbright, for their services to himself, and to his grandfather, James II., when besieging the castle of Treve. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xv. 167. The castle has since been alienated: But, the lands belonging to it, continued subject to a burgage tenure. The site of this castle, which has been long since demolished, is called in old charters, *Castle-mains*, and *Castle-dykes*. Stat. Acc. xi. p. 25.; Grose's Antiq. 187. In 1582, a modern castle of the Gothic order was built by Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, on the site of the Franciscan friary, at Kirkcudbright. It has, since the ruin of this family, been bought by the Earl of Selkirk. There is a view of it in Grose's Antiq. 187.

(*i*) Stat. Acc. xi. p. 18.: There was a new charter granted to the town, by Charles I., dated 20 July, 1633, which created the present corporation, which consists of the *provost*, two baillies, a treasurer, and thirteen counsellers. The chief magistrate of Kirkcudbright was stiled *alderman* during a century after it was created a royal burgh, in 1455. The Maclellans of Bombie, who had the chief influence over this burgh, after the fall of the Douglases, held, frequently, the office of chief magistrate. The revenue of this corporation, as it was given in to parliament, in

prosperity of the town, in the proportion, which was expected by those who solicited and those who granted such charters. The erection of Kirkcudbright into a royal burgh excited the jealousy of the corporation of Dumfries, and a contest soon took place, between these rival burghs, about the extent of their respective privileges. (*j*)

This town has nevertheless enjoyed the visits of the great, in ancient times. Edward I., with his queen, and court, spent some time, at Kirkcudbright, during the warfaring year, 1300. (*k*) In 1455, James II. came here, when he marched through Galloway, to crush the ill-used power of the Douglases. In 1461, Henry VI., with his queen, and court, fled to this town, after his defeat at Towton: While Henry remained, in Kirkcudbright, Margaret went to meet the Scotish queen at Edinburgh. (*l*) In 1508, James IV. was, at Kirkcudbright, when he was entertained with all the hospitality of the age, when show took the place of opulence.

The burgh of New Galloway, in the parish of Kells, is of modern creation. It is not among the burghs, which were taxed in 1556. Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, obtained charters, from Charles I., in 1629, and 1630, erecting a part of the lands of Roddings, in the barony of Kenmore, with the houses, and buildings, thereon, into a royal burgh, by the name of *Galloway*; and this burgh was popularly called, *the New Town of Galloway*, and more concisely *New Galloway*. (*m*)

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1788, was 351*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* sterling, yearly. In 1557, this corporation paid 101*l.* 5*s.* to the tax of 10,102*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Scots, when Wigton, and Whitern, paid the same. In 1695, Kirkcudbright paid 36*l.*, the same as Wigton, of the whole monthly tax of 10,800*l.* Scots. Gibson's Glasgow. In November, 1706, there was a tumult in Kirkcudbright against the union. Annals of Queen Anne, 376.

(*j*) This cause was brought before the parliament of 1467, and the Lords Auditors referred it to the lords of the King's council to be decided by them. Acta Dominorum Auditorum, p. 7.

(*k*) See the Wardrobe Account, 1300.

(*l*) William of Wyrcester, 492. 30th August, 1461, "The Kyng Herry is at *Kirkcowbrie*, with four men, and a childe: Queen Margaret is, at Edinburgh, with her son." Paston Letters, i. 248. On the 16th of April, 1462, Margaret sailed, from Kirkcudbright, to Bretagne. In 1463, Henry returned to England, in disguise.

(*m*) Charter, dated the 15th January, 1629, printed in the Report to the House of Commons, on the Royal Burghs, 1793, App. p. 55.; and Charter, dated the 19th November, 1630, and ratified by parliament, in June, 1633. The corporation was to consist of a provost, four baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve counsellers. This number has been changed, by practice. In June, 1633, Sir John Gordon, who had been recently created Viscount of Kenmore, obtained an act of parliament, ratifying the charter under the Great Seal, of date the 19th of November, 1630, erecting the burgh of *New Galloway*: Against this ratification a protest was made by the cor-

On the Fleet river, there was, in early times, a town, which was called the *Fleet*, sometimes *Girthon* on Fleet; and has since been called *Gatehouse of Fleet*. At this village, in August, 1300, Edward I., with his court, spent several days, while his army was in the act of overrunning Galloway. (*n*) It has been created a burgh of barony, with the right of a weekly market; and it had, in 1793, twelve hundred industrious people, who were very busily employed.(*o*)

On the Cree, there was a considerable village, in 1300, when the English army rendezvoused here. It was then, simply, called *Creth*: It was afterwards called the *Ferry-town of Cree*, from a common passage over the river, at this place; and more recently it obtained the present name of *Cree-town*. It had, in 1793, six hundred industrious people, who enjoy the privileges of a burgh of barony: And there are here some manufacture, some trade, and some vessels. (*p*) On the east side of the Cree, farther up, there is another burgh of barony, at *Minnigaff*. (*q*) "In 1684, it depended," says Simpson, "upon the lairds of Larg, and had a very considerable weekly market every Saturday, which was frequented by the moormen of Carrick, Minnigaff, and other places, who buy there great quantities of meal, malt, and other necessary articles." (*r*)

corporation of Kirkcudbright, who obtained a reservation of their rights. Acta Parl. v. 101. The Viscount died soon after, before he could carry into execution his design of building New Galloway; and it remained during the civil wars, a mere hamlet of a few houses; but there was held at it a weekly market, which was well frequented, by the people of the adjacent country, who wanted such an accomodation. John Maclellan's Account of Galloway, in Blaeu's Atlas, 1662. In Symson's Account of Galloway, in 1684, he says, "the little burgh royal of New Galloway, or Newton of Galloway, hath a pretty good market every Wednesday, besides a yearly fair." MS. Account. In 1695, it paid to the monthly taxation of that period, 6*l.* Scots, the same as Sanquhar, North Berwick, Anstruther Wester, and Inverbervie. Gibson's Glasgow. The whole revenue of this burgh, as it was given into parliament, in 1788, was only 8*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* sterling. It had then only between seventy and eighty houses; it has a post office; and it has four annual fairs, and a weekly market. Stat. Acc. iv. 272.

(*n*) Edward then levied a fine of forty shillings, from the *town of Flete*, for the faults of their measures, and for other transgressions. He also fined Henry, the miller, of Flete, thirteen shillings and four pence for transgressions, which were discovered in his mill. Wardrobe Account, p. 3.

(*o*) Stat. Acc. xi. 311, 312. (*p*) Stat. Acc. xv. 554.

(*q*) *Minnigaff* was created the burgh of the barony of *Larg*, with the privilege of a weekly market, and annual fair. In the reign of James VI. and Charles I. this burgh, and barony, belonged to the Gordons, of Lochinver, who obtained the title of Viscount Kenmure, in 1633. Inquisit. Special. 180. 210. From this family they passed to Mackie, of Larg, who held them, in 1691. Ib. 368.

(*r*) MS. Acc. of Galloway.

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In the parish of Kirkbean, there was formerly, a burgh of regality, called *Preston*, having four yearly fairs. It belonged to the regent Morton, during the minority of James VI., with the estate, whereon it stands. (*s*) Its *cross*, a pillar of seven feet high, stands on a pedestal of four feet. Here, the process of the law is still executed. (*t*) The village of *Terregles*, was once a burgh of barony. In April, 1510, Andrew, the son, and heir apparent of Herbert, Lord Herries, of Terregles, obtained a charter, for all his estates, which erected the *village of Terregles*, into a free burgh of barony. (*u*) In 1792, the village of *Carlinwark* was created a free burgh of barony, by the new name of *Castle Douglas*, with various privileges. (*v*) Such are the burghs of various establishments, which energize the industry of Kirkcudbright stewartry.

Connected with them are the castles, which once contributed security both to the country, and the towns. Of the castles of *Treve*, and *Kirkcudbright*, enough has already been said. *Cardoness* castle, which has been a ruin beyond memory, stands on a commanding projection, on the west side of the Fleet, near its confluence: It appears to have been of considerable size, and strength. Above this ancient fortlet, on the same side of the Fleet, stands the tower of *Ruscoe*, which was covered with slate, and is still inhabited. (*w*) *Plunton* castle, in Borg parish, and *Balmangan* tower on the west side of Kirkcudbright bay, in the same parish, are both in ruins. (*x*) *Cumston* castle,

(*s*) Upon his forfeiture, in 1581, the barony of Preston, with the burgh, and jurisdiction of regality, were granted to John, Lord Maxwell; and they continued in possession of his successors, the Earls of Nithsdale, in the reign of Charles II. Inquisit. Speciales, 317.

(*t*) Stat. Acc. xv. 127. The village has dwindled to nothing: Not long ago it had diminished to twenty-four families. And, it is now inhabited only by three farmers and a few cottagers. Id.

(*u*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xxiii. 84. This charter shows how much Douglas has confounded the succession of this family, by interpolating a *Robert*, as the successor of *Herbert*, and the father of *Andrew*. Robert was, in fact, the younger brother of Andrew, who fell on Floddon field, in 1513, and was succeeded by his infant son, William, to whom Robert was tutor, during his minority. MS. Account of the Herries family.

(*v*) By the charter of erection, 13th December, 1792, this burgh is governed by a baillie, and six counsellers, who are chosen from among the resident burgesses, and continue in office three years. This erection was procured by the proprietor, William Douglas, Esq., who has greatly promoted the increase, and prosperity, of the village. In 1766, it had only about twenty inhabitants: In 1792, it had between six and seven hundred; and its population has since increased to more than seven hundred. It has various manufacturing establishments, and is accommodated with a bank, and a post-office.

(*w*) Stat. Acc. xiii. 350.

(*x*) " The castle of *Plunton-Lenox* is a good strong house, which was possessed a long time by the name of *Lenox*, till it came into the possession of Richard Murray of Broughton, whose

castle, which is now a ruin, is situated in the midst of a clump of natural wood, on the west side of the Dee, where it receives the Tarf, in Twyneholm parish. (*y*) Upon the farm of *Nunton*, in the same parish, there are the ruins of another old castle. (*z*) The castle of *Wreaths*, in the parish of Kirkbean, which is now in ruins, and the castle of *Cavers*, in the same parish, which is still inhabited, both belonged to the regent Morton, who, occasionally, lived in them: And upon his forfeiture, both those castles, with the lands, whereon they stood, were granted to Lord Maxwell. (*a*) *Drumcoltram* castle, in Kirkgunzeon parish, as it is not ancient, is still inhabited. (*b*) In the same parish, there are the ruins of several strong towers, some of which appear to have been surrounded, by fosses. (*c*) In the mountainous part of Dalry parish, there are the ruins of two ancient fortlets, which are said to have been the residence of a branch of the ancient family of Galloway. (*d*) On the point of land, which is formed, by the junction of the Ken, and Deugh, stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Dun-Deugh, which appears to have been a place of great strength. (*e*) On the banks of the Cree, in Kirkmabreck parish, there are the ruins of four square towers, with battlements. (*f*) But, tradition has forgotten to whom belonged several of those castles, which were once the seats of security, and the scenes of merriment. There were, in this stewartry, various other castles, whose owners are better known; as they were more distinguished, for their power, and their privileges.

§. VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade.*] The climate of this stewartry, soft, as we have seen, it is, not only is friendly to the human constitution, but is peculiarly favourable to the practice of pasturage, and to the operations of agriculture.

Of a country, which is so diversified, by nature, as to its formation, the soil must be very various; but, that which prevails the most is a thin mould,

whose lady is of that name, and family," saith Symson. MS. Acc. of Galloway 1684. Symson also mentions *Balmangan* tower; and adds, "that the inhabitants have dug up silver plate in it; and also have found therein certain pieces of silver, with an uncouth impression thereon, resembling the old Pictish coin." Stat. Acc. xiii.

(*y*) Stat. Acc. xv. p. 89. In this castle, lived Capt. Alexander Montgomery, during the reign of James VI.; and probably here wrote his well known poem of *the Cherry and the Slae*, as he describes in it the picturesque scenery on the Dee. Ib. ix. 321.; Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway.

(*z*) Stat. Acc. xv. p. 89. (*a*) Ib. xv. 132.
(*b*) Ib. vii. 193. (*c*) Ib. ii. 39. (*d*) Ib. xiii. 59.
(*e*) Ib. iv. 27. (*f*) Ib. xv. 553.

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or a brownish loam, that is mixed with sand, and is incumbent, sometimes on gravel, and in many places on rock: The whole is interspersed with meadows, and mingled with moss.

In early times, this stewartry appears to have been covered with woods. The mosses, which every where abound, in this country, have been chiefly formed, from the destruction of the woods, the remains whereof are continually, dug up, from the incumbent matter. (*g*)

Even during the Scoto-Saxon period, when a more active agriculture began, there existed here very considerable woods. The northern part of the extensive parish of Minnigaff was covered with an extensive forest, which in a great measure remained, at the middle of the seventeenth century, when it bore the pleonastic name of *Free-forest.* (*h*) The country, lying along the river Cree, with its subsidiary streams, the Pilnour, the Polkil, and Mimick, were formerly embellished with an extensive forest, a part whereof still remains. (*i*) There was formerly a large forest, called the *Forest of Buchan*, in the extensive parish of Kells, which was well stocked with deer. There are two farms, in this district, which are called Over *Forest*, and Nether *Forest*, with a lake, that bears the name of Loch of *Forest.*(*j*) The forest of Kenmore, which stretched along both the sides of the Ken, is mentioned, in the account of Galloway, 1650. (*k*) The deer continued in those forests till 1785.

(*g*) Stat. Acc. xvii. 103.; xv. 86.: Besides the domestic animals, which those woods supplied with food, and shelter, there, also, existed, in them, the boar, the wolf, the urus, and a species of deer of an immense size: The skulls of the urus, and the horns of those deer are, frequently, found, in the mosses, and marle pits of this stewartry. Stat. Acc. xi. p. 68.

(*h*) *Frith*, which is pronounced *free*, in the Celtic language of the first people, signifies a *forest*: This word is common both to the British, and Irish languages. Symson in his MS. Account of Galloway, 1684, says, "that in the parish of Minnigaff there is a *forest*, or *two*, wherein are some deer; but, of their bounds, or jurisdictions, I cannot give a particular account."

(*i*) This is one of the forests, which is mentioned by John Maclellan, about 1650. Blaeu. Symson, also, states a forest, as remaining here, in 1684. He says moreover the Earl of Galloway had an oakwood of three miles extent along the Cree, whence a great part of Wigtonshire is supplied with timber: The same Earl had a large oakwood around his castle of Garlies. In the same parish of Minnigaff there still remains much oakwood, and ash. The Earl of Galloway, lately obtained 6000 guineas, for the cutting of his woods. Stat. Acc. vii. p. 55.

(*j*) On the 8th July, 1526, William Cunningham of Glengarnock obtained a grant, of the lands of *the forest* of Buchan, in the lordship of Galloway. Privy Seal Reg. vi. 9.

(*k*) By J. Maclellan, in Blaeu. Higher up the Ken there was formerly a considerable forest, which, in the reign of David II., was called the "*New forest of Glen Ken*," and the "*New forest of Galloway.*" David II. committed the charge of this forest to John Crawford of Cumnock. Robertson's

1785. There are still more than 500 acres of natural wood, consisting of oak, ash, birch, alder, and hazel, in this part of the stewartry. (*l*) In Calvend parish, there was, of old, a considerable forest, whereof tradition still speaks, as existing only some centuries ago. (*m*) In the interior of this parish, there still exist some detached natural woods, the remains of the ancient forests. (*n*) There was of old a small forest, that covered a part of Rerrick parish, where a farm still bears the name of *Forest*, and a low mountain of some extent is called, the *Forest*-hill. If we may infer, from the many names of places, there appear to have been several woods, in other parts of this parish. The mountain, called the *Bishop's forest*, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray was clothed with a forest, a part whereof still remains, particularly, on the north side, where the hill is skirted, with a natural wood, two miles long, which extends, from the banks of the Cairn river half a mile along the declivities of the mountain. (*o*) The names of the places, indeed, evince, that there once existed every where, in this stewartry, many woods, which may still be traced, by their remains. In ancient times, even as low down, as the thirteenth century, wood was the common fuel. The salt-pans, which once existed along the shores of this maritime country, consumed many of the woods.

After the waste of centuries, this country has almost every where been denuded of its woodlands. Yet, are there still many remains of natural woods. These are chiefly to be traced along the rivers.

It was the twelfth century, however, which saw agricultural improvement begin. The settlement of several monasteries, in this country, during that age, contributed to instruct, and to energize a rude people: Even the more distant religious houses of Kelso, and Holyrood, had some lands, and granges,

Robertson's Ind. p. 57. In 1366 he granted the same forest, with all its pertinents, to Sir Walter Lesley and his spouse, Eufame Ross, the king's cousin, to be held in a free barony, "cum bondis, bondagiis, nativis, et eorum sequelis," &c. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 162. In 1373 it was resigned, by Lesley, to Sir James Lindsay, who thereupon obtained a charter, from his uncle Robert II. Ib. Rot. ii. 19. In 1376, it was transferred, by Lindsay, to Sir John Maxwell. Ib. Rot. v. 21.

(*l*) Stat. Acc. iv. 266.

(*m*) Oak trees are still dug up very frequently. The names of places point to the site of those woods, in former times: As, mickle-*wood*, east-*wood*, *wood*-side, *wood* house, *shaw*-head, *shaw*-foot.

(*n*) Stat. Acc. xvii. 103-4.

(*o*) Stat. Acc. iv. 526. The minister says, that during his incumbency several proprietors, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, have sold 1500*l*. worth of woods, consisting of oak, ash, birch, and alder. Ib. iv. 529.

in this part of Galloway. (*p*) The cultivation of corn, in addition to pasturage, was much increased during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. During this last period, agriculture appears to have been carried to a greater extent, and with more effect, in Galloway, than could be expected, from the history of this Gaelic country: and, it probably was carried up nearer to perfection, in that age of law, and government, and repose, than it was in the fourteenth century, when the country was disturbed, and the people distracted, by the long, and harassing wars of the succession. Many of the hills, in Galloway, that have long remained uncultivated, exhibit indubitable marks of regular cultivation, in prior times, when other hills, in other parts of Scotland, and of England were, also, cultivated. (*q*) In the summer, and autumn, of the memorable year 1300, when Edward I. subdued Galloway, he exported considerable quantities of wheat, from the port of Kirkcudbright. It was sent to the ports of Cumberland, and even to Dublin, to be manufactured into flour; and in this improved state, it was brought back, to victual the castles of Ayr, Caerlaverock, Dumfries, Lochmaben, and other garrisons. (*r*) This record establishes many curious notices with regard to the domestic state of Galloway, in that age. In it, we see, that much wheat was

(*p*) The monks of Holmcultram, in Cumberland, had the extensive grange of *Kirkwinny*, or Kirkgunyan, which they had obtained from Uchtred, the son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the twelfth century. Dug. Monast. v. App. 286.; Id. iii. 38-9. They had also, some other lands, in Galloway, which they acquired from the grant of Walter Berkeley, the chamberlain. Ib. 38. And in the eastern extremity of Galloway they had various portions of land, and pasturage, with some fishings, and salt works. Ib. v. Appx. p. 287.

(*q*) There are, says the minister of Buittle, few hills, in this part of Galloway, where cultivation is at all practicable, that do not bear distinct marks of the plough. The depths of the furrows too plainly declare, that this tillage has not been casual, or merely experimental, but frequent and successive. This should set the ancient population, and industry of this part of Scotland, in a more favourable light, than that wherein they are generally held. Ib. xvii. p. 113.

(*r*) Wardrobe, Accounts of the year 1300, passim, which show the number of vessels, which he then had employed, in that transport service. Simon Kingsman, the master of the Margaret of Kihaven, was paid 2*l.* 9*s.* for himself and twelve sailors, from the 2d to the 15th of August, in carrying, in his ship, thirty quarters of wheat from Kirkcudbright to Dublin to be ground; and thence to Ayr, for the king's army there: He was also paid 6*s.* 8*d.* for *lodmanage*, or pilotage, of the said ship. Ib. 273. Wymond Gegge, master "de la Sauveye" of Teygnemouth, was paid 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for himself and nine sailors, from the 5th to the 14th of August, in carrying 143 quarters of wheat from Kirkcudbright to Whitehaven to be ground; and thence carried to Ayr, for the king's army. Id. John Horn, the master of the Mariot of Drogheda was employed in the same transport of wheat, from Kirkcudbright, to Workington to be ground, &c. Id. Andrew Karliol, the master of the Mariot of Drogheda was employed, in the same service, in carrying wheat from Kirkcudbright to Whithaven to be ground. Ib. 274. Several other vessels were then similarly employed. Ib. passim.

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then raised, in this country, but little barley. Wheat, and oats, were then chiefly cultivated: Barley, pease, and beans were only grown, in small quantities. (*s*) The English garrisons were provisioned with wheat flour for bread: some pease were superadded for culinary purposes: Great quantities of *oats*, and some *beans*, were consumed by the horses, which were very numerous; but, we see no notice of *barley*, except in the manufactured state of *malt*. Even in this its use was limited, as much *malt* was then made of *oats*. A great quantity of the *malt*, which was provided for the garrisons, is described as "*brasium avene*," malt of oats. We are not to suppose, that Galloway was quite destitute of mills; because Edward chose to send his wheat to be ground in England, and in Ireland: He would not trust the Scotish millers. (*t*) From all those intimations it is apparent, that the agriculture of Galloway was further advanced, in 1300, than it was at the end of four centuries afterwards. During that long period, Galloway was, successively, involved in warfare, foreign and domestic, in distractions, religious and political. The succession war of the Baliols, and Bruces, lasted upwards of seventy years, with little intervals of repose, till this country was granted to Archibald Douglas, in 1369. During that disastrous period, the mode of inveterate hostility was destructive waste.

In the anarchical times, which succeeded, the domestic feuds of several families were more destructive than even the foreign wars. The century, which followed the union of the crowns, in 1603, was distracted by fanaticism, both religious, and political, which left the people neither leisure, nor inclination, for the employments of repose. (*u*) Galloway, as well as its neighbouring districts of Ayr, and Lanarkshire, was, peculiarly, the seat of religious depravation, and political animosities. Such were the effects, that farms, which now let for 200*l.* a year, were, at the close of the seventeenth century

(*s*) Mustard appears to have been cultivated in East Galloway, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Andrew the son of Michael de Kirkconel made over to the monks of Holmcultram, for a sum of money, the culture of land called *Mustard-garth*, in the manor of Kirkconel. Dugdale's Monast. v. App. p. 287. Mustard-garth means the mustard close.

(*t*) Henry "le *Mounier*," the miller of the village on the Fleet, was fined 13*s.* 4*d.* by Edward, while in Galloway, for some offence in *his mill*. Ib. p. 3.

(*u*) William Lithgow, the noted traveller, who visited Galloway, in 1628, gives a rather more favourable account of it, at that period of quiet. "Certainly Galloway," says he, "is become more civil *of late*, than any maritime country, bordering with the Western Sea. The nobility, and gentry, are as courteous, and every way generously disposed, as either discretion would wish, or honour command. I found here, in divers roadway inns, as good cheer, hospitality, and serviceable attendance, as though I had been ingrafted in Lombardy, or Naples." Lithgow's Nineteen Years' Travels, 502.

offered rent free, on paying the public burdens. (*v*) To such a state of wretchedness was this country reduced, by the successive alternations of misfortunes, and follies.

Symson gives a picture in detail of the sad state of agriculture, in Galloway, during the year 1684. (*w*) Bear, and oats, he informs us, were the only grain, which was then cultivated. Very little wheat was then sown, and not much rye, except in the moors, and no pease. The bear was sown, in the same ground, year after year, without intermission. This part of the farm was called the *bear fay*, and was always nearest the farmstead. A third part of it was dunged every year; so three successive crops of bear were taken, after the manurance; and thus went they on, in perpetual succession. (*x*) All the other parts of the farm, which lay outward beyond the *Bearfay* were, continually, under oats, and natural grass, according to the following rotation: The whole was divided into eight parts, four whereof were always under oats; and four under grass: What had been four years under grass was manured, by the folding of cattle, and sheep, upon it; and after this manurance, four successive crops of oats were taken, when it was again allowed to produce grass, and to generate weeds, during four years. Thus did the whole eight parts, go through this regular succession of wretched management. (*y*) The soil, thus impoverished, only, produced *three* bolls of oats, for *one* boll of seed: and, it required *three* bolls of such oats to make *one* boll of good meal. (*z*) The farmers began to plough their oatland, in October, and to sow, in February. In the ridge of land, at the end of the *Bearfay*, whereon the dunghills were always placed, the farmers sowed hemp, every year; and this crop supplied them with hemp, for cords, sacks, and other domestic

(*v*) Stat. Account, xi. p. 64. The intelligent minister of Urr says, that the farms were thus offered, by public advertisement, on the church doors. Id. In the end of the seventeenth century the landholders of the parishes of Dunrod, and Galtway, which had been annexed to Kirkcudbright, opposed an augmentation of the minister's stipend, on the ground, that these parishes could not afford it, they being, at that time, *a mere waste*. Ib. xi. p. 15.

(*w*) MS. Account of Galloway, 1684.

(*x*) Of the bear thus managed, the farmers had four, or five returns; but, it was generally very *oatie*, that is, mixed with wild oats; and in some districts it was mixed with darnel, which they called *Roseager*. That being narcotic occasioned strangers to find fault with the *ale*, although it did not much trouble the inhabitants, who thought it no ill ingredient; as it made the drink stronger. Lithgow, the traveller, who was, generally, entertained, by the nobility, and gentry, found no fault with the ale.

(*y*) Yet, this enfeebling system of agriculture, both of bear, and oats, seems to have continued till the middle of the eighteenth century. Agricult. View. 12.

(*z*) The oats were moreover of a bad quality, having long beards, or acons. Symson's MS. Account.

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uses. The farmers used oxen much, in ploughing; having in each plough eight oxen, and frequently ten: which were less expensive, in keeping, than four horses, that required to be daily fed with corn. (*a*) Horses were, however, used more, in this stewartry, and the oxen most, in Wigtonshire: The horses were yoked four abreast, and were tied to a cross pole; and they were thus led forward, by a boy, or woman, who trod backwards. This is exactly the old Hebridian, and Irish mode, which is still continued, in some of the less cultivated counties of Ireland. (*b*) Yet, by this miserable management, the farmers not only raised sufficient barley, and oats, to support themselves, but also sold considerable quantities to the moormen, who inhabited the hilly parts of Galloway, and Carrick, and even exported some to Greenock, and Glasgow. (*c*)

It is a much more pleasing task, to investigate, and to recount the *resuscitation* of agriculture, in the kindly region of Galloway. One of the first steps towards improvement, which was marked, with insurrection, was inclosures, in the year 1724 (*d*): This mode of improvement has been carried up, from that inauspicious beginning, to the greatest extent of any part of

(*a*) The oxen, moreover, yielded much more dung; and brought good prices, from the drovers, when they became old, or unserviceable. The writer of the Agricultural View recommends the introduction of cattle for draught, instead of horses: and, as he knew not the old practice, he is surprised, that this salutary mode had never been adopted. View, 37.

(*b*) See the Statistical Surveys lately published by the Dublin Society.

(*c*) The preceding notices from Symson's MS. Account of Galloway, 1684, may be compared with the cultivation, in 1794; as we see it, in the Agricultural View. Bear, or Big, continued to be chiefly sown, as it was found to answer better than barley, whereof little was cultivated. The bear was still sown three, or four years, successively, in the same field. Oats were almost the only grain, which were cultivated, in many parts of Galloway. From eight, or nine Winchester bushels, which were sown on the Scots acre, the average produce was thirty-five bushels: but, a good crop yielded forty bushels: Thus the average produce was only about four returns for one: And thus, the improved agriculture of 1794 had only augmented the produce of oats one in four above the product of the rude agriculture of 1684; as recorded by Symson. See in the Statistical Account of Tungland, ix. 324-8., a very curious account of the mode of life, domestic economy, agricultural practice of the people of that part of this stewartry, about the year 1723, which exhibits the peasantry in a state of as much depression as they could have been, in 1300: In 1723, they were in a state of wretchedness, very like the rudest Irish, as we see them published in the Statistical Surveys, which have been lately printed, by the Dublin Society. The representation, which was drawn of Galloway, in 1528, during the preceding century, must have been taken from the gentry, and not from the peasantry.

(*d*) The first gentleman who began the improvement of inclosing was Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlstown, who erected a stone fence, about four miles in extent, upon his property. His example was followed by several other proprietors, though on a much smaller scale; but the whole of the fences were laid in ruins, by the *levellers*, in April, and May 1724.

Scotland. When inclosing began, in Galloway, the country was much divided into small farms, and there were a vast number of pendicles, which were cultivated by cottagers. Many of the small farmers, and cottagers, were, by the inclosures, deprived of their dwellings and support, and others were greatly restrained in their accustomed range of pasturage. Upwards of five hundred of the distracted people went about the country, destroying the inclosures, till they were suppressed, by force. (*e*)

The real improvement of the soil, in this district, began effectually, in 1740, when shell marle was discovered, or at least attended to, as an useful manure. (*f*) The large crops, which, generally, followed the application of marle, induced the landholders, and farmers, to bring into tilth large tracts of land, which had been hitherto dedicated to pasturage. A spirit of industry was thus incited, and a desire of improvement inflamed: But, this desire was obstructed, and that spirit flattened, by a passion for smuggling, which was nourished, in Galloway, by its vicinity to the Isle of Man. The year 1765 saw this illicit trade suppressed, by the reannexing of the government of that ancient kingdom to the crown. The enterprizing smuggler was now converted into the active agriculturalist. A more beneficial trade was at

(*e*) The destructive insurrection of the *levellers*, which took place in April, and May 1724, was instigated by the inflammatory harangues of a mountain preacher, who perverted the Scriptures to the purpose of mischief; and inveighed, bitterly, against the country gentlemen, for enclosing their lands, and thereby making exclusive property of what should be common to the people. Upwards of five hundred deluded people broke out into insurrection, and went through the country for several weeks, demolishing the fences, and houghing the cattle of the gentlemen, who erected them. To the riot act, which was read to them, the insurgents opposed *the solemn league and covenant*. The exertions of the magistrates, and the exhortation of the general assembly, being insufficient to stop the mischief, six troops of dragoons were sent into Galloway, to disperse the rioters, a number of whom were apprehended, and committed to prison. When the insurrection was suppressed, many of the levellers left the country. The Caledonian Mercury, during April, May, June and July, 1724, contains many notices of this mischievous insurrection, which produced a ballad, titled, "*The Levellers Lines*," inveighing bitterly against the country gentlemen, for erecting fences, and making roads, in order to ruin the poor people.

(*f*) Shell marle of excellent quality has been found, in every part of this stewartry, within twelve miles of the Solway; but none in the high country has been discovered. The upper country is supplied with marle, by means of the Dee, and Ken, and a canal from the Dee to the Carlinwark. The people are indebted, for this great improvement, to Mr. Gordon of Greenlaw, the stewart of Kirkcudbright, who not only encouraged the draining of the Carlinwark-loch, for its marle; but, at his own expence, made a canal three miles long to join the Dee; and also constructed a number of boats, some whereof carry 400 solid feet of marl. Stat. Acc. iv. 266. The minister of Tongueland, however, says, that the late John Dalzell of Barncrosh was the first, who discovered, and used, shell marle. Ib. ix. 314.

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length opened, by exporting corn, and other products of husbandry, from Galloway to the north of England, and by importing lime, and sea-shells, in return. (*g*) A great change of vast importance was, no doubt, now wrought in the state of husbandry, within the peninsula of Galloway: There was at length obtained a considerable export, while, before the year 1760, there was an importation. (*h*) William Craik of Arbigland, a person of original genius, the chairman of the Dumfries Farming Society (*i*), is justly cele-

(*g*) Wight's Fifth Survey, v. iii. p. 73: Before the year 1735, says Wight, lime, and sea-shells, were utterly unknown, in this country, as manures, he means: In 1777, the importation of lime, into the river Urr, amounted in yearly value, to 2000*l.* sterling, besides 300*l.* for sea-shells. In order to show the progress of agriculture, Wight states what he was assured, by Sir Robert Maxwell, during his *tour*, that from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright, the sum paid, yearly, for lime, is not under 7000*l.* sterling. Fifth Survey, p. 76-8.

(*h*) See Stat. Acc. xi. p. 64; xvii. p. 111. About the year 1760, no grain was exported, from the parish of Kirkmabreck, and importation was sometimes necessary, for supporting the inhabitants: Now [1793] a considerable quantity of oats, bear, barley, and potatoes are annually exported, notwithstanding the population here has increased. Ib. xv. 545. The improvement of land, in Anworth parish and in the neighbouring country has been very rapid, for some time past, said the minister, in 1794: There were formerly but few inclosures: Now, the land is generally inclosed; and is improved by sea shells, marle, or lime, before it is broke up. Ib. xiii. p. 347. And on this head, see the Agricultural View, p. 13-15. The minister of Twynham states, as a proof of the improved agriculture of that district, since 1763, that the arable land rented, in 1793, for four times what it did, in 1763. Stat. Acc. xv. p. 81. But, this reasoning is not satisfactory: The *depreciation of money*, from the multiplication of banks, and other causes, contributed to the effect produced, full as much as the improvement of the land, which, no doubt, contributed something: For, the price of many other articles has risen, in the same proportion: Beef, and mutton, have risen to three times the price of 1763: Yet, it cannot be maintained that this rise was owing to the improved mode of fattening cattle, rather than the depreciation of money.

(*i*) This society, for the encouragement of agriculture in Galloway, and Dumfries-shire, was established, on the 3d of April 1776. In the same year, they published a volume of transactions, which "contains, instructions to the farmers as to the methods of improving the whole arable lands in these countries; and a memorial of the president on the great advantage of breeding, and rearing horned cattle, in preference to the too general culture of grain crops." Another society has been established, more recently, within the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the agriculture, and rural economy, of that district. *The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Agricultural Society* was instituted at the central town of Castle Douglas, the 20th of March 1809; and before February 1810 the number of members amounted to 130, landholders, and practical farmers, the Lord Lieutenant, and the member of parliament, for the stewartry, being among the number. This society meets four times in the year, on the third Saturdays of January, April, July, and October, the meeting in April being the chief annual one. For an account of the formation, objects, and plans of this society, I am indebted to the Rev. John Johnston, minister of Crossmichael, who is himself an useful member of it.

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brated, as the undoubted father of agricultural improvements, in this stewartry, by introducing new rotations of crops, new methods of cultivation, new machinery, and new modes of treating cattle. (*j*)

The improvement of agriculture, in Galloway, which, for a long time, made but a slow progress, has run a rapid course, since 1790. (*k*) The culture of *wheat* has been considerably increased. (*l*) That of *barley* has been much more so; and the *bear*, or *big*, is now almost entirely confined to the Moor farms. *Oats*, which is still the staple grain of this country, are cultivated on much better principles, by which the produce has been increased, and the quality of the grain improved. The result of all this improvement is, that the produce of corn, in the stewartry, has been greatly increased; and the rental of the lands has been much augmented: The whole land rent of the stewartry amounted in 1808, to 167,125*l.* (*m*) Galloway has, indeed, been long famous for its black *cattle*, which are known, in England, by the familiar name of *Galloways*. They are the indigenous breed of the country, which by a mild climate, salutary pasturage, and much attention, have been brought to great perfection, and price. (*n*)

(*j*) Mr. Craik began his career of improvement, about 1750, and he continued his persevering exertions nearly half a century. He happily lived to the age of 95, with all the faculties of his mind entire; and he died in 1798. His acquaintance was cultivated, by Lord Kames, who recommended Mr. Craik's practice, in his "Gentleman Farmer." It was long before the example of this intelligent improver was followed; but his skill, and his success, at length excited attention, and he formed a new school of agriculturalists, in East Galloway. From the banks of the Nith the improvement of agriculture proceeded gradually, but slowly, westward, throughout the whole of Galloway. Stat. Acc. xv. 122-6.; ii. 128.; Agricult. Survey, p. 47.; Farmer's Mag. 1810. lx.

(*k*) The improvement of agriculture, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, has been much promoted, by the great division of landed property. Of 1043 landholders in this stewartry there is only one, whose rental exceeds 10,000*l.* a year: There are two, who have between 5000*l.* and 10,000*l.*; there are 31, who have, from 1000*l.* to 5000*l.*; there are 37, who have from 500*l.* to 1000*l.*; and there are 972, who have less than 500*l.* a year. Agricult. Survey, p. 31.

(*l*) The culture of wheat in this stewartry, though still limited, appears to be increasing rapidly. The quantity raised in 1809 exceeded that of former years by a third. The export of wheat from Kirkcudbright increased nearly *twenty fold* in 18 years from 1791 to 1809.

(*m*) Agricult. Survey, 31.

(*n*) In 1684, Symson said, that the farmers of Galloway *did not kill any of their calves:* and veal was only seen at the table of a few gentlemen: They assigned as reasons, that the cow without the calf would not give her milk, a prejudice, which still continues; that as *their wealth consisted chiefly in cattle*, they thought it very ill husbandry, to sell for a *shilling* what in three years would bring them *twenty shillings*. In 1794, the *three year olds* sold for 7*l.* each, and in 1807, at 10*l.* each.

Some

Some attempts have been, lately, made, by theorists, to make better what is already good. The real *Galloways* are greatly valued, by the English graziers, for their good qualities. About twenty thousand are annually sent from Kirkcudbright, and Wigtonshire, to England; and these 20,000 beasts, at the medium price of 12*l.*, bring into Galloway, yearly, 240,000*l.*

The native sheep of Galloway was a small, handsome, white-faced breed, with very fine wool. (*p*) The native breed are still retained, in the lower parts of Kirkcudbright, while the high country has been stocked with black-faced sheep, which after every trial have been found best adapted to the climate, and pasture of the moors, and highlands: When, or whence (*q*), this hardy breed came is not ascertained. The practice of *smearing* the sheep, which has been assumed, as a modern improvement, appears to have been common, in Galloway, when Symson wrote, in 1684. (*r*) Several breeds of the English flocks have lately been introduced into the lowlands of Galloway: And a Spanish breed was, at the same time, sent thither by the Wool Society, for the purpose of experiment: But, it was forgotten, that the Galloway sheep of 1628, 1650, and 1684, were quite equal to any of those foreigners.

The moors, and hills, of Galloway once bred many *goats*, which contributed a small share of wealth, and comfort to the farmers: But, they seem

(*p*) Lithgow, the traveller, who walked over this country, in 1628, praises the sweetness of the mutton, and the fineness of the wool, which, he says, is nothing inferior to that of Spain, provided they had skill, to fine, spin, and weave it, as they should: "Nay, the Calabrian silk had never a better lustre, or a *softer gripe*, than I have touched, in Galloway, on the sheep's backs." Travels, p. 502.

(*q*) From the intimations of the intelligent Symson, there is reason to believe, that the highlands of Galloway were not inhabited by the black-faced sheep, in 1684: "The moor wool," he says, "is the best of three sorts, being very clean, because it is not tarred; and is consequently much whiter." John Maclellan, who wrote his account of Galloway, about 1650, says, the people, who inhabit the mountainous, and moorish parts of the country, rear sheep, whose flesh has a very agreeable taste, and whose wool is most excellent: a number of merchants come, and buy this wool, which they export to foreign countries, and sell for a great profit. (Blaeu, p. 60.) Now, the wool of the black-faced sheep of the hills is the very worst, in place of being the best.

(*r*) He says, they had three sorts of wool: The *laid wool*, or smeared; the *moor wool*; and the *Deal* [Dale] *wool*. The first was so named, from the operation of laying, or smearing the sheep, which he describes, according to the modern practice. The *moor wool* was that of the hill sheep, which, he says, was the best, and cleanest; as the sheep were kept in inclosures of *stone dykes*. The *Dale wool* was not so good, and fouler, from the sheep in the *low country* being folded within *earthen* dykes. The wool was sold at Air, Glasgow, Stirling, Edinburgh, &c. The sheep were chiefly sent to the Edinburgh market, while the cattle were sent to England. MS. Acc. 1684.

to have been, in a great measure, superseded, by the *black-faced* sheep, which are found, to be more profitable, as more saleable.

The *horses* of Galloway are as celebrated as its sheep. They are, undoubtedly, the descendants of the native breed, whatever may be said about the Spanish Armada, which is supposed to have left upon the Galloway shore some sheep, and horses, when the Spanish ships were wrecked. Camden, who published his Britannia in 1586, describes the Galloway horses, by their good qualities, before the Armada was heard of. And Galloway horses were very familiar, in Shakspeare's days, who makes Pistol exclaim, when insulted by Doll, "Know we not *Galloway nags!*"(*s*) Lithgow, who had visited many countries, says in 1628, that Galloway abounds with little horses, which, for mettle, and riding, may rather be termed bastard barbs. (*t*) These useful horses continued to be exported, from Galloway, in great numbers, when Symson wrote, in 1684. (*u*) This admirable breed have, by neglect, been allowed to degenerate. Few are now sent to other nations. And the garrons of the country have of late been somewhat amended in size, though not in qualities, by the introduction of larger breeds. (*v*)

Swine, undoubtedly, once ran wild in the woodlands of Galloway; and many were reared, in this district, during the middle ages. (*w*) They seem to have decreased, in proportion as the woods, which furnished them with subsistence, disappeared. And 150 swine could not have been bought, in this peninsula, about the year 1780. In 1794, however, 10,000 were reared; and this useful beast now forms an article of great export, for which much money is obtained. They, also, furnish the lower classes of people with the only animal food, which they eat; and every family, however poor, now raise some swine. (*x*)

The *potatoe* seems not to have been early cultivated here. This useful root

(*s*) Dr. Johnson generalizes the *Galloway nags* to common hacknies: But, Pistol meant to intimate what must have struck the audience, that *Mistress Doll* was as well known, as *Galloway nags*.

(*t*) Travels, 502. (*u*) MS. Acc.

(*v*) Agricult. View, 30.; Agricult. Survey, 293.

(*w*) Of this there are many intimations, in the charters of the 12th, and 13th centuries. Swine were indeed paid as *can* to the kings, from Galloway. Chart. Kelso, and Chart. Glasgow. At the end of the 12th century, Roland, the lord of Galloway, granted to the monks of Holmcultram the lands of Kirkgunzeon, in East Galloway, and a salt-work, at Lochkendeloch, with wood for the same, and pasturage for four oxen, and pasnage in the woods for 500 *swine*; for all which, they were to pay ten pounds, yearly. Dugdale's Monast. V. App. 286.; and vol. iii. 39.

(*x*) Agricult. View, 32.

was

was not, generally, planted, in this stewartry, till very late times. The potatoes are now cultivated to a great extent; and form a considerable object of export, and a chief article of food, both for the people, and their swine. The raising of *turnips* has never been much practised, in this district. The cause may be assigned to the mildness of the climate, the favourableness of the weather, the plenty of pasturage, which make the less demand, for the sustenance of turnips (*y*); and still more to the preference, which the Galloway farmers give to *potatoes*, as a less precarious, and more valuable crop. During the continuance of the Agricultural Society of Dumfries, indeed, the turnip husbandry made a considerable progress, in several parts of Galloway. (*z*) It has increased much of late, but still it is far from being so general, or so extensive, as in the eastern counties of Scotland. Thus the great improvements, which this country seems to have received, during the late age, seem to be the discovery of marle, the abolition of smuggling, the culture of potatoes, the raising of wheat, and the breeding of swine: These have brought as much comfort to the people, as the fanaticism of the former century entailed on them the worst wretchedness.

There existed in Galloway of old many *orchards*, owing to the industry of the monks. Near Kirkcudbright, there was an orchard, and a garden, which belonged to the Franciscan friary of this town. After their church, and buildings, had been destroyed, in 1560, the epoch of waste, Sir Thomas Maclellan obtained a grant of the whole site. (*a*) There were orchards, and gardens, belonging to the monastery of New Abbey, at the Reformation, which were granted to the bishop of Edinburgh, at the erection of that see, in 1633. (*b*) There was, also, an orchard, at the monastery of Saint Mary's-isle, which was founded, in the twelfth century. At the college church of Lincluden, there was a flower garden of great extent, the parterres, and scrolls of which are still visible. (*c*) As the monks, and bishops, had every where the best orchards, and gardens, the seventeenth century saw both those useful establishments fall into neglect. The parish of Buittle was formerly famous

(*y*) The constant supply of *grass beef* prevents a demand for *turnip-fed* cattle. Agricult. View, 6. The grass-fed cattle too are better adapted, for driving to distant markets, than those fed on turnips.

(*z*) Id.

(*a*) His charter is dated the 6th of December, 1569: and to other particular grants adds, "Cum *pomariis, hortis*, &c." Grose's Antiq. 188.; Stat. Acc. xi. 26.

(*b*) Charter of erections.

(*c*) Pennant's Tour, iii. p. 106.; Grose's Antiq. 175. The other monasteries of Dundrainan, and Tungland, had also their orchards, and gardens.

for its orchards, which have of late been resigned to decay. (*d*) Among the improvements of late times, the re-establishment of orchards has been adopted by judicious proprietors. (*e*)

The greatest of all improvements, the making of roads, has not been neglected. In the higher parts of this stewartry, within the parish of Kells, there are still to be seen the vestiges of an ancient road. (*g*) Lithgow, the traveller, praises, in 1628, "the roadway-inns;" but, as he does not complain of the roads, we may suppose, that they were not bad. The great road, which was made at the public expence, about the year 1764, throughout the whole extent of Galloway from Carlisle to Port Patrick, contributed extremely to the improvement of this stewartry. (*h*) Since that epoch, much attention has been paid here to the making of roads, as the chief of all improvements, which are connected with agriculture. In 1780, an act of parliament was passed, for repairing the roads, by converting the statute labour into payments of money. (*i*) The powers of this act were greatly extended by a subsequent statute, in 1797, which doubled the rate of assessment, and authorized the establishment of tolls on the great roads. (*j*) In consequence of these salutary laws, the roads of this stewartry have been greatly improved, both in the direction, and in the structure. (*k*) Yet, much remains to be done, for making the whole roads equal to the useful ends, which the real improvements of the country demand.

It was an act of great munificence, as well as importance, to Galloway, when Dervorgill, the beneficent daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway, built the bridge of nine arches on the Nith, at Dumfries. (*l*) During the effluxion of

(*d*) Stat. Acc. xvii. p. 117. At Dalskairth, in the parish of Troquire, there was an *orchard*, and a garden, in the reign of James VI. Inquisit. Speciales, 53. In the lower parts of the stewartry, there are various names of places, which denote the former existence of orchards; as *Orchard*, *Orchard*-knows, and two places named *Orchard*-town: Even in Upper Galloway, there were, in the seventeenth century, two places named Upper *Orchard*, and Middle *Orchard*, which belonged to the Viscount of Kenmore. Inquisit. Speciales, 389.

(*e*) Ib. xi. 8. 49.

(*g*) Ib. iv. 273.

(*h*) Stat. Acc. xiii. 651.; Ib. 88.

(*i*) 20 Geo. III. c. 24.

(*j*) 37 Geo. III.

(*k*) The great road through this stewartry, from Dumfries to Newton Stewart, has been altered, and very much improved, in its direction; so as to avoid the heights, and shorten the distance, nearly 14, in 46 miles. This new line of road was opened, in September, 1807; and tolls have been established, for its support, throughout.

(*l*) Pennant's Tour, iii. 104:—Quintin M^cLurg, a country tailor, emulated the spirit of the noble Dervorgill. From the earnings of his own hands, he caused to be built a stone bridge of two arches over the rapid burn of Polharrow, near its influx into the Ken. The gratitude of his countrymen

of the last century, many bridges have been built, for facilitating the communications. (*m*) Not only the passage of the greater rivers demanded this facility, but the floods, in the many mountain torrents, required this useful accommodation, as an act of necessity. (*n*)

The prejudices of the Celtic people did not allow them to apply to the waters, for their subsistance, from fishery. Neither in Ireland, nor in Galloway, have the Gaelic inhabitents ever profited much, from the fish, which nature exposed to their view. (*o*) As different races of men settled here, and new professions bore a great sway, in this country, new desires sought for additional gratifications. (*p*) Yet, no professed fishers have ever settled along the shores of the Solway. The fishing of this stewartry, in the sea, has been carried on hitherto, in a desultory manner, however numerous the scaly tribes may be. (*q*) The parliament interposed, in 1804, by passing an act, for regulating,

countrymen will preserve his name longer than the engraving on his fabrick. Stat. Acc. iv. 270. In 1661, Richard Murray, of Broughton, obtained an act of parliament, for rebuilding the bridge over the Fleet, at the Gatehouse of Fleet, on the road from Dumfries to Portpatrick, and authorising him to levy certain tolls on all horses, cattle, and sheep passing this bridge, to reimburse the expence of building, and upholding the same. Acta. Parl. vii. 241.

(*m*) After more than ten years' solicitation, by the synod of Galloway, a bridge was built, in 1708-9, over the Upper Dee, between Clatteringshaws and Craignell. It consisted of two arches, but was so narrow as to be barely sufficient for a cart to pass. This bridge stood till 1791, when it was taken down, and a new bridge built, in a more convenient place, about a quarter of a mile lower down the river. (Records of the Synod of Galloway, 1697—1708; Letter from Mr. Train, 11th June, 1819.)

(*n*) The altered, and improved, direction of the roads required the construction of many new bridges. Of all the bridges lately built, in this stewartry, the most important one is that over the Dee, at Tungland, which consists of a magnificent arch, of 110 feet span, with three small arches on each side. This useful bridge was founded, in March, 1804; opened for passengers in November, 1806; and completely finished, in May, 1808, at the expence of 7350*l.*

(*o*) Yet, Camden speaks, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, as if the Gallowaymen practised the art of catching fish in *the sea*, as well as, in the lakes, and the rivulets; and he specifies the incredible number of eels, which they took in their *weels*. Britannia, Ed. 1607. p. 692.

(*p*) Edward Bruce, after he became lord of Galloway, in 1308, granted to the priory of Candida Casa, the half of the salmon fishing of the river Dee, "et commune tractum piscariæ in aqua de Dee, juxta Kirkcudbright ubicunque voluerint et viderint expedire." Thomas Randolph, the Earl of Murray, granted, to the same priory the whole fishing, which he had in the river Cree, with an acre of arable land, and pasture, for two cows, with their progeny, till they should be two years old. Both these grants were confirmed, by a charter of Robert I., dated the 20th May, 1325. MS. Monast. Scotiæ. The monks, owing to their principles, were always active fishers.

(*q*) The fish caught in the Solway, are cod, scad, which are called here *lyth*, or lyd, blochan, mackarel,

regulating, and improving the fisheries in the arm of the sea, between Cumberland, and Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbright stewartry, and Wigtonshire, and, also, the fisheries in the waters, which communicate with that sea. (*r*) The river fisheries, within this stewartry, are not few, or unproductive. The most considerable fisheries are those in the *Dee*, the *Cree*, and the *Nith*. (*s*) The fishings on the Dee are the most valuable; as they rented, in 1793, for 705*l*.; and in 1809, for 900*l*. sterling. (*t*) The greatest part of the fish, which are, yearly, caught in those rivers, are exported to Whitehaven, Liverpool, and other towns, in England. The magistrates of Kirkcudbright, while they let their fishing, have, justly, provided, that the people under their care should have the pre-emption, at stipulated prices. (*u*) There are loud complaints against the *doaghs*, or cruives, which are erected in the river, at Tungland, as destructive of the fry, and ruinous to the fishery. (*v*)

Galloway cannot be said to have ever been a manufacturing country, though its inhabitants always had some domestic manufactures, in their rudest forms. In the earliest times, they converted their milk into butter, and cheese, their corn into meal, and their wool into cloth. (*w*) Water-mills were common, in this stewartry, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, as we know, from charters; and Edward I. found mills there, in 1300, as we

mackarel, whitings, skate, flounders, soles, clubbocks, dog-fish, sharks, porpoises, herrings, shrimps, turbots: and the shell fish are lobsters, crabs, rock-oysters, cockles, muscles, wilks, or periwinkles, and limpets. Salmon, and trouts are caught at the influx of the rivers, and rivulets, into the Solway. In the reign of James VI. there was a *yair*, for catching such fish, on the flat shore of Balcarie bay, at the mouth of the rivulet called Orchard Lane. Inquisit. Speciales, 119. In the end of the twelfth century, Roland, the lord of Galloway, granted to the monks of Holmcultram a fishing on the Solway, between Polben and Southwick. Dugdale's Monast. V. Apx. 286.

(*r*) 44 Geo. III. ch. 45, (local:) This repealed the 32 Geo. III. ch. 94, for preserving the fish, in the Nith.

(*s*) Symson mentioned, in 1684, several good fishings on the Cree, even as high as the loch of Cree, where there were cruives placed across the river, which intercepted the salmon. The salmon fishings, in the Nith, on the west side, in Troqueer parish, rented, in 1790, for 75*l*. Stat. Acc. i. 199. The fishing in the parish of New Abbey, rented, at the same time, for 45*l*. Ib. ii. 131. There are other similar fishings on this river of less value.

(*t*) The fishery on the Dee, at Tungland, rented, in 1793, for 305*l*. In 1725, the same fishery let for 8*l*., and the tenant could not pay the rent. Stat. Acc. ix. 323.

(*u*) Ib. xi. 10. (*v*) Ib. x. 11.

(*w*) Earl David, while his brother, Alexander, reigned, in Scotland, granted to the monks of Kelso the tithes of his can *cheese*, in Galloway. When he came to the throne, this munificent prince granted to the same monks the tithes of beasts, and swine, and of his can cheese. Chart. Kelso, No. 1, 2, 3. The earliest mills among the Gallowaymen were *querns*, or hand-mills: They had water-mills, as early as the twelfth century.

learn

learn from his Wardrobe Account. (*x*) They must always have manufactured the wool of their flocks into garments. At the end of the seventeenth century, they even sold their surplus fabricks of wool to their less industrious neigh-neighbours. (*y*) About the year 1725, when the country people neither wore shoes, nor stockings, nor shirts, their whole clothing was made of the cloth, which was manufactured at home. It was long after this period of wretchedness, that the lowest people began to wear shirts of linen. The women were, also, all clothed in wool. The woollen cloth was manufactured from the raw material in its natural hue: The cloth, for the men's coats, was sometimes made, from a mixture of white, and black wool, which gave the fabrick a very mottled appearance. (*z*) The very little linen, which was worn, by the women, chiefly, was made by more skilful manufacturers: At the revival of the linen manufacture, in Scotland, during the year 1727, there was none made for sale, in this stewartry. (*a*) They manufactured leather, by tanning the hides of their own cattle, which often died of want, during the spring. (*b*) From this leather, their shoes were made, by shoemakers, who went about the country, working at the houses of their employers; and their clothes were made, by tailors, who, also, worked, in a similar mode. (*c*) Even at the commencement of the eighteenth century, metal buttons, for their clothes, or buckles, for their shoes, were unknown among the country people: Their buttons were made of the cloth, and their shoes were tied with thongs. (*d*) From the hemp, which they raised themselves, they manufactured cords, and ropes, as many as they wanted. (*e*) In 1725, they wore no hats: Their heads were covered with bonnets, or caps of wool, such as Kilmarnock

(*x*) Symson mentions a practice, which the millers, and farmers, had, in this country, of spreading their corn on the kiln floor, after being dried; and then trampling upon it; in order to clear it of the beards, and husks; and so to make it more *snod* (neat) for the mill. MS. Acc. 1684.

(*y*) Symson says, in 1684, that the country people manufactured much more woollen cloth than they wanted for their own use; and that they sold the surplus, at the fairs of Wigton, and other parts of the country, to those, who could not supply themselves. MS. Account.

(*z*) Stat. Acc. ix. p. 325. Symson said, in 1684, that the people gathered an excrescence, which grew on the craigs, in the parish of Minnigaff; and which they formed into balls, that they used, for dying a purple colour: This they called *corklit*. They gathered another excrescence from the roots of trees, which they called *woodraw*, a kind of forg with a broad leaf; and this they used, for dying a kind of orange, or *philamort* colour. MS. Acc.

(*a*) MS. from the Trustee's office: and see Stat. Acc. ix. 325., for the dress and manners of the common people, in that age.

(*b*) Symson gives an account of their tedious process of tanning, by means of *heather crops*, the blossoms of heath, and willow bark. MS. Acc. 1684.

(*c*) Id. Stat. Acc. iv. 271. (*d*) Ib. ix. 327. (*e*) Symson's MS. Acc.

supplies.

supplies. (*f*) Even as early as the twelfth century, there were several *salt-works* on the coast of Galloway, where salt was made, from sea water. The monks were the great manufacturers of salt, which they consumed within their houses, in great quantities. (*g*) There was of old a *pottery*, in Kelton parish. The place, from whence the clay was dug, for this work, is still visible; and fragments of earthenware are still found in the adjoining fields: The farm, whereon it stood, derived from this circumstance, the name of *Potterland*. (*h*)

The eighteenth century is the period, when *manufactures* were introduced into this stewartry. The linen manufacture began here, in 1791; and has not yet amounted to quite nine thousand yards, a year, for sale. (*i*) The fabricks of woollen, of cotton, of soap, and of candles, have all arisen, in the town of Kirkcudbright, and in the larger villages. The town of *Castle Douglas*, which was known, formerly, by the name of *Carlinwark*, and which did not contain twenty persons, in 1770, during thirty years, acquired nine hundred busy people: In 1800, it contained two cotton manufactories, of large dimensions, a woollen manufactory, a soap-work, a tannery, a brewery, a bank, and a post office. At *Gatehouse* on the Fleet, which contains upwards of twelve hundred inhabitants, there are six cotton mills, besides fifty mules, and jennies, that are managed, by private persons: Here, also, is a cotton manufactory, wherein muslins, and other cottons, are woven of good fabrick, and neat patterns: And there is, at the prosperous seat of this busy

(*f*) Stat. Acc. ix. 324.

(*g*) Roland, the lord of Galloway, granted to the monks of Kelso, a salt-work at Lochkendeloch, with sufficient *wood*, for the pan, with pasturage for four oxen, and one work horse, with one messuage. Chart. Kelso, No. 253. This grant must have been made before 1300 A.D. Lochkendeloch was the old name of the manor of New Abbey, near the mouth of the Nith. Roland granted to the monks of Holmcultram, another salt-work, at Lochkendeloch, with wood for the pan, pasturage for four oxen, and for five hundred hogs; with other easements. Dugdale's Monast. V. App. p. 286. iii. 39. He, also, granted to the same monks a salt-work, at *Salterness*, with a fishing, between Polben and Southwick, an acre of land to build a house, common pasturage, for one bull, twelve cows, with their young, four oxen, and two horses, with other easements. Id. *Salterness* was the name of the promontory, which forms the south-east corner of Galloway: This name has been changed, in late times, to *Southerness*. The same monks of Holmcultram had a salt-work at a place named the *Salt-cots*, on the east of Sandhills bay, on the coast of Colvend, which salt-work, by a composition, in the reign of David II., was transferred with the lands of Kirkgunzeon to Sir John Herris. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 186. This place is called "*Salt-cots*," on Pont's Map of East Galloway; and is named, "*Salt-pans* in ruins," on Ainslie's Map of Kirkcudbright, 1797.

(*h*) Stat. Acc. viii. 305.

(*i*) Official Acc.

scene,

scene, a soapery, and a tannery, with a branch of the Paisley bank. (*i*) At the village of *Creetown*, which was, formerly, called *Ferrytown of Cree*, and which has lately been made a burgh of barony, the cotton manufacture has been lately established, with a tan-yard, and a mill, for making shot-lead. (*j*) A cotton manufactory has been established on the west bank of the Dee, in Twynham parish; and a new village is rising around it. (*k*) At *Kirkpatrick-Durham* there has been lately settled a cotton manufactory, and a woolen manufactory, which, by giving employments, have laid the foundation of a village, that increases with great rapidity. (*l*) At two different villages, in Rerrick parish, cotton manufactories have been established. (*m*) A cotton manufactory has been settled, at Kirkandrew, where a new village has been begun. (*n*) A woolen manufactory has been erected on Polkill-water, above Minnigaff. A new village, which is named *Dalbeaty*, was founded on Dalbeaty-burn, about the year 1780, for settling here the woolen, and cotton manufactures: It has encreased to some size: And a paper-mill has been erected, here, which is very prosperous. (*o*) Another paper-mill has been established on the Dee, near Tungland church. (*p*) These various establishments of an enterprising people, have been all begun, since 1780: But, they shew a very vigorous spirit of industry, which will conduct the adventurers to comfort, and give the country opulence. The only obstruction, which was said to stand in their way, was the want of fuel, and the tax on coal, when carried coastways: But, this obstruction has since been removed, by a wise policy.

Thus much, then, with regard to the domestic economy of Kirkcudbright stewartry! The foreign trade still remains to be investigated. During

(*i*) Ib. xi. 314.: The first house of this renovated village was built as an inn, about the year 1764; and hence the name of *Gatehouse*. In 1794, it contained more than 160 houses, and 1150 inhabitants. It has been made a burgh of barony, with the right of a weekly market. It has the advantage of a navigable communication with the sea, by the river Fleet, which has given it several vessels, with a coast trade. Ib. xi. p. 312-13. A new village has lately been built, on the western bank of the Fleet to Gatehouse, with which it communicates, by a bridge: The inhabitants are, chiefly, employed in manufacturing cotton. Ib. xv. 346.

(*j*) Ib. xv. 554. (*k*) Ib. xv. 80.

(*l*) Ib. ii. 255.: This village was begun in 1785; and, in 1792, it consisted of fifty dwellings, and fifty more were laid out. These manufactories were established, by very small societies of industrious men: But, there was formed a commercial company here, consisting of eighty members, who each subscribed a guinea, to form their capital: This is an example of the true commercial spirit, which seems to pervade all ranks; and which will soon make Kirkcudbright the Lancashire of Scotland.

(*m*) Ib. xi. 56. (*n*) Ib. xi. 39. (*o*) Ib. 75. (*p*) Ib. ix. 332.

Celtic times, this country had scarcely any foreign trade, whatever may be its natural advantages, from its rivers, its bays, and its harbours. In subsequent times, its foreign commerce seems never to have gone beyond the export of its rude products, and the importation of a few necessaries. Its exports consisted of cattle, horses, sheep, wool, and corn: Its cattle, its horses, and its sheep, were easily driven out of the country: Its wool, and its corn, would be sent out, in such carriages, as necessity would supply: Edward I. exported, in 1300, its wheat, in English, and Irish vessels, as we know, from his wardrobe account: Galloway had some trade, even amidst the wars of the succession, as we learn from record. (*q*) In after times, the traffic of this country must have somewhat increased, when peace gave the people some repose, and when the union of the crowns gave them the markets of England. (*r*) At the middle of the seventeenth century, the fine wool of the Kirkcudbright sheep was chiefly bought up, by strangers, who sent it abroad, with great profit. (*s*) The importations of this country were formerly limited to some wine, spiceries, and clothing, for the gentry, and the monks. Iron was the principal necessary, and tobacco the chief luxury, which the common people required. (*t*) In more recent times, spirituous liquors, and tobacco,

(*q*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 625. When we see, however, in subsequent times, such men, as the Earls of March, and of Douglas, applying often to the English government, for licence, to import, from England, sometimes barley, and sometimes malt, we may easily infer, what have been the intercourse, between the two kingdoms. Id. When we perceive Sir Archibald Douglas, after he became lord of Galloway, employing a vessel of his own, to import groceries, and wine, for the use of his own establishment, Scotland could have had but little foreign trade. Id.

(*r*) Camden's Brit. 1607, 692.

(*s*) Maclellan's Account in Blaeu, 60. The whole excise duties of Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, during the year 1656, were leased to Andrew Houston for 570*l*. MS. Advocate's Library. At that epoch, the custom-house port of Ayr, included the whole coast of Kyle, Carrick, and Galloway, " places fuller of moors and mosses than good towns, or people; the same being in many places not planted, and all of it void of trading, except Ayr, *Kirkcudbright*, and Dumfries." Tucker's Report to the English Government, 1656. MS. Ad. Library. There is, he adds, a creek, at the foot of the water of Fleet, not worth the naming: As for Kirkcudbright, it is a pretty town, and one of the best ports, on this side of Scotland, where there are a few, and those very poor, merchants, or pedlars rather, trading for Ireland: Some small boats come, from England, with salt, and coals. Id. Such was the deplorable state of trade, in those sad ages of fanatical folly!

(*t*) Symson remarked, in 1684, that the common people of Galloway are great chewers of tobacco, to which they are so much addicted, that they ask a piece of a stranger, riding on the way: And, therefore, he adds, let no traveller want an ounce or two of roll-tobacco, in his pocket; and for an inch or two thereof, he need not fear the want of a guide, either by day, or night. MS. Account. The same passion, for tobacco, exists, even now, among the Irish peasantry, as we learn from the statistical surveys which have been published, by the Dublin Society.

were

were obtained, from the Isle of Man, by an illicit intercourse, to a great extent. (*u*) The suppressing of this traffic, in 1765, is deemed a sort of epoch, in the improvements of Galloway.

The articles of export, in the present times, are much the same, as those of former ages: Cattle, sheep, horses, wool, corn, and potatoes, and swine, have been lately added to the list: The improvement of agriculture has added to the exportation of its products. (*v*) Yet, the increase of the exports bears but a small proportion to the immense accumulation of the imports, which the wealth, and manufactures, of the country require.

During former times, such a country, as this, could have few shipping. When Tucker made his official report, in 1656, this country had none. The forty years, which succeeded, were too much occupied, in religious fanaticism, and political disputation, to leave the people leisure, or inclination, for the acquirements of industry. (*w*)

The whole coast of Galloway was included in the port of Ayr, during that period of distraction, as we have seen, in Tucker's report. Soon after the Union, a custom-house was established, at Kirkcudbright, the jurisdiction whereof extended from the river Urr, on the east, to the burn of Carsluith, on the west; comprehending the intermediate creeks. (*x*) We have now seen a considerable progress: Yet, infinite industry, as well as the greatest attention, will be requisite, to convert the stewartry of Kirkcudbright into an agricultural, a manufacturing, and a commercial country.

There is reason to believe, that the people of this country were more numerous, during the thirteenth century, than they were during the seven-

(*u*) Agricult. View, 9.; Stat. Account, xi. 20. 65.; xvii. 111.

(*v*) Ib. xi. 21.; Agricult. Survey, 383.

(*w*)

In 1692, Kirkcudbright had only	—	—	—	1 boat of	—	—	8 tons.
In 1792, it had	—	—	—	28 vessels of	—	—	1053 tons.
In 1801, it had	—	—	—	37 vessels of	—	—	1648 tons.
In 1818, it had	—	—	—	44 vessels of	—	—	1902 tons.

Such were the shipping of the custom-house district of Kirkcudbright, according to the Register. There are a few of those vessels, which are employed in over-sea trade: The greatest number are engaged in the coast trade. The town of Gatehouse, on the Fleet, has several vessels of eighty tons, which are chiefly employed in the coast trade: One of them is a constant trader to London.

(*x*) The exchequer commission, settling the port of Kirkcudbright, is dated the 23d of November, 1710. In 1802, an act of parliament was passed, for making a *navigable canal*, from the port of Kirkcudbright to the boat-pool of Dalry, in Glenken. 42 Geo. III. ch. 114. This canal will carry navigation through the center of the stewartry, into the high country, a space of twenty-three miles.

teenth century. (*y*) They decreased, during several ages of distraction, amidst domestic feuds, and foreign war, when devastation was the great aim of hostility. The seventeenth century saw depopulation carried to its ultimate point of depression. The numbers of the people were, probably, somewhat increased, during the first fifty years of the subsequent century. But, with the beginning of improvements, a revolution commenced in the distribution of the people: The inhabitants have been driven, from the country, into villages, by consolidating farms, and destroying cottages. (*z*) The farmers complain of the want of labourers, and the scarcity of servants. The villages increase; but, they cannot furnish for agriculture the hands, which are more profitably employed, in manufacture. With all those changes of situation, and employments, the people have gradually increased, during the last fifty years; and with their numbers, have also acquired more comfort, if not opulence.

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] When the bishoprick of Galloway was re-established, by the policy of David I., it was bounded, on the east, by the Urr, which intersects this stewartry, from north to south; and on the west, from the Urr to the Cree, the western division of this district, that formed a part of the same episcopate, and composed the deanry of Desnes. The eastern division of this stewartry, from the Urr to the Nith, formed a portion of the bishoprick of Glasgow, and was comprehended, in the deanry of Nith. (*a*) When the Reformation introduced a new ecclesiastical polity, the several parishes, in the eastern division of this stewartry, were assigned to the presbytery of Dumfries, and included in the synod of the same designation. The other parishes of this stewartry were formed into the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, which is comprehended in the synod of Galloway. The parishes of Kirkmabreck, and Minnigaff, were annexed, by local convenience, to the presbytery of Wigton, which, also, forms a part of the synod of Galloway. Thus the river Urr, which was of old the boundary, between the bishopricks of Galloway, and Glasgow, is now the limit, between the synods of Dumfries, and Galloway, and between the presbyteries of Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright. (*b*)

(*y*) Many villages, and hamlets, are mentioned, in ancient charters, which cannot now be traced.

(*z*) In 1809, one-third of the people, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lived in towns, and villages. Agricult. Survey, 343.

(*a*) Chart. Glasgow; Bagimont's Roll; Symson's MS. Account of Galloway.

(*b*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway.

The

The reign of David I. was the great age of religious establishments. Fergus, the lord of Galloway, who was connected by marriage, both with Henry I., and David I., emulated both, in the munificence of his foundations. In 1142, he established the abbey of *Dundrainan* on the west bank of a stream, which, from it, is called the *Abbey Burn*, in Rerrick parish, near the shore of the Solway, between the Urr, and Dee. (*c*) Cistertian monks were brought to it, from the abbey of Rievall, in England; and Sylvanus was the first abbot of Dundrainan; he became abbot of Rievall, in 1167; and died at Belleland, in October 1189. Alan, the lord of Galloway, and constable of Scotland, was buried, in Dundrainan, 1234 (*d*): Henry de Audley, one of the monks, is said to have written his epitaph in metre. (*e*) The abbot of Dundrainan sat in the great parliament, at Brigham, in 1290, for settling the succession to the crown. Walter, the abbot of this house, swore fealty to Edward I., in August 1296: And, the English king, in return, gave him a precept to the sheriffs of Berwick, and of Cumberland, for the restitution of the property of his house. (*f*) At a subsequent period, Edward III. gave the abbot of Dundrainan a similar precept, for restoring the possessions of his abbey in Ireland. (*g*) Robert I. granted to the monks of this house the land of Polles, and the annuity, which used to be paid to Dervorgill, the daughter of Alan. (*h*) David II. granted them the lands of Culyn Davach, and Rungistown, and the lands of Dungarnock on the Dee, in Kirkcudbright. (*i*) Dundrainan was one of the abbeys of which the king, and not the pope, had of old the appointment of the abbots. (*j*)

The king acquired the whole property of this abbey, by the act of general annexation, 1587. Gavin Hamilton, who was consecrated bishop of Galloway, in 1605, obtained a grant under the privy seal, of the abbey of Dundrainan, with the property, and revenues, thereunto belonging. (*k*) This

(*c*) Chron. Mailros. (*d*) Ib.; Grose's Antiq. 183.

(*e*) MS. W. 2. 2. Advoc. Lib. On the 13th April, 1267, Prince Edward of England, while the guest of John Baliol, at Bernard Castle, granted, at Baliol's request, to the abbot and monks of Dundrainan, in Galloway, a protection, and privilege, to buy, in Ireland, corn, wine, and other provisions, for the use of their monastery. This grant he confirmed, when king, on the 16th September, 1280; and it was, afterwards, confirmed, by his grandson Edward III., on the 28th of December, 1335. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 392.

(*f*) Rym. Foed. ii. 725.

(*g*) In 1328, after the treaty of Northampton. Ib. iv. 373. In 1335, Edward III. granted the abbot and monks of Dundrainan a protection for themselves, and their possessions. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 392.

(*h*) Robertson's Index, 3. (*i*) Ib. 31. 41. (*j*) Acta Parl. ii. 183.

(*k*) Privy Seal Reg. 6th February, 1605-6; Keith's Bishops, 166.

grant

grant was superseded, by a charter granted by the king, with the assent of parliament, in July, 1606, to John Murray, groom of his bedchamber, of the whole property of this abbey, which was erected into a barony, to be holden of the king; and paying yearly, for the same 40*l.* Scots. (*l*) In March, 1609, Murray obtained a charter of that abbey, and its property, which was ratified, by parliament, during the same year. (*m*) It was again ratified, in parliament, during October, 1612, together with the barony of Lochmaben, which Murray obtained, from the king's imbecility. (*n*) Murray, who obtained large proofs of the king's bounty, or weakness, appears to have afterwards resigned Dundrainan abbey, with its property, and churches, all which were, by a grant of James, in July, 1621, annexed to the deanry of the Chapel Royal of Stirling; and this donation was ratified, by the parliament, in August, 1621; and was again ratified, by parliament, in June, 1633. (*o*) The dean of the Chapel Royal now enjoyed this donation, as his appropriate revenue. (*p*) A considerable part of the useful chronicle of Mailros was compiled, in this ancient house, which, however, did not furnish an example of diligence to other monkish establishments. (*q*)

Tungland abbey was, also, founded, by Fergus, under David I. It was erected near the site of the present church, on a *tongue of land*, which is formed, by the junction of the Dee, and Tarf. The monks, who were of the Premonstratensian order, were brought, from Cockersand, in Lancashire. (*r*) The abbot of Tungland sat in the great parliament, at Brigham, in 1290. (*s*) In 1292, the abbot of this house was one of Baliol's nominees. (*t*) In 1296, Alexander, the abbot of Tungland, with his monks, swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick. (*u*) In 1235, during the insurrection, after the death of Alan, the enraged Gallowaymen slew the prior, and sacrist, of this monastery, within the church. The monks were chiefly foreigners, whose customs were different from the usages of the country (*v*): and this insurrection was pointed against strange lords, and strange laws. Robert I. granted to the monks of Tungland St. Michael's kirk, of Balnacross. (*w*) David II. gave them the advowson of the church of Senwick. (*x*) During the reign of James IV., who studied alchemy, an Italian, who was an adept, in the same studies, was made

(*l*) Acta Parl. iv. 326. (*m*) Ib. 444. (*n*) Ib. 495.
(*o*) Ib. v. 72. (*p*) Symson's MS. Account.
(*q*) There is a description with two views of the abbey of Dundrainan, in Grose's Antiq. 182-4: There is also, a view of it in Cardonel's Scenery.
(*r*) MS. ad. Lib. W. 2. 2. (*s*) Rym. Foed. ii. 471.
(*t*) Ib. 553. (*u*) Prynne iii. 652.
(*v*) Fordun, l. ix. c. 49. (*w*) Robertson's Index, 3.
(*x*) Ib. 31.

abbot

abbot of Tungland (*y*): He also professed to fly; and making himself wings attempted to fly from the battlements of Stirling Castle, with only the loss of his thigh. (*z*) He was ridiculed by Dunbar, the Scotish poet, in a satyre, yclept *The Fenzeit Frier of Tungland;* wherein the satyrist laughs at his alchemy, and brings the birds obscene, with hollow screeches, to mock his fall (*a*): Dunbar, who was one of the fraternity himself, not content with thus deriding the object of his scorn, dreams that, *the fenzeit frier* shall ascend in air, like a horrible griffin, and meeting a she-dragon shall beget upon her the Antichrist. (*b*) This monastery had a jurisdiction of *bailliery* over its whole possessions; and Lord Maxwell, who was the heritable baillie, had the five pound land of Cargen, for his fee. In 1516, the monastery of Tungland was conferred on David Arnot, the bishop of Galloway; and it continued with the prelates of this see, till the Reformation. (*c*) Mr. William Melvill was made commendator of Tungland, by James VI.; and Melvill was so designated, when he was appointed a lord of session, in August, 1587. He obtained a grant of the spirituality of this abbey, in November, 1588: And, in December, 1588, he obtained from the king's facility, a pension of 616*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Scots, from the revenues of this abbey, and the bishoprick of Galloway. (*d*) When the bishoprick of Galloway was re-established, and Gavin Hamilton was appointed bishop, in 1605, the king granted to him, and his successors, this abbey, with all its kirks, and revenues; reserving to Melvill, the commendator, the benefit of the grants before stated, during his

(*y*) He appears to have come to Scotland in 1501, and was made abbot of Tungland, in March 1503-4. In the Treasurer's Accounts he is called "Maister John, the French *Leich*," and "Maister John, the French *Medicinar;*" and "Abbot of Tungland," after he obtained that appointment. He acquired a great deal of money, from the king, by his quackery, alchemy, gambling, and borrowing money, which he never repaid. See the Treasurer's Accounts, from 1501 to 1513, passim. In the licence, which he received to go abroad, in 1508, he is called "*Damiane*, Abbot of Tungland."

(*z*) This misadventure took place in 1507. Lesley, 345-6. In the following year, he appears to have gone abroad. On the 8th of September, 1508, the king granted a licence to "*Damiane*, Abbot of Tungland," to pass out of the realm, and remain in what place he pleases, at study, or any other lawful occupation, for five years, without any injury to his abbey of Tungland. Privy Seal Regist. iii. 187. He returned again to Scotland, long before the time of this licence elapsed.

(*a*) Bannatyne MS. p. 293.; Ancient Scotish Poems, p. 19.

(*b*) Bann. MS. p. 326.; Ancient Scotish Poems, p. 23. Lord Hailes has published this satyre: Yet, has, strangely, mistaken it, for the dream of the doctor, while it was the dream of the poet: Sibbald, in copying his lordship's notes, has also copied his mistake.

(*c*) Keith's Bishops, 165.; Epist. Reg. Scot. ii. 115.

(*d*) Acta Parl. iv. 306-8.

life:

life (*e*): He died, in 1613, when the abbey, and its revenues, went to the bishop of Galloway, who continued to enjoy the whole till episcopacy was overthrown. (*f*) In November, 1641, a grant was made to the university of Glasgow of the whole property of the bishoprick of Galloway, and of the abbeys of Tungland, and Glenluce, and priory of Whithorn, which had been annexed to it: This grant was ratified in parliament, in November, 1641, when the bishop of Galloway protested in vain. (*g*) This was annulled, at the Restoration, when the bishoprick was re-established, and the bishops of this see enjoyed the whole revenues, and patronage, till episcopacy was finally abolished, in 1689, when the whole returned to the king. These notices show the grievous changes of factions, and fanatical times. The ruins of this monastery evince, that the house had been of considerable extent: But, the country people having undermined the building, for the freestone, the whole fell into ruins. (*h*)

The priory of *St. Mary's Isle* was founded, by the munificent spirit of Fergus, the lord of Galloway, who died in 1161. It was placed on a beautiful peninsula, which is formed by the influx of the sea, at the mouth of the Dee; and which appears to have been completely insulated, in former times, by every flow of the tide. (*i*) The prior of St. Mary's Isle was a lord of parliament, like other priors: And, he sat, in the pretended parliament of 1560, when the confession of faith was settled, under the authority of a doubtful treaty. (*j*)

In 1572, the lands, which belonged to the priory of St. Mary's Isle, were granted in feu firm, by the commendator of that priory, to James Lidderdail and Thomas Lidderdail, his son and apparent heir, and this grant was confirmed, by a charter from the king, on the 4th of November, 1573. (*k*) The churches

(*e*) Acta Parl. iv. 306-8.

(*f*) Ib. v. 72.

(*g*) Ib. 566. 514.

(*h*) Stat. Account, ix. 329. 331.

(*i*) This peninsula was called, of old, the Isle of *Trahil*, or *Trayl*. The priory founded on it having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it acquired the popular name of *St. Mary's Isle*. Fergus granted the isle of Trahil, with the priory founded on it, to the monastery of Holyrood, where he died in 1161; and the priory of St. Mary's Isle thus became a dependent cell of Holyrood abbey. Chron. Sanctæ Crucis; Hay's Coll. Advoc. Lib. MS. W. 2. 2. The grant, by Fergus, of the Isle of Trahil, was confirmed to the monastery of Holyrood, by John, the bishop of Galloway, between 1200 and 1206. Macfarl. Coll. Advoc. Lib. MS. Jac. v. 4. 29.

(*j*) Acta Parl. ii. 525. Mr. Robert Richardson was presented to the priory of St. Mary's Isle, on the 30th of March, 1558, in the place of Robert Strivelin, the last prior, deceased. Privy Seal Regist. xxix. 24. Richardson was appointed the royal treasurer, by the queen regent, in 1559, and he held that office till 1571.

(*k*) The property thus granted consisted of the two and a half mark-lands called *St. Mary's Isle*, with the manor, wood, and fish-yare of the same; the ten mark-lands of Grange, with the mill,

churches, which belonged to this priory, with their tithes, and property, were vested in the king, by the act of general annexation, in 1587. (*l*) The priory was surrounded by high walls: The outer gate stood at least half a mile from the priory: And the place, where it stood is still called *The Great Cross.* The inner gate led, immediately, to a group of cells, where the monks lodged; and the place, where it stood, is still called *The Little Cross.* Every vestige of the buildings, have long been obliterated: and the whole of its extensive site is now occupied, by the splendid seat, and pleasure grounds, of the Earl of Selkirk. (*m*)

The *new abbey* was founded, for Cistertian monks, by Dervorgille, the third daughter of Alan, the lord of Galloway, and the widow of John Baliol, in 1275. (*n*) It was placed on the bank of a rivulet, which was called, from it, New Abbey *Pow:* The manor, and parish, in which it was founded, bore the name of *Loch-kenderloch,* from a lake, at some distance, southward, from the church, and monastery: This name continued to be used, with that of New Abbey, even in the seventeenth century. John Baliol, who died, in 1269, is said to have been buried, in this abbey (*o*): But, his burial must have been, in the previous church, a circumstance this, which may have been the motive, for the founding of the subsequent abbey. When Dervorgille died, in 1289, at the age of eighty, the embalmed heart of her husband was buried with her, in the abbey, which she had founded; and which, from this circumstance, was called, *Sweet-heart,* Duzquer, Douze-cœur, Dulce-cor. (*p*) In August 1296, John, the abbot of Douzquer, with his monks, swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick; and, in return, the king gave the abbot a precept to the

mill, the mill lands, and pertinents; the ten mark lands of Torrs; and the seven and a half mark lands of Little Galtway; reserving from this last, eight acres of land, contiguous to the old church of Little Galtway, for the use of the minister. This grant was made, by "Mr. Robert Richardson, Usufructuary, and William Rutherford, commendator, of the priory of St. Mary's Isle." Privy Seal Regist. xli. 138. They also granted, in 1572, to Lidderdail, and his son, a lease, for nineteen years, from Whitsunday, 1574, of the spiritual property of the priory; consisting of the tithes, revenues, and lands, of the parish churches, that belonged to it, and also the tithes of the priory lands. This lease was ratified, by the king, November 4, 1573. Ib. 135.

(*l*) The parish churches, which belonged to this priory, were those of Galtway, and of Anwoth, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and Kirkmadin, in Wigtonshire.

(*m*) Stat. Account, xi. p. 29. (*n*) Fordun, l. x. c. 36.; l. viii. c. 24.

(*o*) The Chron. of Mailros mentions his death, in 1269; and praises his love of letters, and his founding the schools of Oxford. (Baliol College.)

(*p*) Hugh de Burgh, the prior of Lanercroft, according to the MS. chronicle of that house (Claud. D. vii.), composed an elegy for Dervorgille, which was inscribed on her tomb:

the sheriff of Carlisle to restore his property. (*q*) This monastery appears to have been richly endowed: There belonged to it the churches of New Abbey, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, and Buittle, in this stewartry, Kirkcolm, in Wigtonshire, with the barony of Lochkenderloch, the barony of Lochpatrick, and much other property. (*r*) During the anarchy, which succeeded the death of James IV., in 1513, the monks of New Abbey put themselves, and their tenants, under the protection of Lord Maxwell. In February, 1544, John, the abbot, and his monks, feued the barony of Lochpatrick, for a rent of 117 marks, 8 shillings, and 8 pennies, Scots, to Robert Maxwell, the second son of Lord Maxwell, for services done to the abbey. (*s*) In 1548, the same abbot, and monks, constituted Lord Maxwell heritable baillie of the whole jurisdiction of the abbot, and monks, over all their lands, and they granted him the five mark lands of Loch Arthur, for his fee. (*t*) It thus appears how busily the monks were employed, when they saw the cloud of thorough Reformation approaching them, in disposing of their property to such persons, as could protect them from wrong, and ruin. (*u*) This abbey, with

"In Dervorvilla moritur sensata Sibilla,
Cum Marthaque pia, contemplativa Maria
Da Dervorville requie, rex summe, potiri,
Quam tegit iste lapis, cor pariterque viri."

"In Dervorgil, a sybil sage doth dye, as
Mary contemplative, as Martha pious,
To her, oh deign, high King! rest to impart,
Whom this stone covers, with her husband's heart."

(*q*) Prynne, iii. 652.; Rym. Fœd. ii. 725.: In 1380 there was a safe conduct, granted by Richard II. to Thomas de Kirkcudbryth, a monk of "*Dulcicorde*," to go to Oxford, and study, in that university, one year. Rotuli Scotiæ, ii. 24. In 1404, another safe conduct was granted by Henry IV. to Thomas, the abbot of "*Dulcicorde*," to go into England, and remain, at the schools, there, for two years. Id. 170.

(*r*) Grose's Antiq. 179.: The charter of the bishoprick of Edinburgh evinces, that the antiquary has, mistakingly, assigned various other churches to New Abbey, which belonged to the monastery of Holyrood.

(*s*) The Maxwell family are said to have been benefactors to this abbey. W. 2. 2. MS. Adv. Lib. The truth is, that the abbey were benefactors to the Maxwell family, who merely protected the abbey, during the turbulence of the times, and the weakness of government.

(*t*) Grose's Antiq. 180.; Inquisit. Speciales, No. 57. 143.

(*u*) The last abbot was Gilbert Brown, a person of learning, and talents, who defended his tenets against John Knox. MS. Advoc. Lib. W. 2. 2. He was a monk of this abbey, of which he was made abbot, or commendator, in May, 1565. Privy Seal Regist. xxxiii. 47. He was forfeited, by the regent Murray, in 1568. Acta Parl. iii. 49. 55. He was expelled the country, in 1605, and died, at Paris, in 1612.

its

its revenues, were vested in the king, by the annexation act of 1587. They were granted by him to Sir Robert Spottiswoode, and Sir John Hay, in 1624. Spottiswoode, and Hay, resigned the whole into the king's hands, in 1633; that he might give them to the bishop of Edinburgh, which, in an evil hour, was then erected. When this bishoprick, was soon after, suppressed, the lands returned to Sir Robert Spottiswoode, whose heir sold them to Copland. (*v*) The arts of drawing, and sculpture, have tried to perpetuate the appearances of this abbey. (*w*) A part of the chapter-house, which was of elegant architecture, was in danger of being demolished, for the stones, when the neighbouring gentry raised forty pounds, to purchase the forbearance of those, who would have levelled this ancient pile.

A convent, for black nuns, who followed the rule of St. Benedict, was founded by Uchtred, the son of Fergus, on the south bank of the Cludan, where it stagnates into a pool, before it flows into the Nith: And here the place is called *Lin-cludan*, which signifies, in the language of the Britons, the pool in the Cludan. Uchtred, the founder, who was assassinated, as we have seen, in 1174, is said to have been buried, in this church. (*x*) Alianore, the prioress of Lincludan, swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick, in August 1296; and she obtained a precept, for restoring her property. (*y*) This nunnery possessed, when it was dissolved, many lands, which lay in the baronies of Crossmichael, and Drumsleet, in the eastern division of Galloway. These nuns are said to have been guilty of many irregularities, when they were suppressed, by the artifices of the bastard, Sir Archibald Douglas, the lord of Galloway. In place of the nunnery, he established a collegiate church, consisting of a provost, and twelve canons. (*z*) His object appears to have been less religious than interested: He founded a collegiate church, as a more commodious means of providing, for the numerous dependants of the Douglas family, while they remained the lords of Galloway. (*a*) More than the old establishment possessed, it is not easy to ascertain what new endow-

(*v*) There was a building, at no great distance, where the abbot sometimes resided, and was called the Abbot's Tower. There is a view of it, in Grose's Antiq. 181.

(*w*) A description and views of this monastery are given in Grose's Antiq. 181-2., where a measurement of the ruins is given, by Doctor Clapperton: And see Cardonel's Antiq. pl. 6, 7. for views of this abbey.

(*x*) Grose, p. 171.

(*y*) Prynne, iii. 663.; Rym. Fœd. ii. 724.

(*z*) MS. W. 2. 2. Advoc. Lib.; Major, 285. This establishment appears to have been afterwards altered; for, at the epoch of the Reformation, it consisted of a provost, eight prebendaries, twenty-four beidmen, and a chaplain.

(*a*) Nisbet's Heraldry, i. p. 289.; and he herein erected a monument to the memory of his father, the good Sir James Douglas, who died unmarried.

ment, that interested founder made for the provost and canons. (*b*) The most munificent benefactor to this collegiate church was Margaret, the daughter of Robert III., the wife of Archibald, the son of the former Earl of Douglas, who was created Duke of Turenne, and who was slain, in 1424. After this event, she founded, in this church, a chaplainry, and endowed it with the lands of Eastwood, Barsculie, Carberland, Dunmuck, and the domains of Southwick, and Barns. (*c*) This grant of the 22d September 1429, was confirmed, by her brother James I., on the 29th of the same month. (*d*) The first provost of this collegiate church is said to have been one Elese. (*e*) He was soon succeeded, by Alexander Cairns, who was appointed, by the same Duke of Turenne, to whom he was chancellor. (*f*) He was succeeded, in 1423, by John Cameron, the official of Lothian, and rector of Cambuslang, who was secretary and confessor to the same personage: Cameron, after rising to the highest offices in the state, died, in 1446. (*g*) Cameron was followed in 1426, by John Mac Gilhauck, the rector of Partoun, and secretary of Margaret duchess dowager of Turenne. He was succeeded by Halyburton, whose arms were carved on the south wall of this collegiate church. (*h*) He was succeeded by John Winchester, who was made bishop of Moray, in 1436; and he was followed by John Methven, a doctor of the decretals, who became secretary of state, and as an ambassador, performed embassies. As provost of Lincludan, he was succeeded, in 1449, by James Lindsay, who was made keeper of the privy seal, and also acted, as ambassador, in England. (*i*) He was followed by other respectable men, who evince, by their acceptance, the importance, and perhaps the profit,

(*b*) In the record of the reigns of David II., Robert II., and Robert III., while Archibald, the Grim, domineered, there is not a trace of any grant, which would show any new endowment by him, except the monument to his father. Robertson's Index.

(*c*) MS. Donations.

(*d*) Hay's MS. Col.; Regist. Mag. Sig. B. iii. 45. The bodily remains of the bountiful Margaret were deposited, in a magnificent tomb, within the chancel of this church. Pennant's Tour, iii. 105., wherein there is a description, and drawing of this tomb.

(*e*) Grose's Antiq. 172.

(*f*) In a charter of that personage, dated the 12th February, 1413, his nominee is called Alexander de Carnys Præpositus de Lincludan, *cancellarius noster.*

(*g*) Keith's Bishops, 147-8. (*h*) Grose, 173.

(*i*) James Lindsay was provost of Lincludan in 1449. Rym. Fœd. xi. 235. He was provost of Lincludan, and keeper of the privy seal, 1460—1467. On the 15th of February, 1466-7, James de Lindesay, provost of Lincludan, obtained a charter of the lands of Clochburn, Mylnhill, Paddokcruik, Redhewis, and others, which were called the barony of Covingtown, in Lanerkshire. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. vii. 109.

which

which were then annexed to the office of provost of Lincludan. (*j*) Mr. Robert Douglas, a bastard son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, was provost of Lincludan, at the epoch of the Reformation, and continued to enjoy that benefice about forty years afterwards. (*k*)

The Earls of Douglas, while in the zenith of their power, were at great expence, in ornamenting this church: The arms of this potent family, which were carved on this building, exhibit the successive stages of their increasing honours. (*l*) In this college, those puissant wardens of the marches held their parliaments, wherein they enacted border laws. (*m*)

At

(*j*) After the forfeiture of the Earl of Douglas, in 1455, the patronage of the provostry of Lincludan college belonged to the king, and the pope had no right to dispose of it. Acta Parl. ii. 209. At the epoch of the Reformation, this collegiate establishment consisted of a provost, eight prebendaries, twenty-four beidmen, and a chaplain. The eight prebendaries received each forty-five marks, yearly; and the twenty-four beidmen received among them 192 bolls of oatmeal, and bear, for their support, fire, and clothing. The chaplain enjoyed the revenues of the chaplainry, founded, and endowed, by Margaret, Duchess of Turenne, in 1429.

(*k*) He was appointed provost of Lincludan on the 16th of September, 1547. Privy Seal Reg. xxi. 41. As the bastard son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, he obtained a legitimation, on the 8th of October, 1559. Id. xxx. 11. He acquired a grant of a pension of 200*l*. a year, from the queen's third of the provostry of Lincludan. MS. Rental Book, fo. 99. In the reign of James VI. he held, during a number of years, the office of collector-general of the thirds of benefices. He continued provost of Lincludan, in the end of the sixteenth century, having held that valuable benefice more than fifty years. During his life his grand-nephew William Douglas, the oldest lawful son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, obtained a grant of the reversion of this benefice, which was ratified in parliament, in December 1585, and again in 1587. Acta Parl. iii. 415. 436. Under this grant, William Douglas succeeded his grand-uncle, Robert, in the provostry of Lincludan, and enjoyed the property, and revenues, during his life. He succeeded his father, in the family estates of Drumlanrig, in 1615, was created Viscount Drumlanrig, in 1628, Earl of Queensberry, in 1633, and he died, in 1639. He obtained a grant, vesting in himself, and his heirs, the patronage, and tithes, of the parish churches of Teregles, Lochrutton, Colven, Kirkbean, and Caerlaverock, with a small part of the lands, which belonged to the collegiate church of Lincludan: But, the great part of the estates of that establishment were granted, in 1611, to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinver, and John Murray, one of the grooms of the king's bedchamber, in different shares; and they were bound to pay the feu duties to William Douglas, as provost of Lincludan, during his life, and after his death, to pay them to the king. Acta Parl. iv. 570—575.

(*l*) Pennant's Tour, iii. 104. A description, and two good views, of the ruins of Lincludan church, are given, by Grose, Antiq. 173-5. Pennant's Tour, iii. 104. The remains of the magnificent gardens; consisting of a bowling green, flower garden, parterres, and artificial mount, which commanded an extensive prospect of the country on the Nith, and Cludan, still remained, when they were seen by the curious eyes of Pennant. Id.

(*m*) In the body of the Scotish laws, MS. Harl. 4700., may be seen "The ordinances of war sett downe, at Lincludan college, by all the lords, freeholders, and eldest borderers, of Scotland,

on

At Kirkcudbright, there was founded, in the reign of Alexander II., a convent, for Franciscans, or Gray Friars. (*n*) When Edward I. was at Kirkcudbright, in 1300, he made an oblation of seven shillings, at the altar of the church of this convent. (*o*) In the reign of David II., John Carpenter, a friar of this convent, was distinguished, for his talents, as an engineer, and for his dexterity, in contriving instruments of war. He fortified the castle of Dunbarton, for which service, he obtained from the king a pension of 20*l.* sterling yearly. (*p*) After this convent had been ruined, by the Reformation, the site of the buildings, with the orchards, and gardens, were granted, in 1569, to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie. (*q*)

In the parish of Kirkchrist, which is now annexed to Twynham, there was of old a nunnery, the site whereof cannot now be traced. (*r*) There has of late been discovered by accident, rather than design, the foundation of a large *convent*, in the parish of Crossmichael, which tradition has forgotten, amidst more grateful recollections. (*s*) At *Spital*, in Kirkmabreck parish, there once stood a hospital, on the bank of a rivulet, which is called the *Spital* burn, and which has perpetuated the existence of a charitable institution, that the spirit of the country no more recollects. Such, then, were the religious establishments, which the piety of more disinterested times, erected, in this stewartry, either for the supposed safety of the souls of the dead, or the certain solace of the living.

The presbytery of Kirkcudbright, which now consists of only sixteen parishes, at the epoch of reform came in the place of ancient establishments, as we have seen. The present parish of Kirkcudbright comprehends the old parishes of *Kirkcudbright*, *Dunrod*, and *Galtway*. *Kirkcudbright* derived

on the 18th December, 1448, by the commandment of Earle William of Douglasse." See also Introd. to Nicolson's Cumberland, xli.

(*n*) Spottiswood, 498.

(*o*) Wardrobe Account, A. 1300. On the 22d of April, 1501, James IV., in passing through Kirkcudbright, gave to the friars of that town a donation of 5*l.* 12*s.* to buy a Eucharist. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*p*) Robertson's Index, 41.

(*q*) Stat. Account, xi. p. 26. In consequence of a request made by the General Assembly, which sat at Edinburgh, in June 1564, Queen Mary granted to the magistrates of Kirkcudbright the friars' church, in that burgh, to be used thereafter, as a parish church. Keith's Hist. 535.; Stat. Account, xi. 28.

(*r*) MS. Description of Kirkcudbright. Advocate's Library. In the south end of the old parish of Kirkchrist there are still farmsteads, which are called High *Nuntown* and Low *Nuntown*, and *Nun-mill*, which seem, indeed, to mark the site of the ancient nunnery.

(*s*) Stat. Account, 182. Ainslie has marked, in his map of 1797 " the supposed site of an abbey."

its

its name from the appellation of the worthy Cuthbert, to whom a church was dedicated here, as early as the eighth century: And hence, it was called, by a Saxon people, Kyrc-Cuðbert. This ancient church was built on the northern side of the present town, where there is still a cemetery, which is called St. Cuthbert's church-yard; and which is still the appropriate burying-ground of the townspeople. The church of Kirkcudbright, with all its rights, were granted, by Uchtred, the son of Fergus, the lord of Galloway, to the monastery of Holyrood, some time between 1161 and 1174. (*t*) To this house, it continued to belong, till the Reformation. The monks of Holyrood enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kirkcudbright was taxed 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (*u*) In 1345, Simon, the bishop of Candida-casa, granted to the canons of Holyrood-house, all their privileges, in his diocese, with the right of presentation to the vicarage of Kirkcudbright. (*v*) After the Reformation, the church of Kirkcudbright was vested in the king, by the act of general annexation in 1587. When the bishoprick of Edinburgh was erected, in 1633, the church of Kirkcudbright, with all its rights, were transferred to the bishop of this new episcopate: When episcopacy was abolished, in 1689, the patronage of the church of Kirkcudbright reverted to the crown: When episcopacy was re-established by James VI., the parson of Kirkcudbright was constituted a member of the Bishop of Galloway's chapter. (*w*) There was, also, in this town, a church dedicated to St. Andrew, which, after the Reformation, was conferred on the corporation of Kirkcudbright, with its kirk-yard, chaplainries, and other appurtenances. (*x*) There was, anciently, in the northern extremity of this parish, a chapel dedicated to St. Brigid, by the Gaelic name of *Kil-bride*. After the Restoration, when an unwilling people saw the re-establishment of episcopacy, an episcopal minister, who was presented to the church of Kirkcudbright, was opposed, by tumult. Commissioners were sent, by the privy council, to enquire into this violence, and to punish the guilty. Several women, who, from their weakness, have

(*t*) It was confirmed to those monks, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by John the bishop of Galloway, who calls it the church of *St. Cuthbert* of Desnes-moe. Macfarlane's Coll. MS.

(*u*) At the epoch of the Reformation the vicarage of Kirkcudbright was held by Dene George Crichtown, who reported it as worth 40*l.* yearly, exclusive of "cors presents, umest claithis, and pasch fynes," which were no longer paid. MS. Rental Book, fo. 94.

(*v*) Macfarlane's Charters. (*w*) Symson's MS. Account.

(*x*) Stat. Account, xi. p. 28. The corporation also obtained, from Queen Mary, a grant of the friars' church, in Kirkcudbright, to be used as a parish church. Id.; Keith's Hist. 535.

usually

usually most zeal, were the most active, and were adjudged to the pillory. (*y*) Whether the women, or the privy council, were, on that occasion, the most actuated, by zeal, it is not easy to decide. The old parish of *Dunrod* forms the south part of the modern parish of Kirkcudbright. The Celtic name of *Dun-rod* signified the reddish hill, from the British *Rudd:* The ancient kirk of Dunrod stands at the western base of an oblong hill, which may have once exhibited a reddish appearance. In Renfrewshire, there is a hamlet, which is, also, called *Dun-rod;* and which stands, at the base of a high hill, that terminates in a conical top. *Dun-rod*, in the Scoto-Irish, signifies the *hill*, or fort, by the road. In 1160, Dunrod was granted, with its church, to the monastery of Holyrood, by Fergus, when he assumed the cowl. It continued with that monastery till the Reformation; and it afterwards followed the fate of the parish of Kirkcudbright. The ruins of the kirk of Dunrod are still visible; and its cemetery continues in use. The old parish of *Galtway* forms the middle part of the parish of Kirkcudbright. Its ancient cemetery is still used by a zealous people. Its name is the British *Galt-wy*, signifying the bank, or ascent, on the water: The old kirk of Galtway stands on a bank above a rivulet, which falls into the bay of Kirkcudbright: Not far, from the church, is a hamlet, which is called *Galtway-bank*, which exhibits, in its name, one of those pleonasms, which are so frequent, in the topography of Scotland; and which were superadded, by a people, who knew not the meaning of the most ancient language. The lands of Galtway, and the church of Galtway, with all its pertinents, were granted to the monks of Holyrood, by Fergus, the lord of Galloway, who died in that monastery, in 1161. The grant of Fergus was confirmed by John the bishop of Galloway, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. (*z*) The lands, and the church, of Galtway were appropriated to the prior and canons of St. Mary's Isle, which was, of old, a dependent cell of Holyrood abbey; and they continued to belong to the priory of St. Mary's Isle till the Reformation. (*a*) The church of Galtway, with its pertinents, was afterwards vested in the king by the act of general annexation, in 1587. When those three parishes were united, by a penurious people, cannot be, exactly, ascertained: They had not been united, in 1633; but, they were united before Symson wrote his account of Galloway, in 1684. (*b*) One church, and one minister, within Kirkcudbright, now per-

(*y*) Stat. Account, xi. 29.; Grose's Antiq. 188. (*z*) Macfarlane's Coll. MS.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 94. At the epoch of the Reformation the parsonage, and vicarage tithes of the church of Galtway were let, by the prior and canons, for 80*l.* Scots yearly. Id. The priory of St. Mary's Isle stood in the parish of Galtway.

(*b*) The minister of Kirkcudbright says that they were united about 1663. Stat. Acc. xi. 2.

forms

forms the functions of the united parish, wherein were formerly five churches; St. Cuthbert's church, St. Andrew's church, and the church of the minorite friars, in the town, with the parish church of Dunrod, and the parish church of Galtway, in the country. The minister complains of too much duty, and too little remuneration: Yet, among his parishioners, amounting to more than 3000, there is not one dissenter. (*c*)

The parish of *Rerrick* was anciently called *Dundrainan;* and the old church of this parish stood a little way northward of the abbey of Dundrainan. This name is obviously derived from the Irish *Dun-drainan*, signifying the hill of thorns; the hill, whereon grow thorns. This Gaelic appellation was, no doubt, applied to the hill on the west of the old church of Dundrainan, by the foot of which runs *the abbey* burn. On a continuation of this hill, southward, stands *the house* of Dundrainan, above the abbey, which was placed of old, at the bottom, on the bank of the rivulet. The church of Dundrainan, with its appurtenances, were granted to the monastery, at its foundation, by Fergus, in 1142: And, it continued to belong to it, till the dissolution of the abbey, at the Reformation. The patronage of the church, as well as its other rights, were invested in the king, by the general annexation of 1587. James VI. granted the whole to Gavin Hamilton, who was ordained the bishop of Galloway, in 1605. (*d*) The patronage of this church, and indeed the whole estate of the monastery, was afterwards, in 1621, annexed to the deanry of the chapel royal of Stirling, and was enjoyed, by the dean thereof, while he continued to officiate. (*e*) The church of Dundrainan still remained in the reign of Charles I. When it became ruinous, the abbey was made use of, as the place of worship: When the abbey was also allowed to fall into disrepair, a new church was built on the lands of *Rerrick*, whence the parish obtained its name. (*f*) Rerrick is an abbreviated pronunciation of *Rerwick*, which was derived from a *wick*, or creek of the Solway, at this place. (*g*) At this creek, the unfortunate Mary Stuart embarked, when she fled from the battle of Langside to her long imprisonment, in England: From this circumstance, the creek obtained the name of *Port Mary*, in place of Nether-Rerrick. In this parish, there was,

(*c*) Stat. Account, xi. 23. (*d*) Keith, 166.

(*e*) Acta Parl. v. 72. Symson's MS. Account of Galloway. The patronage of the church of Rerrick now belongs to the king.

(*f*) This new church was built in the end of the seventeenth century. It was enlarged, in 1743; and again, in 1793, when the manse, and its offices, were rebuilt. Stat. Account, xi. 52.

(*g*) The old name of Dundrainan became obsolete, after the new church was erected at Rerrick, a name of much more difficult etymon.

formerly, a chapel, at a hamlet, which, from it, acquired the appropriate name of *Chapeltown.*

The parish of *Kelton* is composed of the three old parishes of *Kelton, Gelston,* and *Kirkcormack.* The name of *Kelton* is derived from the British *cell,* signifying a wood, or grove; and to it the Saxons annexed their *tun,* a dwelling. (*h*) In earlier times, the church of Kelton belonged to the monks of Icolmkill. When their establishment became ruined, by the successive devastations of the *Northmen,* the church of Kelton, as well as every other church in Galloway, which belonged to those monks, were granted by William, the Lion, to the monastery of Holyrood. (*i*) The church of Kelton belonged to this house, when it too was dissolved, by the Reformation. (*j*) When Charles I. erected the bishoprick of Edinburgh, in 1633, he granted to the bishops of that see the church of Kelton, with many others, which had belonged to the monastery of Holyrood. (*k*) On the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of the church reverted to the crown. *Gelston,* probably, derived its name from some person, who cannot now be traced, of the name of *Gall,* whose *tun* this district was. (*l*) The parish church of Gelston belonged, of old, to the prior and canons of Whithern. (*m*) After the Reformation it was, by the General Annexation Act of 1587, vested in the king, who granted the church of Gelston, with the whole property of Whithern priory, to the bishop of Galloway, in 1606. When episcopacy was finally abolished, in 1689, the patronage of this church returned to the king. The ruins of Gelston church are still apparent, and its appropriate cemetery

(*h*) In a charter of William, the Lion, the name of this district is written *Cheletun.*

(*i*) Dalrymple's Col. 271. The monks of Holyrood, also, obtained a grant of the church of Kelton, from Uchtred, the son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. Macfarlane's Coll. MS. It was confirmed to them, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by John, bishop of Galloway, who ratified the grant of his predecessor, Bishop Christian; exempting this church, from synodal, and episcopal dues. Id. It was again confirmed to those monks by Henry, the bishop of Galloway, in 1287. Id.

(*j*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the parsonage tithes of this small parish were let, on lease, by the commendator of Holyrood-house, for 18*l.* Scots, yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 82.

(*k*) Charter of erection; Acta Parl. v. 54.

(*l*) There is a village in Ayrshire of the name of *Galston.* The name of this parish, in Kirkcudbright, was of old *Galston,* or *Gaulston.* For, David II. granted to James Boyd the lands of *Gaulistown,* in Galloway, which John Gaulistown had forfeited. Robertson's Index, p. 41.

(*m*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the tithes of the parish church of Gelston were let, by the prior of Whithern, to Gordon, of Lochinver, for 30*l.* Scots, yearly. MS. Rental Book, p. 75.

continues

continues to be used, by those parishioners, who desire to lie with their fathers. (*n*) *Kirk-cormack*, which was anciently called *Kil-cormac* (*o*), derived its name from the Irish saint, to whom this church was dedicated. *Saint Cormac* is supposed to have succeeded the far-famed Saint Patrick; and is called, in the Ulster Annals, Saint Patrick's heir. This church was, no doubt, dedicated to Cormac, during the ninth century, after the Irish emigrants began to find repose in Galloway. It belonged of old to the kindred monks of Icolmkil. When they ceased to be useful, William, the Lion, granted the whole of their churches, in Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood. (*p*) The Reformation gave the whole to the king, who transferred his title, in 1633, to the new bishoprick of Edinburgh, which, being abolished, left the crown in possession of the patronage, since the year, 1689. The ruins of the kirk of Kilcormack may still be seen on the east bank of the Dee; and its ancient burying ground is still used, by the present people. It is not easy to ascertain, when those three parishes were united, though the Reformation may be assigned, as the cause of the union: The churches of Gelston, and Kirkcormack, were both, in ruins, when Symson wrote his account of Galloway, in 1684. Of this united parish, which is of a triangular shape, Kelton forms the north corner, Kirkcormack the south-west, and Gelston the south-east corner. (*q*)

The ancient appellation of the parish of *Buittle* was *Kil-enman*, the *kirk* of *Ennan*. The name was plainly formed, by prefixing the Irish *cil* to the name of the saint. There was, also, another church dedicated to the same saint, in the parish of Parton. Saint Inan, a confessor, and hermit, who honoured

(*n*) There belonged to the church of Gelston lands, which were rated, by the old extent, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks. After the Reformation, these lands, with the tithes, were granted to Maclellan, of Almorness, Inquisit. Speciales, 86.

(*o*) As late as the epoch of the Reformation, the Gaelic name of *Kil*-cormack, and the Scoto-Saxon name of *Kirk*-cormack, were both used as synonymous. MS. Rental Book, fo. 83.

(*p*) Dalrymple's Col. 271. Those monks, also, obtained a grant of the church of Kirkcormack, from Uchtred, the son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway; and it was confirmed to them, by John, the bishop of Galloway, who ratified the grant of his predecessor, Bishop Christian, exempting this church, from synodal, and episcopal dues. Macfarlan's Col. MS. The monks of Holyrood abbey enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues, of Kirkcormack, and the cure was served by a vicar. At the epoch of the Reformation this vicarage was held by Sir Henry Dun, who reported its value, as only 16*l.* Scots, yearly, exclusive of corspresents, umest claithes, and pasch fines, which were no longer paid. MS. Rental Book, fo. 83. 95.

(*q*) The present church was built, in 1743, and a large aile was added to it, in 1783; but, it is still too small, for the parishioners. The manse, with its offices, were built, in 1777. Stat. Acc. viii. 300-1. The king is patron of the united parish.

Irvine, in Ayrshire, with his residence, enjoyed, according to the legend, the commodious gift of second sight. He foretold the overthrow of the Picts; and he freed Ayrshire from pestilence. He ceased to work miracles, in 839 A.D.; and his festival was commemorated, on the 18th of August. (*r*) The gratitude of the Irish colonists, in Galloway, dedicated the church of *Kil-inan* to this favourite saint; and the Scoto Saxon settlers easily perverted the name to *Kirkennan*. The ruins of the ancient church still mark its site, on the western bank of the Urr. Before the Reformation had derided the saint, a new church was built, in a more central situation, in the barony of *Butle*, which has been corrupted into *Buittle*; and this corruption has given a new appellation to the parish (*s*), by superseding the name of the saint. The church of Kirkennan, with all its rights, were granted to the monks of Sweetheart, by the pious Dervorgille, in 1275. (*t*) All those rights were transferred to the crown, by the annexation of 1587. James VI. granted the patronage of this church, with a great part of the property of New-abbey to Sir Robert Spottiswoode, who resigned the whole to Charles I., for accommodating the bishop of Edinburgh. (*u*) On the abolition of episcopacy, the patronage of this parish reverted to the crown. At Munshes, in this parish, there is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is the only one in Galloway;

(*r*) Keith, 233.; and Dempster's Menology.

(*s*) Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway. The local antiquaries have displayed their learned sagacity, in exploring this corrupted appellation. Some of them suppose the original name to have been *Boot*-hill, from the horsemen, who, of old, mustered here, while others suspect the true name to have been *Butt*-hill, from the archers, who formerly exerted their skill, at the butts on this commodious spot; a third still more ingeniously conjectures the name to have been originally *Bowet*-hill from the *beacons* which were wont to be lighted from this hill, near Buittle-castle; *bowet*, signifying a lanthorn, or lantern. Stat. Acc. xvii. p. 114. Robert I. granted the whole lands of *Botel*, in Galloway, to good Sir James Douglas. Hadington's Collect. MS., Robertson's Index, 10.: This barony again appears, in the form of Butel, in a charter of Robert III. Ibid. 139. The word, then, is, obviously, the Anglo-Saxon *Botle*, domicilium, villa. This Anglo-Saxon word appears very often in the topography both of England, and of Scotland; as *Bootle* near Liverpool, *Bootle*, in Cumberland, Wall-*bottle*, on Severus's wall; New-*bottle*, in Mid-Lothian, El-*botle*, in East-Lothian, and Mer-*botle*, which is now Morbattle, in Roxburghshire.

(*t*) At the epoch of the Reformation, and for a considerable time before, the tithes of the church of *Butle*, and of the church of Crossmichael, were let, by the abbot and monks of Sweetheart, for 400 marks, [266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots] yearly. Ten years after the Reformation, they only produced, in 1570, 213*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. MS. Rental Book, fo. 88-9.

(*u*) MS. W. 2. 2. in Advoc. Library; charter of erection of the bishoprick of Edinburgh, in 1633.

but,

but, there are not fifty families of Roman Catholics in a country, that has been always zealous for Protestantism. (*v*)

The parish of *Crossmichael* derived its name from Saint *Michael*, the patron saint, to whom the church was dedicated. From the prefix, there appears to have existed here some *cross*, whereof neither history, nor tradition, has preserved any notice. (*w*) The church of Crossmichael was one of those ecclesiastical establishments, which were transferred to the abbey of Sweetheart, by Dervergille, in 1275. It remained with the monks of Sweetheart till the general annexation of such benefices to the crown, in 1587. (*x*) The estate of this abbey became, in 1624, the property of Sir Robert Spottiswoode, who resigned his right to Charles I., when he was about to erect the see of Edinburgh, in 1633. (*y*) On the abolition of prelacy, in 1689, the patronage of Crossmichael reverted to the crown, and was conceded to the Viscount of Kenmore, whose family had long claimed a right to it. (*z*) When episcopacy was reestablished by James VI., the parson of Crossmichael was constituted a member of the chapter of Galloway. (*a*)

The name of the parish of *Parton* is of doubtful origin. It is said to be derived from the Gaelic, and in that language, signifies the *hill-top*, which is, moreover, said "to be perfectly descriptive of the situation." (*b*) *Bar-dun*, in the Irish speech, does, literally, signify *the top of the hill;* and it is likely enough, that *Bar-dun* may have been changed to Partun: And, the Gaelic people of Scotland are, in fact, ridiculed, for pronouncing the (b) as (p), and

(*v*) Stat. Acc. xvii. 127.; xi. 77.

(*w*) In Tungland parish, on the western side of the Dee, there was another church dedicated to Saint Michael, at a hamlet, which was named, by the Irish, Bal-na-*cross*, the town of the *cross*.

(*x*) There belonged to the church of Crossmichael lands, which were rated, by the old extent, at forty shillings. Of these lands, it was denuded, by the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 140.

(*y*) Hay's MS. W. 2. 2. Advocate's Library. The church of Crossmichael, with all its pertinents, was granted to the bishops of Edinburgh, by the charter of erection, of that see, in in 1633. Keith, 34. The bishop of Edinburgh was patron of Crossmichael, in 1684, says Symson.

(*z*) Acta Parl. iv. 573-4. 675.; Inquisit. Speciales, 170. 210. 233. In 1698, Mr. John Gordon was served heir-male, and of provision, to his father, Alexander, Viscount of Kenmore, to the barony of Crossmichael, with *the patronage of the church of Crossmichael*, and to the mains of Greenlaw, and other lands. Ib. 389: He was a son of the viscount, by his third wife. The patronage now belongs to Gordon, of Greenlaw.

(*a*) Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway. The present church was built, in 1751, at the village of Crossmichael, on the east side of Lochdee. The manse was built in 1744: and both have since been repaired, and enlarged. Stat. Acc. i. p. 175.

(*b*) Stat. Acc. i. 184.

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the (d) as (t), in the manner of the Welsh. (*c*) Yet, may it be doubted, whether Parton, or as it was, formerly, written Partown, has not been derived from some person of the name of Par, who gave this name to his own *tun*, or dwelling. (*d*) The ancient church of this parish was called *Kirk-ennan*, from Saint Inan, to whom it was dedicated; and stood a mile east north-east, from the present church, near a hamlet, which still bears its name. The parish had acquired the name of *Parton*, from the manor, before the end of the thirteenth century. In August, 1296, Walter de Dernynton, the parson of *Parton* swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick. (*e*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of *Parton* was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It has, indeed, been always a *free parsonage*. (*f*) In 1458, Sir Simon Glendonwyn, of the same, obtained a confirmation of the barony of Parton, in this stewartry, with the baronial rights thereof, and the patronage of the kirk. (*g*) When Symson wrote, in 1684, there were three pretenders to the patronage of this church: the Viscount of Kenmore, the Laird of Parton, and the Laird of Drumrush; and upon their disagreement the bishop of Galloway used to present to the church *jure devoluto*: It is apparent, however, that Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, the Laird of Parton, was the true patron, under the above charter of James II.; and this family still enjoys the right of presentation. (*h*)

The name of the parish of *Balmaclellan* derived its origin, from the hamlet, where the church was erected. The hamlet, and the estate, obtained their

(*c*) Barnbougal was written, Parnbougal, in a charter of David II. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 101.

(*d*) There are three hamlets, called, South, North, and West *Parton*, in the parish of Erskine, Renfrewshire.

(*e*) Prynne, iii. 662.

(*f*) Keith's Hist. App. 192. James Hepburn, the brother of the first Earl of Bothwell, was rector of Parton in the reign of James IV. He rose to be abbot of Dunfermlin, and bishop of Moray; and he died, in 1524.

(*g*) Douglas Baronage, 235. which quotes the records. The barony of Parton extended to a forty pound land of old extent. Ib. 237. The patronage of the church of Parton was confirmed to Ninian Glendonwin of the same, by a charter, of James V. in 1536. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xxv., 296. At the epoch of the Reformation, and for many years before, the parsonage and vicarage tithes of the church of Partoun, were let, on lease, by the parson, to John Glendonwing of Drumrush, for 53 marks yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 93.

(*h*) The late Mr. Glendonwing of Parton conveyed the estate, and the patronage of the church, to Mr. Scott, who married one of his daughters. The present church stands near the east side of Lochdee. It is remarkable, only, for its darkness, and disproportion, being 65 feet long, and 14½ broad. The pulpit is made of solid oak, which is curiously carved, with the date of 1598. The manse was rebuilt, in 1777, and enlarged into commodiousness, in 1789. Stat. Acc. i. 187.

names,

names, from an Irish chief called Maclellan, who settled here; the *Bal* of the Gaelic being synonymous with the *tun* of the Saxons. The clan Maclellan were formerly numerous, in this stewartry; and their chief, as we have seen, was created Lord Kirkcudbright: a considerable branch of this stem remained in possession of this estate, which gave its Celtic appellation to the parish. (*i*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Balmaclellan was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* By the annexation of the lordship of Galloway to the crown, in 1455, the king became patron of the church of Balmaclellan. In the beginning of the following century, when James IV. enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal of Stirling, he annexed to it the church of Balmaclellan, with its tithes and revenues, parsonage and vicarage, which was then constituted one of the prebends of the chapel royal, and the cure of the parish was served, by a vicar pensioner. The patronage of this prebend belonged to the king (*j*); but, after the restoration, it appears to have been conceded to the dean of the chapel royal. When Symson wrote, in 1684, the bishop of Dumblane, as dean of that chapel, was patron of the church of Balmaclellan. When the revolution laid in ruins the fabrick of episcopacy the advowson of this church reverted to the crown. (*k*)

The mountainous parish of *Dalry*, which stretches fifteen miles along the east side of the Ken, took its name from the site of the church on a fine *flat*, at the lower end of this extensive scope. A low plain, in a vale, was called, in the British speech, *Dol*, and in the kindred Irish *Dal*. This flat, upon the Ken, obtained, from the British settlers, the name of *Dol-rhi*, or the chief plain (*l*);

(*i*) Stat. Account, vii. 223. In February, 1466-7, John *Maclellan* obtained, from James III. a charter of the lands of *Balmaclellan*. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. vii. 110.

(*j*) The patronage was exercised by James IV., by James V., and by Queen Mary, in 1566. Privy Seal Regist. iv. 10.; viii. 130.; xxxiv. 56. At the epoch of the Reformation, this prebend was held, by Sir George Gray, who let the parsonage and vicarage tithes of Balmaclellan to Robert Gordon of Chirmes, for fifty marks yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 83. After the Reformation the church of Balmaclellan was denuded of its church lands, and glebe, which passed into the hands of Gordon of Lochinvir. Inquisit. Speciales, 59.

(*k*) The present church, and manse, were erected, in 1750. They stand at the ancient hamlet of Balmaclellan, in the western extremity of the parish. Stat. Account, vii. 229.

(*l*) *Rhi*, in the British, is used both substantively, and adjectively: and it signifies what is marked, *what is of note;* a chief, or king. In the Irish, the same word, in a different form, has only retained its substantive meaning, for a chief, or king: Hence, the Gaelic etymologists have explained the several names of Dalry, in Scotland, to mean *the king's plain:* and taking the affix, in its substantive sense, it does, certainly, signify the plain of the chief, or king; but, as the *Ri*, in its adjective meaning, does mark, so precisely, the qualities of the thing, the probability is, that it was applied, adjectively, to mark the nature of the place. There are *Dalrie*, in Ayrshire, *Dalrie*, in Mid-Lothian, and *Dalrie*, in Perthshire, where Robert Bruce was defeated, in 1306.

being

being the largest flat along the Ken to its source. The *Dol-rhi* of the British, became in the mouths of the Irish colonists, *Dal-ri*. The church of Dalry was dedicated to St. John, the Baptist; and the village, at the church, is still called St. John's *clachan*; and a large stone, which is preserved in the village, is called *St. John's Chair;* and is still shown to strangers, as an object of curiosity. (*m*) In Bagimont's Roll, this rectory was taxed 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; a large sum, which denotes the great extent of the parish, which had, in it, several chapels, which were subordinate to the mother church. (*n*) It is still of great extent; but before the establishment of Carsfairn parish, about the year 1640, Dalry comprehended the mountainous country, lying between the Ken, and the Deugh. (*o*) Dalry has always been a free parsonage; and the parson was a member of the chapter of Galloway, during episcopal times. (*p*) The patronage of the church of Dalry was long connected with the barony of Earlstoun, in this parish, which belonged to the Douglases, when they were Lords of Galloway, and afterwards, to the Earls of Bothwell. (*q*) After passing through various other proprietors, the

(*m*) Symson's Account, 1684; Stat. Account, xiii. 58. James IV., on his frequent pilgrimages to St. Ninian's, at Whithern, often passed, by *Dalry*, and, upon such occasions, he gave donations to the priest at "St. John's Kirk of Dalry," and to "the pure folk" there. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*n*) There was of old a chapel on the lands of Bog, at a place, which still bears the name of *chapel yards*. It is said to have been founded, during the papacy of Gregory VII., who ruled the church, from 1073 to 1086; as a stone, which formed a part of the building, was inscribed P. G. VII. There was on the lands of Cleugh, another chapel, the ruins whereof are called *chapel walls;* and were only demolished a few years ago. There still exist the ruins of several other chapels, in different parts of this extensive parish. Stat. Account, xiii. 88.

(*o*) Ib. 55. The tradition, which the minister states, that the four parishes of the *Glenkens* were anciently one parish, is quite erroneous: Balmaclellan, Dalry, and Kells have ever been separate parishes; and they are recorded as such, in Bagimont's Roll.

(*p*) Keith's Hist. App. 192.; Symson's MS. Account; 1684. At the epoch of the Reformation, the parsonage, and vicarage, tithes of this parish were let, by Mr. John Hepburn, the parson of Dalry, for 220*l.* Scots yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 84.

(*q*) The barony of Earlstoun, and the patronage of the church of Dalry, were forfeited, by James Earl of Bothwell, in 1567; and in 1581 they were granted to his nephew, Francis Stewart Earl of Bothwell. Acta Parl. iii. 257. 409. Upon his forfeiture, in 1593, they were granted to Andrew Lord Ochiltree. Id. iv. 8. 36. They were afterwards acquired by Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinver, who died, in 1628, when they were inherited by his son, and heir, Sir John Gordon, who was created Viscount Kenmore in 1633. Inquisit. Speciales, 170. 210. 233. Alexander Viscount Kenmore, who died in 1698, settled the barony of Earlstoun, and the patronage of the church of Dalry, on his second son, John Gordon, who succeeded to them on his father's death. Ib. 389. In 1793, the patronage of the church of Dalry belonged to Newhall of Barskioch, and it now belongs to Sir John Heron Maxwell of Springkell.

patronage

patronage of this church now belongs to Sir John Heron Maxwell of Springkell. (*r*)

The parish of *Carsefairn* comprehends an extensive tract of rugged country, in the northern part of this stewartry. It was only formed, about the innovating times of 1640, by detaching, from Dalry, the district, lying between the Ken and the Deugh, and from the parish of Kells, the district, lying westward, from the Deugh to the shire of Ayr, and to Polmaddyburn on the south. (*s*) It obtained the singular name of *Carsefairn*, from the site of the church upon an extensive flat, lying on the east bank of the Deugh. (*t*) This had long been the name of the place; *Corsfairn*, signifying, in the Celtic language, the swampy ground, where alders grow. (*u*) The patronage of this church was granted to the bishop of Galloway, who enjoyed it, till the revolution, by abolishing episcopacy, restored it to the crown. (*v*)

The name of the parish of *Kells* is derived, from the British *Cell*, a grove, a wood, with the English plural (s) affixed. (*w*) The church and manse, of Kells, stand on the east side of the Ken, about half a mile, from the river.

(*r*) The present church, which is one of the best, in this presbytery, was built about the year 1770, on the ancient site: an aisle of the old church still remains. The manse was rebuilt, in 1784. Stat. Account, xiii. 57.

(*s*) In 1639, the General Assembly made a reference to the parliament, desiring that the kirk of Carsefairn might be erected into a parish kirk, and dismembered, from Dalry; and this was referred, by the parliament, to the commission to be granted, for augmentation of stipends, and plantation of kirks. Acta Parl. v. 257. In February, 1645, the General Assembly made a recommendation to the parliament, concerning the new kirk of Carsfarn. Unprinted Acts of Assembly. And on the 8th of March, 1645, the parliament made an "Act concerning the Erection of the Kirk of Carsefearn." Acta Parl. vi. 187. This act has not been preserved on the record.

(*t*) By a charter granted, to Robert Grierson of Lag, in 1671, and ratified in parliament, in 1672, the village near the church of Carsefairn was created a free burgh of the barony to be called the Kirktoun, with power to elect baillies and other officers, to build a tolbooth, and a cross, to create burgesses, and to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs. Acta Parl. viii. 159.

(*u*) *Cors*, in the British speech, signifies a marsh. It is frequent, in the topography of Scotland; and is still retained in the common language, in the various forms of *Carse*, and *Kerse*. *Gwern*, in the British, which, in composition, changes to *Wern*, and *Fearn*, in the Irish signifies *alder-trees*. Thus, Carsfearn is a British name, in the Irish form. Symson wrote the name, in 1684, *Corsefairn*, which has since been vulgarized into *Carsefairn*.

(*v*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway. Forbes of Callender claimed a joint right of patronage with the king, and his right has been transferred to Sir John Heron Maxwell. The church, and manse, are small; but are in good repair. Stat. Account, vii. 519.

(*w*) The British (c) has the power of (k): *Kell* is frequent, in the topography of North, and South Britain, as well as in Ireland.

The whole tract along this river, from Kenmore upwards, for a considerable distance, above Kells, was formerly clothed with wood; and was long known as the forest of Kells, and Kenmore. This forest was mentioned, by John Maclellan, about 1650, when giving an account of Galloway. (*x*) And there are still many natural woods, throughout this district, along the Ken. In August, 1296, Pieres de Jarum, the parson of Kells, swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick. (*y*) Robert I., from devotion to St. Ninian, and feeling for the losses, which both the episcopate of Galloway, and the archdeaconry, had sustained, during the war, granted to Gilbert of Galloway, the archdeacon of the same church, in free alms, the advowson of Kells, and also united the rectory of Kells to the archdeaconry of Galloway. (*z*) The church of Kells continued nearly two centuries the appropriate benefice of the archdeacon of Galloway. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal of Stirling, the church of Kells was transferred to it, and constituted one of the prebends of that establishment. (*a*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Kells was taxed 6*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. (*b*) Till the year 1640, the parish of Kells was much more extensive; but the northern part of it was then thrown into Carsefairn, as we have seen. The present parish is still very extensive; comprehending, within its ample scope, the mountainous country, on the west of the Ken, between the upper Dee, on the south, and Polmaddy-burn, on the north. When Symson wrote in 1684, the bishop of Dunblane, as dean of the chapel royal, enjoyed the patronage of the church of Kells. On the dissolution of this establishment, the advowson reverted to the king, who still retains it. (*c*)

The parish of *Balmaghie* took its Gaelic name, from the ancient estate, whereon the pristine church was erected. And the estate derived its appellation from the Irish chief, called Macghie, who settled here in early times,

(*x*) Blaeu's Atlas Scotiæ, 60.

(*y*) Prynne, iii. 662.

(*z*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 19.

(*a*) The archdeacon of Galloway was compensated, by getting, for his benefice, the church of Penningham, in Wigtonshire, from the bishop of Galloway, who was made dean of the chapel Royal of Stirling.

(*b*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the rectory of Kells was held by Andro Gray, a canon of the chapel royal, who let the parsonage and vicarage tithes, for 100 marks (66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 83.

(*c*) Symson's MS. Account. The church of Kells was rebuilt, in 1745, and repaired, in 1788. The manse was repaired, in 1765, and in 1788, and is still a wretched dwelling. Stat. Account, iv. 268.

and

and whose posterity long retained it. (*d*) The prefix, *Bal*, signifies, in the Gaelic, a dwelling; and the annex, *Macghie*, is the name of the owner.

The church of Balmaghie belonged of old to the monks of Holyrood house, who obtained a confirmation of it, and other churches, from Henry, the bishop of Galloway, in 1287. (*e*) The monks drew the rectorial tithes, and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Balmaghie was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At the epoch of the Reformation this vicarage was held by "Dene George Crichtoun," who reported it as worth 40*l.* Scots yearly. (*f*) After the Reformation, the patronage of the church of Balmaghie was enjoyed, for a considerable time, by the commendators of Holyrood house. In 1606, Alexander Macghie of Balmaghie obtained from James VI. a charter of the lands, and barony, of Levingstoun, and the lands of Slogarie, with the advowson of the parish church of Balmaghie, parsonage and vicarage; and this charter was ratified in parliament. (*g*) Under this charter, the ancient family of Macghie of Balmaghie held the patronage of this church, during the seventeenth, and a great part of the eighteenth century. (*h*) In 1786, the estate of Balmaghie, with the advowson of the church, passed from the old proprietors to Gordon of Balmaghie, to whom they now belong. (*i*) The peace of this parish was long disturbed, by the fanatical follies of its minister, John Macmillan, the father of the wild sect of the Macmillanites; who, in the progress of their spirit, renounced their allegiance to the king, refused obedience to the laws, and disowned the judicatories of the church: He was at length deposed, by the presbytery, in 1703; he long retained violent

(*d*) Michael Macgé, a landholder in Galloway, submitted to Edward III. in 1339. Rotul. Scotiæ, i. 571. William *Macgé* of *Balmacge* appears in a cause before the lords auditors of parliament, in 1478. Acta Dom. Auditor. 65. He obtained, from James III., a charter of his lands, on the 14th of August, 1484. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xi. 73. The Macgies of Balmacgie acquired charters from James IV. in 1513, and James V. in 1527. Ib. B. xix. 18.; B. xxi. 82. This family continued in possession of their ancient estate of Balmaghie till 1786.

(*e*) Of this charter the monks obtained a confirmation from Thomas, the prior of Whithern. MS. Advoc. Library, Jac. V. 4. 29. p. 141.

(*f*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 95.

(*g*) Acta Parl. iv. 315. When Charles I. established the bishoprick of Edinburgh, in 1633, he granted to the bishops of that see the church of Balmaghie, with all its lands and revenues. Keith, 33.; Acta Parl. v. 54. But the Macghies of Balmaghie maintained their right to the patronage under the charter, in 1606.

(*h*) Inquisit. Speciales, 104. 113. 182. 277. 365.; Symson's MS. Account, 1684.

(*i*) Stat. Account, xiii. 640. 650. The church, and manse, of Balmaghie stand on the west of the Dee, at the lower end of the lake, which is formed by this river. The church was ruinous, in 1794: The manse was built, in 1764. Id.

possession of the church of Balmaghie; and he died, in 1753, at the patriarchial age of eighty-four; leaving many disciples, in the south-west of Scotland, who tried to revive the doctrines, and to propagate the delusions, of *the Covenant.* (*j*)

The parish of *Tungland* comprehends the ancient parishes of Tungland, and St. Michael's of Balnacross. *Tungland* derived its name from the situation of the church, and village, on a *tongue* of land, between the Dee, and Tarf, which, by uniting their streams a little distance below, inclose the southern extremity of the parish. The church of Tungland was granted to the monks of the abbey of Tungland, by Fergus, the Lord of Galloway; and it continued to belong to this house till all such religious establishments were abolished, by the Reformation. (*k*) The annexation act of 1587 transferred the property of the monks to the king, and he conferred it on Mr. William Melvill commendator of Tungland, for his life. On his death, in 1613, the church of Tungland with the rights of the abbey of Tungland went, by a previous grant, to the bishop of Galloway, who was patron of Tungland, in 1684. (*l*) On the abolition of episcopacy, the patronage reverted to the king, who now enjoys it. Before the Reformation, there was in Tungland parish, near the high bridge of Tarf, a chapel, which was subordinate to the mother church of Tungland. The church of St. Michael of *Balnacross* was dedicated, like that of Crossmichael, to St. Michael; and it stood, at the village of Balnacross, on the west side of the Dee. *Bal-na-cross* signifies, in the Irish speech, the *hamlet of the cross:* This significant name has been corrupted to *Barncrosh*, which has imposed its unmeaning appellation on the estate, manour house, and hamlet of *Barncross.* The church of Saint Michael, at Balnacross belonged, of old, to the monks of Icolmkill. When this monastery was ruined, by the devastations of the Danes, William, the Lion, granted this church, and other ecclesiastical foundations, to the monks of Holyrood-house. (*m*) The monks of

(*j*) MS. Memoirs of the Church of Scotland.

(*k*) In the beginning of the reign of James V., the abbey of Tungland, with its churches, were granted to the bishops of Galloway. At the epoch of the Reformation, the revenues of the vicarage of Tungland church were let, for 40*l.* Scots, yearly; but, this rent was then reduced to 30*l.* as the pasch fines, cors presents, and umest claiths, amounting to about 10*l.* yearly, were no longer paid. MS. Rental Book, fo. 67. Another rental, which was given in, a few years afterwards, in 1566, states, that the parsonage and vicarage tithes of Tungland church were let, by the bishop of Galloway, for 225*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. Ib. fo. 86.

(*l*) Acta Parl. iv. 306-8.; Symson's MS. Account of Galloway.

(*m*) Dalrymple's Col. 271.: This grant of William must have been made, between the years 1172 and 1180. The monks of Holyrood also obtained a grant of St. Michael's church, at Balnacross, from Uchtred the son of Fergus, and it was confirmed to them by John the bishop of Galloway,

of Tungland, obtained, from Robert I., a grant of the church of St. Michael, in villa de Balnecross. (*n*) The appropriate district of this church seems to have been afterwards annexed to the adjacent parish of Tungland, the parochial church of which belonged to the monks of Tungland. (*o*) The old parish of St. Michael of Balnacross forms the northern part of the present parish of Tungland. (*p*) On the western side of the Tarf there was an ancient church, which was dedicated to St. Conel: The hamlet, where it stood, still bears the name of *Kirkconel.*

The present parish of *Twynham*, and *Kirkchrist* was formed, by the union of these two ancient parishes. The name of Twynham is derived from the British *Twyn*, a hillock, a bank, to which the Saxon *ham*, a dwelling, has been added. (*q*) The church, and manse, stand on the bank of a rivulet opposite to a beautiful *round hillock*, to which the British *Twyn* must have been applied. In many charters, and other manuscripts of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth, centuries, the name of this parish is constantly written *Twynham*, and *Twynhame;* but never Twyn *holm*, as it has been corrupted, in modern times. The church of Twynham belonged, of old, to the monks of Holyrood Abbey (*r*), who enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, as it

Galloway, 1200-1206. John, also, confirmed the grant of his predecessor, bishop Christian, exempting this church from the payment of synodal and episcopal dues. In this charter of bishop John it is called " Capella de Balnecros." Macfarlane's MS. Coll.

(*n*) Robertson's Index, 3. This is very erroneously abstracted by the original index-maker.

(*o*) St. Michael's of Balnacross does not appear, as a distinct parish, at the Reformation.

(*p*) The present church, and manse, stand, in the southern extremity of the parish, on the west bank of the Dee. The church is old, but in good repair: Its north wall is a part of the ruined monastery of Tungland. Stat. Account, ix. 329.

(*q*) The name of *Twynham*, in Sussex, had a similar origin, and was anciently written, in the same form. Rym. Fœd. vii. 342.

(*r*) Uchtred, the son of Fergus, granted the church of *Twynham* to the monks of Holyrood; and it was confirmed to them. by John, the bishop of Galloway, 1200-1206. Macfarlane's Coll. MS. Some time between the years 1200, and 1234, William the son of Gamelyn de *Twynham*, granted to the monks of Holyrood all his rights in the church of *Twynham*, with the advowson thereof. He, also, gave them four acres of land, in the territory of Twynham, and a house in the village, with common pasture for sixteen plough cattle, and one horse: All these he granted with the consent of his lord, Alan, the son of Roland, and with the assent of Walter, his son and heir. Hay's MS. Collect. Lib. i. 8. The descendant of William, the son of Gamelyn, appears to have forfeited the lands of Twynham, in the succession war, and they were granted, by David II. to Dougal Macdougal. Robertson's Index, 30. 32. The same king granted to Thomas Crawford the ten marklands of Twynham. Ib. 41. In the reign of Charles I. the barony of Twynham, alias, Cumpstoun, with the castle, and manor lands, and the salmon fishing, on the Dee, belonged to Lord Kirkcudbright. Inquisit. Speciales, 250.

stood

stood in the reign of James V. the vicarage of Twynham was taxed *2l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* When episcopacy was re-established by James VI., the parson of Twynham was constituted a member of the chapter of Galloway. (*s*) Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon was patron of Twynham church, in 1684. (*t*) The old parish of *Kirkchrist* derived its name from its dedication to Christ. (*u*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Kirkchrist is taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (*v*) The old parish of Kirkchrist forms the southern part of the united parish of Twynham, and Kirkchrist. The church of Kirkchrist stood on the west side of the Dee, opposite to the town of Kirkcudbright, where its ruins may yet be seen; and where its cemetery continues to be used. When the union of the two parishes was made is unknown: It was certainly, during the seventeenth century, the period of so many changes. (*w*)

The present parish of *Borgue* comprehends the three old parishes of *Borg*, *Kirkandrew*, and *Senwick*. *Borg*, which is now corruptly within *Borgue*, is obviously derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Borg*, or *Burg*, a fortress, or strong house; as we may learn from Somner. In several charters of the thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, the name of this district is written *Worg*, a form, which seems to have been given to the Saxon Borg, by the Gaelic Gallowaymen: For, according to the Irish construction, *Borg*, in the oblique case, and in composition becomes *Bhorg*, which is pronounced like *Vorg*, or *Worg*. (*x*) While Gilbert was bishop of Galloway, from 1235 to 1253, ten marks of

(*s*) Symson's MS. Account.

(*t*) Id. Edward I., during his campaign, in Galloway, in 1300, was eight days at Twynham, and here he made three several offerings at the altar of his chapel, of seven shillings, each time. Wardrobe Account, 41.

(*u*) It was a mensal church of the bishop of Galloway, who appears to have had a residence here. A charter of Simon, the bishop of Galloway, is dated, "apud mansam nostram de Kyrkchrist." An. 1345. Macfarl. MS. Coll.

(*v*) At the epoch of the Reformation the parsonage and vicarage tithes of Kirkchrist were let, by Mr. Robert Balfour, the parson, for 40*l.* Scots yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 93.

(*w*) Kirkchrist was a separate parish, in 1605. Inquisit. Speciales, 60. The church of Kirkchrist had long been in ruins, when Symson wrote, in 1684. The old church, and burying ground of Twynham were little more than a gunshot distant from the present church, which was built, in 1730; and stands, in the centre of the united parish, on the side of the great post road, from Carlisle to Port-Patrick. The manse, which was built, in 1763, stands near the church. Stat. Acc. xv. 87-89. The patronage of the united parish belongs to the Earl of Selkirk.

(*x*) In the thirteenth century, Sir Radulp de Campania granted, in frankalmoign, the patronage of the church of *Worg* to the canons of Dryburgh, for the soul of his lord Alan, the son of Roland. Chart. Dryburgh, fol. 22. This grant was several times confirmed. Ib. 23. Henry, the bishop of Galloway, who succeeded Gilbert, in 1253, granted to the same canons the temporal possession of the church of *Vorg*. Ib. 24.

silver,

silver, six acres of arable land, with one acre of meadow, were settled on the vicar of Borg. (*y*) In the fourteenth century the church of Borg was transferred to the prior and canons of Whithern, to whom it belonged till the Reformation. During the fifteenth century, Roger, the prior of Whithern, and the monks, granted a charter to William Douglas, who had been prior of that monastery, but was now a canon of the cathedral church of Galloway, of a hundred and seventy two bolls of meal, yearly, from the church of Borg, during his life. (*z*) The church of Borg was vested in the king by the general annexation act in 1587. On the re-establishment of episcopacy, by James VI., the patronage of the church of Borg was granted, in 1606, to the bishop of Galloway, who was patron of it, in 1684, and the parson of Borg was a member of the bishop's chapter. (*a*) On the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage reverted to the crown. The old parish of *Sanwick*, or more properly Sandwic, derived its name from a sandy *wic*, or creek, near which the ancient church was situated. (*b*) This Sandwick, or creek, is on the west side of a large gulf of the Solway, at the mouth of the Dee. The lands of Sanwick were forfeited, at the commencement of the succession war, by John Cumyn, the Earl of Buchan, John Baliol, William Ferrers, and Alan la Zouche, who inherited them, by succession, from the daughters of Alan, the lord of Galloway; and they were granted, by Robert I., to his sister Isobel, the countess of Athol, and Alexander Bruce, her son. (*c*) The same lands were granted, by David II., to Dougal Macdougal, and afterwards to Andrew Buttergask. (*d*) David II. granted to the monks of Tungland the advowson of the church of Sanwick. (*e*) The

(*y*) Chart. of Dryburgh.

(*z*) This grant was confirmed by the king. Regist. Lib. viii. Chart. 59. On the 4th November, 1495, the lords of council heard a cause, at the instance of Patrick Forester, the farmer of the tithes of the church of Borg, against Gilbert Macgie, in Plumton, for unjustly withholding from him 33*l.* 10*s.* Scotish money, being the remainder of the price of 18 *chalders of meal* of the tithe sheaves of the said church, according to a decree arbitral given thereupon. Record. Parl. 484. These notices show the great amount of the tithe corn of the church of Borg, in the fifteenth century. At the epoch of the Reformation, the tithes of the church of Borg were let, by the prior and canons of Whithern, for the small sum of 20*l.* Scots yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 75.

(*a*) Symson's Account of Galloway, MS.

(*b*) The Saxon *wic* signifies a creek, or curvature; and is frequently applied to narrow and deep bays. The name of this parish has been variously written Sandwic, Sanwick, Sannick, and Senwick.

(*c*) Robertson's Index, 13.

(*d*) Ib. 32. 55. (*e*) Ib. 31.

monks

monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. (*f*) In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Sanwick was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*g*) The church of Sanwick continued to belong to the monastery of Tungland till it was transferred, by the Reformation to the crown. (*h*) In 1588 the church of Sanwick, was granted, for life, to Mr. William Melville, the commendator of Tungland; and on his death, in 1613, it passed, with the other property of Tungland monastery, to the bishop of Galloway, by a grant of the king, in 1605. (*i*) This right reverted to the crown, on the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689. The old parish of Senwick forms the southern part of the present parish of Borg. The ruins of the old church still exist, on the side of the bay, which gave the name to the parish. Tradition relates, that this church was sacrilegiously plundered of its plate, by French pirates, at some previous period to the Reformation: But, a storm wrecked the vessel on a rock, which is nearly opposite to the church, where the pirates perished; and which has since been called the *Frenchman's rock.* (*j*)

The parish of *Kirkandrew* acquired its name, from the dedication of its church to Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. In early times, this church belonged to the far-famed monks of Iona. When the devastations of the Danish pirates left them without an establishment, William, the Lion, transferred their churches, and estates, in Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood, between the years 1172 and 1180. (*k*) The church of Kirkandrew continued with the monks of Holyrood abbey, at the accession of Robert Bruce to the throne. It was afterwards transferred from them to the Lord of Galloway; and when the Earl of Douglas forfeited the lordship of Galloway, in

(*f*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the rectorial tithes were let, by the bishop of Galloway, who then held the abbey of Tungland, for 204 bolls of meal, and 112 bolls of bear, yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 67. A few years afterwards these tithes were let to Gordon of Lochinver for the small sum of 20*l.* Scots, yearly. New Rental Acc. 1566. Ib. fo. 86.

(*g*) At the epoch of the Reformation, and for some time before, the revenues of the vicarage of Sanwick were let for 40*l.* Scots yearly; but they then fell in value one third of that sum, as the cors presents, umest claiths, and pasch fines were no longer paid. Ib. fo. 84.

(*h*) After the Reformation, the church lands, which had belonged to the vicar of Sanwick, were granted to Maclellan of Balmangan. Inquisit. Speciales, 70.

(*i*) Acta. Parl. iv. 306-8.

(*j*) Stat. Acco. xi. 41.

(*k*) Dalrymple's Col. 271. These monks, also, obtained, from Uchtred, the son of Fergus, a grant of the church of Kirkandrew; and it was confirmed to them, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by John, the bishop of Galloway, whose charter is witnessed, by Walter the Parson of Kirkandrew: It was again confirmed to them by Henry, the bishop of Galloway, in 1287. Macfarlane's Coll. MS.

1455,

1455, the patronage of this church was vested in the king. In March 1503-4, the church of Kirkandrew was, by act of parliament, detached from the lordship of Galloway, and from the crown, and was granted by James IV. to the prior and canons of Whithern, in exchange for the church of Kirkinner, which the king annexed to the chapel royal of Stirling. (*l*) Kirkandrew continued with the prior and canons of Whithern, till the Reformation (*m*): And it was, with their whole property, vested in the king by the General Annexation Act in 1587. When James VI. re-established the episcopate of Galloway he granted to the bishops of that see, in 1606, the church of Kirkandrew, with the other property of the priory of Whithern. The final abolition of prelacy, in 1689, again transferred the patronage of Kirkandrew to the king. The old parish of Kirkandrew formed the south-west portion of the present parish of *Borg;* and the ancient kirk may still be seen, in its ruins, near a creek of the Solway, which from it is called *Kirkandrews bay.* There was of old an yearly fair, called *St. Lawrence,* held on the 9th of August, within the church-yard of Kirkandrew: The fair lasted only a few hours: But, the people, who resorted thither, in great numbers, enjoyed, in the meantime, all the debauch of a rude age. (*n*) These three parishes of Borg, Sanwick, and Kirkandrew were united, at the middle of the seventeenth century (*o*); and at the restoration, the bishop of Galloway was replaced in his right of patronage of all the three. When the revolution abolished episcopacy, the advowson reverted to the crown. (*p*)

The name of the parish of *Girthon* is derived from a Celtic origin. *Girthon* is an abbreviation of *Girth-avon;* signifying the inclosure, or *sanctuary,* on the *river:* For, *girth,* and *garth,* mean a sanctuary, as well as an inclosure: The Celtic *avon,* for a river, which is common in the topography of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is often abbreviated to *awn, on an.* (*q*) A village, and perhaps a *sanctuary,* existed at the passage of the Fleet, in early times. Edward I. resided here, for several days, during

(*l*) Acta Parl. ii. 240.

(*m*) At the epoch of the Reformation the tithes of Kirkandrew were let, by the prior and canons of Whithern, for 100*l.* Scots yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 76.

(*n*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway.

(*o*) The parliament of 1649 made an act in favour of the parish of Kirkandrew. Acta Parl. vi. 382. In 1657 the parish of Kirkandrew is mentioned as having been annexed to Borg. Inquisit. Speciales, 274.

(*p*) The present church of Borg, which serves the three united parishes, stands at Low-Borg, not far westward of the mansion-house of Borg.

(*q*) The mellifluous Spenser has barbarized this word into *awne.*

his Galloway campaign, in 1300. (*r*) The church of Girthon belonged to the bishops of Galloway till the Reformation. (*s*) The patronage was vested in the king, by the Annexation Act of 1587, and in the following year, it was granted, for life, to Mr. William Melville, the commendator of Tungland, who died in 1613. (*t*) On the re-establishment of prelacy, it was transferred to the bishop of Galloway. (*u*) The revolution restored it to the crown. (*v*)

The name of the parish of *Anworth* furnishes another instance of the abbreviation of the *avon*. In Bagimont's Roll, the name of this place is *Avin-vethe*. This name is derived from the *river* Fleet, along which it lies, and which it separates, from Girthon. Now, *Avon-waith*, in the British speech, signifyes the river course, or *Avon-wyth*, the *river channel*. In the twelfth century, David the son of Terri, who held the manor of Anwith, granted to the monks of Holyrood abbey the church of Anwith, and the chapel of Culeness, with all their pertinents; and these were confirmed to the monks, by John, the bishop of Galloway, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. (*w*) The church of Anwith, and the subordinate chapel of Culeness, were afterwards transferred to the prior and canons of Saint Mary's Isle, which was anciently a dependent cell of Holyrood abbey. The prior and cannons of Saint Mary's Isle enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues of the

(*r*) On the 9th of August, 1300, that prince, who was studious of religious observances, offered an oblation of seven shillings, at the altar of his chapel, at Girthon; and he repeated this ceremony, on the subsequent day. Wardrobe Acc. 1300, p. 41.

(*s*) At the epoch of the Reformation the revenues of the parsonage and vicarage of Girthon were let to John Gordon, of Lochinver, for 113*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; but this rent was then reduced to 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, by the non-payment of the pasch fines, cors presents, and umest claithes. MS. Rental Book, fo. 67. 86.

(*t*) Acta Parl. iv. 307-8.

(*u*) By a grant of king James, in 1605, which was to take effect, on the death of Melville. Id.

(*v*) The present church, which is too small for the parishioners, was placed very inconveniently, in the south end of this extensive parish, which stretches from the Solway, northward, more than sixteen miles, with a very disproportionate breadth of two to three miles. The village of Girthon greatly declined after it had been honoured, by the presence of Edward I. It fell to nothing, during the disasters of the seventeenth century. It retained an inn, and a weekly market, for cattle. Sympson's MS. Acc. in 1684. Near the site of the old village, a new one, which was called, from the inn, the *Gatehouse* of Fleet, began, in 1760; and has since risen, by industry, to great population, to enterprise, and wealth. Stat. Acc. xi. 312.

(*w*) Macfarlane's Coll. MS. *Culeness* is afterwards called *Cardiness*, and *Cardoness*. The chapel of Cardiness continued in existence till the Reformation.

church

church of Anwith, and the cure was served by a vicar. (*x*) In Bagimont's Roll, during the reign of James V., the vicarage of "*Avinveth*" was taxed 4*l.* (*y*) At the epoch of the Reformation the rectorial tithes of the church of Anwath were let, by the prior and canons of Saint Mary's Isle to Maclellan, of Bombie, for 50*l.* Scots, yearly. (*z*) The church of Anwoth was vested in the king by the General Annexation Act in 1587. The patronage of this church was afterwards granted to the proprietor of the barony of Cardoness. (*a*) A small part of the old parish of Kirkdale was annexed to Anwoth, in 1636 (*b*); and forms the south-west corner of the present parish. In the south-west of Anwoth, there was of old, near the Skyreburn, a church, dedicated to Saint Brigid, which was named, from her *Kil-bride*, and afterwards called Kirkbride. The hamlet, where this church stood, retained the name of *Kirkbride* till recent times.

Thus much, then, with regard to the names, and the history, of the several parishes, composing the presbytery of Kirkcudbright. In our progress, we must now proceed to the parishes, comprehended, in the presbytery of Wigton.

The parish of *Kirkmabreck*, is formed of the old parish of this name, and the largest portion of the old parish of *Kirkdale*. The word *Kirkmabreck* was composed, by prefixing the Saxon, *Cyrc* to *Mabreck*, the previous name of the place, where the kirk was built: *Ma-breck*, or *Magh-breck*, is a local name; and signifies, in the Irish speech, the variegated plain: In fact, the plain, whereon the church stood, abounds with many stones of granite, which gave it a speckled appearance. A large plain, in the vicinity of Tarah, in Ireland, bore the appellation of *Maghbreck*. (*c*) Symson, indeed, assures us,

(*x*) On the 7th of January, 1464-5, Sir John Fraser, the vicar of Anwith, obtained from James III. a declaration of his innocence, "de perditione Jacobi de Douglas proditoris." Regist. Mag. Sig. vi. 7.

(*y*) At the epoch of the Reformation, Mr. Malcolm M^c^Culloch, the vicar of Anwath, reported that the vicarage tithes of lamb, wool, and cheese, with the glebe, amounted to about 36*l.* Scots, yearly, "*if payment were made.*" MS. Rental Book, fo. 92.

(*z*) Id. fo. 94, 95.

(*a*) Sir Godfrey M^c^Culloch, of Merton, was patron of the church of Anwoth, in 1684, as laird of Cardoness, the principal estate in the parish. Sympson's MS. Acc. The patronage now belongs to Sir David Maxwell of Cardoness.

(*b*) The parishes of Kirkmabreck, and Kirkdale, had been, for some time, joined to Anwoth; but, were disjoined from it, in 1636, except a small part of Kirkdale, which was permanently united to Anwoth. The decrees, for this, were finally ratified, by parliament, the 17th September, 1641. Acta Parl. v. 257. 595.

(*c*) Harris's Ware, i. 13.

that Kirkmabreck was so called from some saint whose name, they say, was Macbreck, a part of whose statue, in wood, was, about thirty years, since, in an old chapel, at the Ferrytown. (*d*) This notion may, certainly, be strengthened, by the fact, that there was another *Kirkmabreck*, in Stoney-kirk parish, Wigtonshire; where there is still a hamlet of this name. Yet, we search the martyrologies, in vain, for such a saint, as Macbreck, or Mabreck. The church of Kirkmabreck belonged to the monks of Dundrainan previous to the Reformation; and it was afterwards vested in the king by the Act of General Annexation, in 1587. This church, with the other property of the monastery of Dundrainan, were granted by the king, in 1606, to John Murray; and the grant was ratified in parliament, in 1609, and 1612. (*e*) In 1621, this church, with all its tithes, and revenues, were, by act of parliament, disunited from the abbey of Dundrainan, and granted to Sir Robert Gordon, of Lochinver, and his heirs. (*f*) The parish of Kirkmabreck, and the adjacent parish of Kirkdale, were afterwards annexed to the parish of Anwoth; but this union was dissolved, in 1636, when a new, and more commodious arrangement was made; whereby a small part of Kirkdale was annexed to Anwoth, and the great part was united to Kirkmabreck, and forms the present parish of that name. (*g*) In 1645, an act of parliament was passed for transplanting the church of Kirkmabreck (*h*); and a new church was built, for the united parish, in a more commodious situation, at the Ferrytown of Cree, where there had been of old a chapel, and where there is now a prosperous village, called *Creetown*. The ruins of the old church of Kirkmabreck may still be seen, at a hamlet of the same name, on the east side of Wigton bay, and the cemetary, belonging to it, continues in use. (*i*)

In the south-east district, of Kirkmabreck parish, there was, anciently, a chapel, dedicated to Saint Brigid, and named *Kil-bride*. It stood near the shore of Wigton bay, on the west of the burn of Carsluith, where a hamlet still bears the name of Kirkbride. The name of *Kirkdale* parish, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Cyrc-dale;* signifying the church in the *vale*. The old

(*d*) MS. Acc. of Galloway. (*e*) Acta Parl. iv. 326. 444. 495.

(*f*) This grant stipulated that the grantee, and his heirs, should pay the minister serving the cure the same yearly stipend, which Murray was obliged to pay, by the previous grant; and that they should furnish the communion elements, and repair the church. Ib. 675.

(*g*) Those changes were finally ratified, by parliament, in 1641. Ib. v. 257. 595.

(*h*) Ib. vi. 182.

(*i*) The patronage of the old parish of Kirkmabreck belonged, in 1684, to the laird of Ruscoe. Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway. It now belongs to M^c^Culloch of Barholm, who, thereby, enjoys a moiety of the patronage of the united parish.

church

church of this parish, which was dedicated to Saint Michael, the archangel, stood in the valley of a small stream, which falls into Wigton-bay, about half a mile below Kirkdale-house. Even the ruins of the ancient *cyrc* have disappeared; but, the burying ground, which belonged to it, continues to be used, by the parishioners. The church of Kirkdale belonged to the king, in the reign of James IV. (*j*), who transferred it to the priory of Whithern. In November, 1508, Henry, the prior of Candida Casa obtained a charter, from James IV. of the church of Kirkdale: This charter was granted, at the priory, while the king was on a pilgrimage to the ancient seat of Saint Ninian. (*k*) With this priory, this church remained, till the Reformation(*l*); and it was vested in the king, by the General Act of Annexation, in 1587. When James VI. reestablished episcopacy, he granted, in 1606, to the bishop of Galloway the priory of Whitehern, with its pertinents. (*m*) When episcopacy was finally abolished in 1689, the patronage of Kirkdale reverted to the crown; and the king, as patron of this church, enjoys a moiety of the patronage, of the united parish, with M^c^Culloch, of Barholm. In 1636, the parish of Kirkdale was united to Kirkmabreck, except a very small part, which was annexed to Anwoth. The church of the united parish stands, in the prosperous village of Creetoun.

The name of the parish of *Minnegaff* was written, in several monuments of the thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, *Monygove*. In recent times, it is written *Moniegaff*, and Minnigaff. Now, *Mynnyz-gov*, in the British speech, and *Mona-gobh*, in the Irish, which is pronounced Monaigov, signify the smith's bill, or moor; or *Maon-y-gov*, in the British, or *Moine-gabh*, in the Irish, would signify the smith's turbary, or moss. The church, and village of Minnegaff stand at the base, or extremity of an extensive range of hills: and the whole of this large parish consists of a series of hill, and moor, interspersed with moss. Moniegov appears to have been a free parsonage at the commencement of the thirteenth century. (*n*) The church, with its property and revenues, were afterwards granted to the abbot and monks of Tungland.

(*j*) In July, 1505, the king presented Mr. Richard Akinheid to the rectory of Kirkdale, vacant by the decease of Sir Robert Furd. Privy Seal Reg. iii. 10.

(*k*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xv. 78.

(*l*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the tithes of Kirkdale were let, by the prior and canons, for 24*l.* Scots, yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 75.

(*m*) Acta Parl. v. 72.

(*n*) Durand, the *parson* of *Monygov*, witnessed a charter of John, the bishop of Galloway, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Macfarlane's Coll. MS. In the extensive parish of Moniegov there was, of old, two chapels subordinate to the parish church.

In

In the beginning of the reign of James V., the abbey of Tungland, was settled on the bishops of Galloway, who, as abbots, of Tungland, enjoyed a great part of the tithes and revenues of the church of Moniegov, and the cure was served by a vicar, who received an appropriate share. (*o*) After the Reformation the church of Moniegoff, with the other property of Tungland abbey, was vested in the king by the Act of General Annexation, in 1587. In the following year the churches of that monastery were granted, for life, to Mr. William Melville, the commendator of Tungland. (*p*) At Melville's death, in 1613, the church of Moniegoff was transferred to the bishop of Galloway, by a grant of the king, in 1605, which settled the whole property of Tungland abbey, on the bishops of that see. On the abolition of prelacy, by the Revolution, in 1689, the patronage reverted to the crown. The church, and village of Minnigaff stand, in the south-west corner of the parish, on the banks of Polkill-burn, near its influx into the Cree. This parish extends, from south to north, sixteen miles, and is from nine to ten miles broad: Hence, the parishioners, in the northern parts of the parish are half a days' journey, from the church. (*q*) This inconvenience was felt, when Sympson wrote, in 1684; and he mentions the steps that had then been taken, to obtain an other church, at *the house of the hill.* (*r*)

The before-mentioned parishes lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, formed a considerable part of the bishoprick of Galloway. The following parishes, lying within the same stewartry, were comprehended, in the bishoprick of Glasgow, and the deanery of Nith: They are now included, in the presbytery of Dumfries.

The Celtic name of the parish of *Troquire* was written in several documents of the thirteenth, and fourteenth, centuries, *Treguere*, *Trevquer*, *Trequire*, and *Trekweir.* (*s*) The word is derived from the British *Tre-gueyr*, signi-

(*o*) In Bagimont's Roll, during the reign of James V., the vicarage of "*Monygove*" was taxed 5*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, this vicarage was held by George Arnot, who let the revenues to the laird of Larg, for 50*l.* Scots, yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 81. At the same epoch, the revenues of the parsonage and vicarage of Moniegoff, which belonged to the bishop of Galloway, were let by him, to Gordon, of Lochinver, for 100*l.* Scots, yearly; but this rent was then reduced to 80*l.* as the pasch fines, cors presents, and umest claiths, were no longer paid. Ib. fo. 67. 86.

(*p*) Acta Parl. iv. 307-8.

(*q*) There is a description of the parish of Minniegaff, in Macfarlane's Col. MS. i. 517. 530.

(*r*) MS. Acc. of Galloway.

(*s*) When Archibald Douglas, the lord of Galloway, founded a hospital at the monastery of Holywood, in 1372, he granted some lands, at *Treguere*, and at Crossmichael, in Galloway, for its support. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. ii. ch. 56.

fying

fying the hamlet, or dwelling place, in the curvature, or *bend.* (*t*) The church, and village of Troquire, stand on a verdant bank, in a large *bend* of the river Nith. The church of Trequire belonged of old to the abbot and monks of Tungland, who enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. (*u*) In the beginning of the reign of James V. the abbey of Tungland, with its churches and property, were settled on the bishops of Galloway, who held them till the Reformation (*v*); and they were vested in the king, by the act of general annexation, in 1587. In the following year, the church of Trequire was granted, for life, to Mr. William Melville the commendator of Tungland. (*w*) On Melville's death, in 1613, this church was transferred to the bishop of Galloway, by a grant of the king, in 1605, which again settled the property of Tungland monastery on the bishops of that see. When episcopacy was abolished, by the Revolution, the patronage of the church of Troquire reverted to the crown. The minister, who knew nothing of the history of his parish, supposes, that the church was *a chapel of ease* (*x*): But, it appears to have been an independent church, from the epoch of its foundation, and a separate parish, as far back as it can be traced. The present parish of Troquire comprehends a considerable part of the old parish of *Kirkconel* which was suppressed, in the reign of Charles I., and the eastern half was annexed to Troquire, while the western division was annexed to New Abbey parish. (*y*) Kirkconel derived its name, from the ancient church, which was dedicated to the Irish Saint *Conel,* to whom other churches of this name, in Nithsdale, and Annandale, were consecrated. (*z*)

(*t*) The *Tre* and *Trev* of the British, equally, signify a dwelling place, a hamlet, a town. In some ancient documents, the name of this place, was written *Trevguer.* Robert the son of William de Moffat gave to the monks of Holmcultram a toft with a croft " in villa de *Trevguer.*" Dugdale's Monast. V. App. 288.

(*u*) In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of " Trekweir," in the deanery of Nith, was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, this vicarage was reported, by the vicar, as worth 20*l.* Scots yearly, exclusive of cors presents, umest claithes, and pash fines, which were no longer paid. MS. Rental Book, fo. 93.

(*v*) At the epoch of the Reformation the revenues belonging to the bishop of Galloway, from the parsonage and vicarage of Trequeer, were let by him for 120*l.* Scots yearly; but this rent was then reduced to 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, as the pash fines, cors presents, and umest claiths, were no longer paid. Ib. fo. 67. 86.

(*w*) Acta Parl. iv. 307-8. (*x*) Stat. Account, i. 189.

(*y*) Inquisit. Speciales, 57. 143. 217.

(*z*) The parish church of Kirkconel stood on the west side of the Nith, in the south end of the present parish of Troquire, where the mansion house, and estate of Kirkconel still bear its name. Various notices of the ancient manor of Kirkconel, in the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, may be seen in Dugdale's Monast. V. App. 287.

The

The name of the parish of *Terregles* has been variously derived. Symson informs us that, " one man told him, it was *terra regalis*, another said, it was *tertia ecclesia*, and a third said, it was *terra ecclesia.*" (*a*) The minister derives the name from *terra ecclesia*, or *terre d'église.* (*b*) In giving those etymologies, they did not advert, that they were deriving the name, from languages, which were never the vernacular speech of the country. The name of *Terregles*, or *Teregles*, as it is written in Bagimont's Roll, and other ancient documents, may be found more certainly, in the speech of the Celtic people, who inhabited this country: *Tir-eglwys*, in the British speech, and *tir-eaglais*, in the Scoto-Irish, signify the *church-land.* (*c*) *Teregles* is the usual spelling, according to the common orthography: But, there is a charter of David II., in 1365, wherein he granted to Sir John Herris the barony of *Trevereglys.* (*d*) If we might regard this, as the original form of the name, it might be derived from the British *Tree-er-eglwys*, signifying the habitation, at the church. After this grant by David II., to Sir John Herris, Teregles became the chief seat of the Herris family, whence they derived their designation. (*e*) It passed, by marriage, to the Maxwells of Nithsdale, whose descendants still retain it. The church of Teregles belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden; and it equally belonged to the collegiate church, which was established here, towards the end of the fourteenth century. That establishment enjoyed the rectorial revenues of the church of Teregles (*f*), and the cure was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Teregles is taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* After the Reformation, the patronage of the church of Teregles, was vested in the king by the Annexation Act of 1587. It was afterwards granted, with other churches, which had belonged to Lincluden, to Douglas of Drumlanrig, the predecessor of the former Duke of Queensberry. (*g*) Symson assures us, in 1684, that the patronage of this church was claimed, by the Earl of Nithsdale, and also by the Marquis of

(*a*) MS. Account of Galloway, 1684. (*b*) Stat. Account, i. 114.

(*c*) The lands of St. Mungo, in the parish of Bunycuil, formerly bore the name of *Teregles.*

(*d*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. i. 96.

(*e*) In 1510, Andrew, Lord Herries of Tereglis obtained a new charter of his estates; and this charter erected the village of *Tereglis* into a burgh of barony, to be called *Herries.* Regist. Mag. Sig. xxiii. 84. The village still continues, however, to be called by its ancient name.

(*f*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the provost of Lincluden college received, from the erctorial tithes of this church, the small sum of ten marks yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 91.

(*g*) In 1695, James Duke of Queensberry was served heir to his father, William, in the advowson of the parish church of Teregles. Inquisit. Speciales, 344. Dumfries-shire. On the death of the late Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of Terregles passed to the Duke of Buccleugh.

Queensberry:

Queensbury: The minister, for his better security, commonly procured a presentation from both those claimants. The bishop of Glasgow, also, pretended, that the right of patronage belonged to him; and he gave collation upon his own presentation. (*h*) The present church of Teregles was built, more than two hundred years ago, in the Gothic style: It stands at a hamlet, which is called Teregles, on the Scare-burn, that intersects the parish, and joins the Cargen Water.

The name of the parish of *Kirkpatrick-Irongray* was derived, from various circumstances. The church was, originally, dedicated to St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, and was named, from him *Kilpatrick*, which was translated *Kirkpatrick*. (*i*) The adjunct *Irongray* is the local name of the place, whereat the church was built; and was doubtless added to distinguish it, from the neighbouring parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. *Iron-gray*, or *Earn-gray*, as it was, formerly, spelt, signifies, in the Scoto-Irish speech, Grays-land, or the portion of land, belonging to a person called Gray, (*k*) *Kirkpatrick-Irongray* was a free parsonage, in the deanery of Nith. In Bagimont's Roll, this rectory is taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* William de Baliol, the rector of the church of Kirkpatrick, swore fealty to Edward I., in July 1296. (*l*) In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the patronage of this church, as well as the lands of Irongray belonged to the family of Herries of Teregles (*m*): William de Herries, the second son of Sir Herbert Herries, was rector of Kirkpatrick Irongray, in 1453. (*n*) In 1684, the advowson of this church belonged to Mac Brair of

(*h*) MS. Account of Galloway, 8.

(*i*) The old Irish name of *Kilpatrick* was used in a charter of James V., in 1516. Douglas's Peerage, 200.

(*k*) *Irion*, and *éaran*, in the Scoto-Irish language, signify land; and *Earran* means a portion of land. This word frequently occurs in the topography of Galloway, as well as in other districts of North-Britain, in the various forms of Iron, *Ern*, *Earan*, and *Arn*; as *Iron-fillan*, Fillan's land, in Crossmichael parish, *Iron*-losg, the burnt land, in Balmaclellan parish, *Iron*-darrach, the land of oaks, in Dalry parish; *Ernespic*, the bishop's land, *Ern*-manach, the monks-land, *Earn*-gainach, the sandy land: and so, in Perthshire, there are *Arn*-prior, the prior's land, *Arn*-vicar, the vicar's land; *Arn*-finlay, Finlay's land; *Arn*-tammy, Thomas's land.

(*l*) Prynne iii. 651.

(*m*) Acta Parl. ii. 559. In 1604 John, Lord Herries was served heir of his father, William, to the lordship of Teregles, with the advowson of the church of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, and the chapel of chapelyard. Inquisit. Speciales, Dumfries-shire, 23. In 1619 William Crichton, the natural son of Robert, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, was served heir of entail of his father to the twenty pound lands of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, with the advowson of the church. Id. Kirkcudbright Stewartry, 144.

(*n*) Rymer's Fœd. xi. 326.

Newark. (*o*) It now belongs to Ferguson of Craigdarroch, and Oswald of Achencruive, who present, by turns. (*p*) Before the Reformation, there were, in this parish, two chapels, which were subordinate to the mother church. One of them was, in the south-west extremity of the parish, near to Glenhead, where its cemetery still accommodates the parishioners: The other stood, in the north side of the parish, on the bank of the Cludan, near to Dalwharn. The present parish church has been built, beyond the recollections of tradition; yet the walls are still strong: It stands on the south bank of the Cludan, in the north-east part of the parish. (*q*)

The name of *Kirkpatrick-Durham* is, also, derived from the dedication of the church to St. Patrick: It was thus called *Kil*-patrick; and was afterwards translated into Kirkpatrick (*r*): The adjunct *Durham* is the name of the hamlet, whereat stands the church; and the name of the village was added, to distinguish this, from the adjoining parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray. (*s*) *Durham* signifies the *ham* on the water; being composed of the Celtic *Dur*, and the Saxon *ham*. The church, and the village, stand on a small stream that falls into the Urr. (*t*) The city of Durham, and other places of the same name, in England, derive their names, from the same circumstances. The church of Kirkpatrick-Durham belonged, of old, to the monks of New Abbey, who enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and the cure was served, by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Kirkpatrick-Durham is taxed 3*l*. This church continued to belong to New Abbey, till the Re-

(*o*) Symson's MS. Account: — Newark is the modern name of a place, near the church. The patronage of Kirkpatrick-Irongray was, however, still claimed, in 1696, by the Earl of Nithsdale, the representative of the Herries family. Inquisit. Speciales, 346, Dumfries-shire.

(*p*) At the epoch of the Reformation, Sir John Bryce, the rector of the parish church of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, with consent of Sir John Maxwell of Teregles, the patron of the same, granted, in feu firm, to Cuthbert Herries, and his heirs male, all the church lands of this rectory, excepting three acres of land, with the garden, manse, and barn, which were then occupied by Sir Henry Whitehead, the vicar pensioner, who served the cure. This grant was confirmed, by a charter from the queen, the 12th of May, 1567. Privy Seal Regr. xxxvi. 8.

(*q*) Stat. Account, iv. 529.

(*r*) There is a description of the parish of *Kilpatrick-Durham*, in Macfarlane's Collect. MS. i. 510-516.

(*s*) In the reign of James VI., the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham was sometimes called *Kirkpatrick of the Mure*. Inquisit. Speciales, 59. 62. 133.

(*t*) Symson supposes, that the place obtained the name of Durham, from the old proprietors, who bore this name. MS. Account. But the fact is, that the old proprietors, according to the usual practice, took their designation from the name of the place, which has a local signification, that is applicable to the peculiar site.

formation;

formation (*u*); and it was vested in the king, by the Annexation Act of 1587. In 1624, it was granted, with much of the property of this monastery, to Sir Robert Spottiswoode, who resigned it, in 1633, when it was transferred to the newly erected bishoprick of Edinburgh. (*v*) On the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the advowson of this church reverted to the crown. In the western part of this parish, there was of old a church dedicated to St. Brigid, upon the bank of the Urr, at a place, which is still distinguished, by the name of *Kirkbride*. The present parish church was erected, in 1750: and a village has since been reared around it, by the industry of an enterprizing people. (*w*)

The parish of *Lochrutton*, or rather Lochryntown, as the name was written, in the thirteenth century, derives its singular appellation, from a lake, at the north end whereof stands the Kirktown. This lake, which is a mile long, and half a mile broad, runs into a small *point*, whence it was called Loch-*ryn*: And, the village, which was built at this *point*, was called, *Lochryn-town*, which has been corrupted, by rapid pronunciation, into *Lochrutton*. The church of Lochryntoun belonged of old to the Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden; and it was transferred to the collegiate church, which was established there, in place of the nunnery. Those establishments, successively, enjoyed the rectorial revenues of the church of Lochryntoun, and the cure was served, by a vicar.

In 1296, Henry, the vicar of the church of Lochrynton swore fealty to Edward I., who thereupon issued his precept to the sheriff of Dumfries; directing him to restore the vicar's property. (*x*) In Bagimont's roll the vicarage of Lochryntoun was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the reign of James V. The church of Lochrutton continued to belong to the college of Lincluden till the Reformation. (*y*) The patronage of this church was afterwards vested, in Douglas of Drumlanrig, the predecessor of the Duke of Queensberry. (*z*) The present church was built, before the Reformation; and the manse, in 1730: They both stand, at a considerable distance, eastward, from the village of Lochrutton. (*a*)

(*u*) At the epoch of the Reformation, and for many years before, the parsonage tithes of Kirkpatrick-Durham were let, by the abbot and monks of New Abbey, for the small sum of 24*l.* yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 88-9.

(*v*) Hay's MS. W. 2. 2. Adv. Lib.; Keith's Bishops, 34.

(*w*) Stat. Account, ii. 255.

(*x*) Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 24.

(*y*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the rectorial tithes of the church of Lochrutton were let, by the provost of Lincluden, for the small sum of 20*l.* yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 91.

(*z*) Inquisit. Speciales, Dumfries-shire, 344. On the death of the late Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of Lochrutton passed to the Duke of Buccleugh.

(*a*) Stat. Account, ii. 43.

The church, the parish, and barony of *Urr*, derive their Celtic name, from the British appellation of the river, which washes the western side of this parish; and whereon the church is situated. (*b*) The church of Urr was dedicated to Saint Constantine, the king of Scots, who was canonized for his sanctity; and his festival was celebrated on the 11th of March. (*c*) The church of St. Constantine at Urr was granted, in the twelfth century, to the monks of Holyrood Abbey (*d*), who enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, during the reign of James V., the vicarage of Urr was taxed 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. The church of Urr continued with the monastery of Holyrood till the Reformation; and it was afterwards vested in the king, by the act of general annexation, in 1587. (*e*) When Charles I. established the bishoprick of Edinburgh, in 1633, he granted to the bishops of that see the church of Urr, with others, that had belonged to Holyrood Abbey. (*f*) The abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, restored it to the crown, and the patronage now belongs to the king. (*g*)

The name of the parish of *Kirkgunzeon*, Symson says, had its origin, as he was informed, from the extreme unction of the old religion. (*h*) But, we must enquire what was the name of this parish, in ancient documents. Uchtred, the son of Fergus, granted to the monks of Holm Cultram the

(*b*) Henry Percy, who was made keeper of Galloway, by Edward I. in 1296, obtained a grant of the barony of Urr. This, he lost, in 1308, when Galloway was recovered, by the vigour of Edward Bruce. The half of the barony of Urr, which had been forfeited, by Henry Percy, was granted by Robert I. to Randolph, the Earl of Murray. Robertson's Index, 9. David II. granted the half of the barony of Urr to Andrew Buttergask. Ib. 41.

(*c*) Constantine III., king of Scots, resigned his crown in 943, and retired into the monastery of St. Andrews, where he became abbot of the Culdees; and he died in 952, A.D.

(*d*) In 1240, William, the bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to the monks of Holyrood the church of St. Constantine, at Urr, as well as other churches, in his diocese, that belonged to them. Macfarlane's Collect. MS.

(*e*) There belonged to the church of Urr four merklands of old extent, called the kirkland of Urr, which passed into lay hands at the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 141. In this extensive and populous parish there were, before the Reformation, several chapels subordinate to the parish church. One of these stood at a hamlet named *Chapelton*, in the west corner of the parish.

(*f*) Acta Parl. v. 54.; and Charter of Erection of the See of Edinburgh.

(*g*) The Antiburgher seceders established a meeting-house, in this parish, near Glenarm, in 1748. There are a few Roman Catholic families, in this parish, who perform the rites of their church, at the chapel of Munshes. Stat. Account, xi. 77.

(*h*) MS. Account of Galloway: The church was called, he says, Kirk-*unguent*.

lands

lands of *Kirkwinnyn*, in fee farm, for six pounds yearly. (*i*) Joceline, the Bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to the same monks the lands, and the chapel of *Kirkwynnin*, in Galloway. (*j*) Pope Innocent confirmed, in 1207, to the same monks the chapel of *Kirkewynin*, in Galloway, which they had, peaceably, enjoyed forty years, free from ecclesiastical exactions, under the concession of Bishop Joceline. (*k*) Subsequent charters of the Bishops of Galloway and Glasgow, are still more special in confirming to these monks the lands of *Kirkwynnin*, and *the chapel of Saint Wynnin*, at the same place. (*l*) The church thus appears to have been dedicated to Saint *Winnen*, the same Scoto-Irish saint, who gave his name to *Kilwinning*, in Ayrshire. (*m*) In 1368, David II. granted to Sir John Herris the lands of Kirkgunyan, which had belonged to the monks of Holm Cultram, with the annual rents, and the *saltcots*. (*n*) Sir John Herris compounded with those monks for the patronage of the church, which thus became a free parsonage. (*o*) From the family of Herries the lands, and church of Kirkgunyan passed, by marriage, into the family of Maxwell. (*p*) The parish of Kirkgunyan formed a separate, and independant, commissariat, quite distinct from that of Dumfries. The Earls of Nithsdale were hereditary commissaries of this commissariat of Kirkgunyan. (*q*) This

(*i*) Dugdale's Monast. v. App. p. 286. This was confirmed to the monks, by Christian, the bishop of Candida Casa, who ruled that see, from 1154 to 1186. Ib. iii. p. 38. Roland, the son of Uchtred, renewed the grant of his father, and he added to it a salt work, with other rights, for all which they were to pay ten pounds, yearly. Ib. v. Appendix, p. 286. In 1185, Pope Lucius confirmed to the same monks the Grange, and lands of *Kirkewinin*, in Galloway, according to the bounds, in the charter of Roland, the son of Uchtred. Ib. iii. 39. Edward Bruce, lord of Galloway, remitted to the monks of Holm Cultram the annual rent of ten pounds sterling, which they had paid, for the lands of *Kirkwynnin*, in Galloway, by the grant of Roland, the son of Uchtred. Ib. v. Appendix, p. 288.

(*j*) Ib. v. Appendix, p. 286. (*k*) Ib. 268. (*l*) Ib. 286—288.

(*m*) St. Vinin, or Winin, is said to have been a bishop, in Scotland, at the beginning of the eighth century; and was commemorated, on the 21st of January, on which day a fair was held, annually, at Kilwinning. *Winnin*, and the patronymick Mac *Winnin*, appear to have been common names among the Irish people of Galloway. In 1329, Gilmor Mac *Wynnin* was one of an inquest held, at Kirkwynnin, in Galloway. Ib. 288.

(*n*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. i. 186.

(*o*) In Bagimont's Roll, during the reign of James V., the rectory of Kirkgunyan was taxed 8*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the rectory of Kirkgunyan was held by Mr. Alexander Home, who let the tithes, and revenues, of his benefice, for 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly; from which he paid 20*l.* to the vicar pensioner, who served the cure. MS. Rental Book, fo. 84.

(*p*) Inquisit. Speciales, Dumfries-shire, 23. 346.; Ib. Kirkcudbright, 380.

(*q*) In 1684, the Earl of Nithsdale was patron of the parish of Kirkgunyan, as well as hereditary commissary. Symson supposes what we have found the fact to be, that as this parish,

This commissariat was abolished, with other hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747; and this parish is now comprehended, in the commissariat of Dumfries.

The two parishes of *Colvend*, and *Southwick*, which have long been united, derived their names from various sources. *Colven*, and *Colvend*, are corruptions of *Culven*, which is the uniform orthography of the name, in the charters of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The word is obviously the Irish *Cul-bhen*, which is pronounced *Culven*, and signifies the *back* of the *hill;* a description this, that is very applicable to the site of the old church, and village of Culven. (*r*) At the end of the thirteenth century, the lands of Culven belonged to John Cumin, the Earl of Buchan, John Baliol, William de Ferrers, and Alan la Zouche, who inherited them, from the daughters of Alan, the lord of Galloway, who died, in 1234. During the succession war, the lands of Colven became forfeited, when they were granted by Robert I. to his sister Isabel, and Alexander Bruce her son. (*s*) The church of Culven belonged, of old, to the Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden, from which it was transferred to the collegiate church, established there, in place of the nunnery, in the end of the fourteenth century. Those establishments enjoyed, successively, the rectorial revenues of the church of Culven, and the cure was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, during the reign of James V., the vicarage of Culven was taxed *2l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*t*) This church continued to belong to Lincluden college till the Reformation (*u*); and the patronage of it was afterwards granted to Douglas of Drumlanrig, the predecessor of the Duke of Queensberry. (*v*) At Fairgarth, in the east end of

parish, formerly, belonged to the monks of Holm Cultram, it formed an exempt jurisdiction, under a grant, from Joceline, the bishop of Glasgow. MS. Account of Galloway. The patronage of the church still belongs to the Nithsdale family; and the right is exercised by Maxwell of Terregles. The ancient church remained, though in a very ruinous state, in 1793. The roof of it, which was of very peculiar construction, is supposed to have been formed, at Holm Cultram, and brought to Kirkgunyan.

(*r*) *Culvennan*, in Wigtonshire, derived, from a similar situation, its descriptive name, which is the *diminutive* of *Culven*.

(*s*) Robertson's Index, p. 13. The same lands were afterwards granted, by David II., to John Mac Dougal; and, subsequently, by the same king, to Andrew Buttergask. Ib. 36. 55.

(*t*) There belonged to the vicarage of Culven a twenty shilling land of old extent, which passed into lay hands, at the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 155. 199.

(*u*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the provost of Lincluden received from the parsonage tithes of the church of Culven 38 bolls of meal yearly, which he let for 20 shillings the boll. MS. Rental Book, fo. 91.

(*v*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway; Inquisit. Speciales, Dumfries-shire, 344. On the death of William Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, the patronage of Colvend passed to the Duke of Buccleugh.

Colven

Colven parish, there was of old a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Laurence, and was subordinate to the mother church. The vestiges of this chapel, with its appropriate cemetry, are still visible; and there is near them a copious spring, which is called *St. Laurence Well*, and was formerly held in repute, perhaps, in veneration, as it was once arched over with great care. (*w*) The name of *Southwick* parish is derived from a *wic*, or creek of the Solway, into which falls Southwick water: At no great distance, northward, from this confluence, may still be seen the ruins of the ancient church of Southwick. (*x*) Southwick was a free parsonage, during four centuries, preceding the Reformation. (*y*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Southwick is taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. enlarged the establishment of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, he annexed to it the rectory and vicarage of the church of Southwick, which, from that time, formed a prebend of the Chapel Royal, and the church of Southwick was served, by a vicar pensioner, who had a settled stipend of twenty marks yearly. (*z*) The patronage of this prebend, and also of the vicarage pensionary, both belonged to the king. In the reign of Charles II. the bishop of Dunblane, as dean of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, enjoyed the patronage of the church of Southwick. (*a*) The abolition of prelacy, in 1689, transferred the patronage to the king. (*b*) The innovations of the seventeenth century conjoined those two parishes together. (*c*) The old parish of Colven forms the west, and the ancient parish of Southwick the east part of the united parish: The former is to the latter, in extent, population, and rent, nearly as three to two. (*d*)

(*w*) Stat. Account, xvii. 110.

(*x*) The walls of this ancient fabrick are still standing in their full height, in a small romantic vale, northward, from the creek, which, from it, was called *Southwick*.

(*y*) John Laing, who rose, by his merit, to be Lord Clerk Register, and Bishop of Glasgow, was rector of Southwick, and of Newlands, in 1468.

(*z*) Privy Seal Reg. iii. 10. For a few years after this settlement, the rectory and vicarage of Southwick formed the prebend of the sub-chantor of the Chapel Royal; but, afterwards, it was the prebend of the chancellor of the same chapel, who had also the profits of the church of Kingarth, in Bute. Ib. iii. 74.; v. 1.; xxix. 63.; xli. 30.

(*a*) Symson's Account of Galloway, MS. 1684.

(*b*) The king, as patron of Southwick, and the Duke of Buccleugh, as patron of Colven, present to the united parish, by turns.

(*c*) They were united before the year 1650: For, David Hope, the minister of the united parish, obtained, in that year, a decree for ascertaining the stipend. Stat. Acc. xvii. p. 105.

(*d*) Ib. 105. The present church was built, in 1771: It is large, and commodious; but, it is inconveniently situated, in the south-west corner of the parish: The minister enjoys a glebe of six acres, at Colven, and another of eight acres, at Southwick. Ib. 104-5.

The

The ancient name of the parish of *Kirkbean* is said to have been *Caerben*, which is supposed to signify, in the Celtic, the *high fort*. (*e*) This intimation was, probably, suggested by the late Doctor Clapperton, a local antiquary of some note, who mistakingly supposed this to have been the *Caerben*-torigum of Ptolemy: But, as we have seen, the Caerbentorigum of the Egyptian geographer was the Drummore Castle of modern maps, near the mouth of the Dee. *Caer-ban*, in the British speech, does, however, signify the *high fort;* as *Caer-bean*, in the Irish, equally means the fort, on the hill. The minister, moreover, mentions the remains of a British fort, on the top of *Burron* hill, somewhat more than a mile south-east, from the church, to which either of those Celtic names is, sufficiently, applicable. Yet, there is not any evidence of so remarkable a change, in this instance, as *caer* into kirk, though such alterations have taken place sometimes; as wester *caer* has been converted into wester *kirk*, *caer*-pentulach into *kirk*-intulach. Taking the name, in its present form of *Kirk-bean*, the obvious derivation of it is, from St. *Bean*, to whom the kirk may have been dedicated. *Bean*, the first bishop of Murthlac, is celebrated, as a saint of the eleventh century. But, as his influence was chiefly confined to the north, we must look for some earlier Saint Bean, who was more in the contemplation of the Scoto-Irish of Galloway: And, Ireland supplied two such saints of the name of *Bean*, who were recollected when *Kirkbean* was to be dedicated. (*f*) The church of Kirkbean belonged, of old, to the Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden, from which it was transferred to the collegiate church established there, in place of the nunnery, in the end of the fourteenth century. Those establishments enjoyed, successively, the rectorial revenues of the church of Kirkbean, and the cure was served by a vicar. This vicarage was of much greater value than any other in the deanery of Nith, or in all Galloway. In Bagimont's Roll, during the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kirkbean was taxed 10*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. In 1548 the whole tithes, emoluments, and lands of this vicarage were let, on lease, for 100*l.* Scots yearly. (*g*) The church of Kirkbean

(*e*) Ib. xv. 119.

(*f*) Cambrensi's Topog. Hibern. Dist. 2. ch. 40.; Britannia Sancta, Part ii. 319.

(*g*) Mr. William Somerville, a son of Hugh, Lord Somerville, was appointed Vicar of Kirkbean, in September, 1547, when he was under age, and "at the schools;" and, in 1548, his father, Lord Somerville, let on lease, for six years, the whole tithes, and emoluments of the vicarage, with the church lands, the glebe, and the manse, to Herbert Maxwell in Culven, for 100*l.* Scots, yearly. After the expiry of this lease, Maxwell kept violent possession, levied the revenues, and refused to pay any rent. For this he was prosecuted before the Court of Session, by Somerville the vicar, who also complained to the Lords of Council, and of Exchequer, in 1566,

bean continued with Lincluden college till the Reformation. (*h*) The patronage of this church was afterwards granted to Douglas of Drumlanrig, the predecessor of the Dukes of Queensberry; and it now belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry. (*i*)

The name of the parish of *New Abbey* is modern, which it obtained, when the parochial church was removed from *Loch-kinder* to the New Abbey. The ancient church stood on a small island, in *Loch-kinder*, where its ruins may now be seen. (*j*) This loch is somewhat more than a mile long, and nearly three-quarters of a mile broad. From it, the surrounding manor, that, anciently, formed the parish, was called *Loch-kinder*, and, pleonastically, *Loch-kinder-loch* (*k*), and the church was called *Kirk-kinder*, and *Kirk-ander*, which became, also, the name of the parish: These appellations continued till the new church was built near *New Abbey*, which gave its name to the parish. *Loch-kinder* derives its name from the British *Cyn-dur*, which signifies the chief water, while *Ceandur*, or *Cindur*, in the Scoto-Irish,

1566, and 1567, as he was charged with the payment of the third of his benefice, and could get none of its revenues. MS. Rental Book, fo. 87. 91. In 1607 William Maxwell of Kirkhouse obtained a grant of the advowson of the *vicarage* of Kirkbean, with the tithes, emoluments, and property belonging thereto; and this grant was ratified in parliament, in 1621, and again in 1641. Acta Parl. iv. 686.; v. 527. This grant vested in Maxwell the vicarage tithes, and the church property, consisting of the village and lands of Kirkbean, extending to sixteen bovates, with common pasture in the hills, also Powsydcroft, Gaitsydcroft, and Frater's-croft, the new house near the church, and the arable land called Pensioncroft, with a fishing at the mouth of the Nith. It did not, however, convey to him the advowson of the *rectory* of Kirkbean, to which his successors pretended a right. Inquisit. Speciales, Dumfries, 178.; Kirkcudbright, 224. 296. The advowson of the rectory and church of Kirkbean was vested in Douglas of Drumlanrig, along with the other churches that belonged to Lincluden college; and his successors maintained their right to the patronage of this parish. Symson's Galloway, 1684, MS.; Inquisit. Speciales, Dumfries, 344. The patronage of Kirkbean has continued with the Queensberry family; and, on the death of William Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, it was inherited by the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

(*h*) At the epoch of the Reformation the provost of Lincluden received from the rectorial tithes of Kirkbean only 26 bolls of bear, yearly, which he let for 20 shillings the boll. MS. Rental Book, fo. 91.

(*i*) The church of Kirkbean was built, in 1776, of sufficient conveniency. The manse was erected in 1730, and enlarged, in 1769. Stat. Account, xv. 129.

(*j*) Ib. ii. 133. The minister has, at present, a glebe of 6½ acres, on the banks of the lake, near the old parish church.

(*k*) In a charter of Roland, lord of Galloway, towards the end of the twelfth century, the name of the parish is *Lochkendeloch*. Chart. Kelso, No. 253. In the reign of James VI., and Charles I., this parish was called *Lochkindeloch*, alias *New Abbey*. Inquisit. Special. 40. 152. 174. The name of Lochkendeloch is altogether discontinued.

has the same meaning: There are, in this parish, two other lochs, which are much smaller than *Loch-kinder;* a circumstance this, that evinces the propriety of the original name. The church of Loch-kindur, or Kirkinder, was granted, by Dervorgille, in 1275, to the monks of New Abbey, who retained it till their dissolution. (*l*) The annexation act of 1587 transferred it to the crown. The patronage of the church of New Abbey, with much of the property of the monks, were granted, by James VI., in 1624, to Sir Robert Spottiswoode, who resigned the whole, in 1633, that the entire estate might be conferred on the new bishop of Edinburgh. When episcopacy was abolished, in 1689, the patronage of New Abbey reverted to the crown. (*m*) In the reign of Charles I., the parish of New Abbey was enlarged by annexing to it the western half of the old parish of Kirkconel.

Such, then, are the etymons of the names of the several parishes, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, with notices of their revolutions, which evince very changeful times, with fluctuating policy. The result of this investigation is, that there were, in this Stewartry, before the Reformation, thirty-eight parishes, and more than forty churches, besides chapels, while there are now only twenty-eight churches, in twenty-eight parishes.

Add to all those notices, the subjoined

(*l*) A rental of the property of New Abbey, in 1570, states that the revenues of the parsonage and vicarage of Lochkinderloch church were let, for eighty bolls of bear, and meal, or 160 marks, in money, yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 89.

(*m*) The present church stands by the ruined abbey, on a level field of twenty acres Scots, which have long been inclosed, by a stone wall of eight, or ten feet high; and this close is, appropriately, called, *the precinct.* Adjoining to the church, on the west, there is a pleasant village of fifty houses, which is called, *New Abbey.*

TABULAR

TABULAR STATE.

The Presbyteries.	The Names of the Parishes.	Their Extent. Length Miles.	Their Extent. Breadth Miles.	Their Inhabitants. in 1755.	in 1791.	in 1801.	in 1811.	in 1821.	No. of Ministers.	Their Stipends. in 1755. £.	s.	d.	in 1798. £.	s.	d.
Kirkcudbright.	Kirkcudbright	8	3	1,513	2,285	2,381	2,766	3,377	1	68	12	2	168	6	0
	Kelton	6½	5	811	1,600	1,905	2,263	2,416	1	62	4	3	142	0	8
	Rerrick	9	5	1,051	1,050	1,166	1,224	1,378	1	69	17	9	159	5	9
	Buittle	9 1/16	3	899	855	863	932	1,023	1	74	2	2	142	8	0
	Crossmichael	6	3¾	613	784	1,084	1,227	1,299	1	67	4	4	174	16	1
	Dalry	15	6	891	900	832	1,061	1,151	1	74	9	11	107	0	0
	Balmaclellan	9½	5	534	495	554	734	912	1	60	16	7	125	0	0
	Borgue	8 1/16	4	697	771	820	858	947	1	76	15	0	120	19	2
	Carsefairn	13	9½	609	461	496	459	474	1	61	14	5	133	9	4
	Girthon	17	5	367	1,730	1,727	1,780	1,895	1	66	14	5	138	19	1
	Twyneholm and Kirkchrist	9½	2½	519	620	683	740	783	1	63	6	8	142	1	4
	Parton	6	5	396	410	426	569	845	1	66	15	10	121	0	0
	Kells	16	7	784	869	778	941	1,104	1	67	18	4	123	7	4
	Balmaghie	9	5	697	862	969	1,110	1,361	1	71	6	8	114	17	4
	Tungland	6½	3½	537	520	636	802	890	1	67	11	8	133	17	9
	Anwoth	7½	3	531	495	637	740	845	1	78	18	4	124	17	10
Dumfries.	Colvend and Southwick	8½	4½	898	964	1,106	1,298	1,322	1	64	12	11	121	4	0
	Kirkpatrick Irongray	9	4	895	762	730	841	880	1	65	18	10	97	4	9
	Troquire	7¾	4	1,391	2,615	2,774	3,409	4,301	1	86	6	9	160	0	0
	Kirkpatrick Durham	9 1/16	4	699	1,000	1,007	1,156	1,473	1	73	11	11	98	7	8
	Kirkgunzeon	6½	4	489	520	545	659	776	1	50	17	2	125	16	7
	Terregles	5	2½	397	510	510	534	651	1	52	13	6	144	18	1
	Kirkbean	5	4	529	660	696	800	790	1	75	18	10	108	15	8
	Lochrutton	5	3½	564	528	514	563	594	1	57	0	10	125	0	2
	New Abbey	8	4	634	665	832	1,045	1,112	1	66	1	8	145	7	0
	Urr	12	3¼	1,193	1,354	1,719	2,329	2,862	1	71	4	5	153	4	5
Wigton.	Minnigaff	17	10	1,209	1,420	1,609	1,580	1,923	1	70	19	11	116	0	0
	Kirkmabreck	9	4½	858	1,088	1,212	1,264	1,519	1	55	10	0	144	16	0
	The Totals, (*n*) - 28			21,205	26,793	29,211	33,684	38,903	28	1,889	5	3	3,713	0	0

(*n*) The patrons of those parishes, who enjoy the right of presentation, are, the king, who presents to Kirkcudbright; to Kelton; to Rerrick; to Buittle; to Balmaclellan; to Borgue; — the king, with Sir J. H. Maxwell, presents to Carsfairn; — the king presents to Girthon; to Kells; to Tungland; — the king and the Duke of Buccleugh, to Colvend and Southwick; — the king presents to Troquire; to Kirkpatrick-Durham; to New Abbey; to Urr; to Monigaff; to Kirkmabreck; — the Duke of Buccleugh presents, as above, to Colvend and Southwick; — the Duke presents to Terregles; to Kirkbean; to Lochrutton. — Gordon of Greenlaw presents to Crossmichael; — Sir J. H. Maxwell to Dalry; to Cairsfairn, with the king, as above. — The Earl of Selkirk to Twyneholm and Kirkchrist; — Scot of Parton to Parton; — Gordon of Balmaghie to Balmaghie; — Maxwell of Cardoness to Anwoth. — Ferguson of Craigdarroch, and Oswell of Achincruive, present to Kirkpatrick Irongray; — Maxwell of Terregles presents to Kirkgunzeon; — Mac Culloch of Barholm, with the king, presents to Kirkmabreck.

In the statement of the several stipends, in 1798, the value of the glebes are included, but not the valuation of the manses. In the stipends of the parishes, in the presbyteries of Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, the bear is valued, at 16*s.* 6*d.*, the oatmeal, at 15*s.*, and the oats at 12*s.* per boll, Linlithgow measure; being an average of the fiar prices of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, for seven years, ending with 1795. In the stipends of the parishes, in the presbytery of Dumfries, the bear is valued at 17 shillings and 3 farthings, and the oatmeal at 16 shillings per boll, Linlithgow measure; being an average of the fiar prices of Dumfries, for the same period of seven years. The stipend of Twyneholm and Kirkchrist includes an augmentation, which was decreed, in 1800, to commence, in 1799. The stipends of Kirkcudbright, Kelton, Rerrick, Buittle, Crossmichael, Carsefairn, Girthon, Kells, Balmaghie, Tungland, Anwoth, Troquire, Terregles, Lochrutton, New Abbey, Urr, and Kirkmabreck, were all augmented, between 1792, and 1798.

CHAP. IV.

Of Wigton-shire.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] The name of this shire is obviously derived, from the designation of the shire town. The appellation of the town was, probably, drawn, from the Teutonic, rather than the Celtic; as we may learn, from Somner (*a*), and Wachter: *Wig* enters, as a prefix, into many names of places, in England: as Wigton, and Wigeton, Wig-an, and Wigborow, Wigwigg, Wig-den, and Wigsthorp. (*b*) Wig-ton, or *tun*, would, of course, signify *battletown*. As the sea-rovers of the middle ages had a conflict to maintain, for the possession of the site of Wigton, where they built a castle, the position was called *Wigton*, with an allusion, not only to the success which the Gothic, people had obtained, but to the fortlet, that they had erected upon the agreeable site of the present Wigton, on the acclivity, of a rising ground, near the mouth of the Blaidenoch river. A zealous scholar of the British nation would, probably, derive the name, from the ancient British, thus: *guic*, in the old orthography, and composition, was generally, as it is now, *guic*, a thicket, or wood: Hence, the names of places, in British; as *Wic-wair*, near Saint Asaph; Guair-wic, Wair-wic, Gelli-wig, Y-wig, near Bangour, Wig-more, &c. Gwig, a river, which is said to run into the Tweed, near Berwic: Hence, Aber-wick. Wigton stands 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. It is not once mentioned, in the Diplomata Scotiæ. It first became conspicuous, during the reign of David II., when it gave the title of earl to the respectable family of Fleming (*c*), in the person of Malcolm Fleming, who had been the instructor, as well as the protector, of the infant son of the restorer of the monarchy. (*d*) There was a royal castle, at Wigton, which was, probably,

(*a*) In Somner, we may see *wig*, signifying *bellum, prælium, certamen, conflictus:* And, secondarily, *wig* signifies a castle, or fortlet, and, also, a creek.

(*b*) See the Maps, and the Villare.

(*c*) Roberts. Index, 35. 15.

(*d*) See the Charter of Creation, in Crawford's Peerage, 495.; and a more accurate copy, in the Postscript to Robertson's Index, li.

erected

erected here, as early as the intrusion of the Gothic people, who imposed on its site the name of Wigton. We may, indeed, learn, from Wachter, that *wik*, *wig*, signifies arx, turris, propugnaculum, castrum: We may, thus, perceive, that the castle, in the language of those, who built it, was called *Wig;* and when a town arose under its walls, the *tun*, or *ton*, was added, to signify the village adjoining. And it is, therefore, apparent, in the candid pages of Wachter, that the origin, and the progress, of *Wig-ton*, is the same, in substance, as Castleton. In Whithorn parish, within this shire, there was an ancient castle called *Wig*, and, pleonastically, entitled *Castle-wig;* and this is still the name of the mansion, and the estate, whereon there is a hamlet, named *Broad-wig*. On the other hand, there is a *creek*, or small bay, on the west side of *Loch Ryan*, which is called *the Wig:* But, there is no creek, or bay, near the town of Wigton; neither is there any creek, or bay, at Wigton, in the north of England. From the situation of our shiretown, the Rev. Andrew Duncan, the minister, says, that the name is, probably, compounded of the Saxon wic, and *ton*, a hill. (*e*) Yet, *ton*, signifying a hill, is not Saxon, but Celtic; being a corruption of the British *din*, and Gaelic, *dun*, which are applied to round hills of an abrupt elevation; and not to a spreading hill, such as that, whereon the shiretown stands: The *ton*, in this name, is, certainly, the common Saxon termination, signifying a dwelling, or village.

This shire was called, popularly, *West*, or *Upper Galloway*.

§ II. *Of its Situation; and Extent.*] The country, which is comprehended, within the usual name of Wigton-shire is *the western part of Galloway;* forming the south-western extremity of North Britain. It is bounded, on the eastern side, by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and Wigton bay; the Irish sea limits it, on the south and west; and it has Ayrshire, on the north. It lies, between 54° 36′ 45″ and 55° 3′ 40″ north latitude; and between 4° 15′ 50″ and 5° 7′ 10″ longitude, west from Greenwich. Wigton, the shiretown, stands in 54° 52′ north latitude; and 4° 22′ 30″ longitude west, from Greenwich.

Wigton-shire extends, from south to north, between 28, and 29, miles; and from east to west, between 30, and 31 miles. In this extent, is comprehended the large bay of Luce, which indents it, throughout an extent of 15 miles, on the southern side; and Loch Ryan, which is, merely, an arm of the sea, indents it, on the northern side, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles: These two indentations form a peninsula, on the western side, 129 miles long, from south to north: and, this peninsula forms two remarkable projections, the one south, and the other

(*e*) Stat. Acc. i. 358.; ii. 46.

north,

north, from the neck, in the centre, which connects them with the body of the shire: and these projections have been long known, under the Celtic name of *the Rinns of Galloway*. The superficial contents, all circumstances considered, may be deemed 484 square miles, or 309,760 statute acres (*f*): and the superficial contents being inhabited, by 33,600 souls (*g*), in 1821, gave 69.42 to a square mile: The people being thus 33,600, composed 6774 families, who inhabited 5819 houses; being 4.96, in each family; and 5.77 persons, in each house.

Such, then, are the situation, extent, and populousness of Wigton-shire!

Wigton-shire, unlike as it is to the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is divided into *three districts*, which are called, the *Rhins*, or Rinns; the *Moors;* and the *Machers;* whose boundaries, however, are not very accurately defined: The *Rhins*, lying on the west, consist chiefly of that singular peninsula: and, the very name imports a *peninsula*. It includes five parishes, and a part of a sixth; namely, Kirkmaiden, Stony-kirk, Port-patrick, Leswalt, and a small part of Inch: The *Machers* is a large promontory, lying between Wigton bay, and Glenluce bay: The name is *Celtic*, and imports a *flat*, or *low country*: It comprehends four parishes, namely, Kirk-inner, Sorbie, Whithorn, Glasserton, and a great part of Mochrum parish. The other parts of Wigton-shire, which are much the greatest, in the proportion of 180 square miles to 305, are termed, *the Moors*, though the whole of the country is not, in reality, moorish.

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] The shire of Wigton rests upon a southern exposure; and its waters, generally, descend, from its ascents to the Irish Sea; and of course, give rise to a climate of much *moisture*, with winds, from the south-west, which prevail, during the greatest part of the year, and usually bring with them rains: yet, when proper attentions are used, by the cultivators of the soil, the moisture of the clime is but seldom injurious to the

(*f*) Ainslie's map of Wigton-shire, published in 1782, extends the superficies to 500 square miles; but Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, gives this county a superficies of only 468 square miles: The medium of these is 484 square miles, or 309,760, statute acres. This does not include the tracts of sand, on the shores of the large bays, covered by the sea at high water. On the shore of Wigton bay, there is about 3920 acres; on the shore of Luce bay, 2700 acres; and on the shore of Loch Ryan, 1010 acres; making, in all, 7630 statute acres, of sand, which is alternately covered and uncovered by the flux and reflux of every tide.

(*g*) This includes 360 seamen, employed in registered vessels, that were not comprehended, in the population returns of 1821.

products

products of the earth. Snows seldom lie long; and frosts are not usually severe, or of much endurance.

This shire is one of the lowest districts in North Britain; and its diminutive hills are generally pretty free from the obtrusion of rocks. Near its shores lie its best lands: The inland, and more elevated districts, are largely mixed with heath, and moss; and are yet somewhat susceptible of tilth. This shire, then, has scarcely any considerable mounts, and though studded with innumerable hills, no county, in Scotland, is supposed to have less elevation, above the sea level. Cairn-*pat*, [Patrick,] which is at no great distance, from Port-patrick, rises, however, about 800 feet above the sea level: From its intrenchments, and other circumstances, it should seem to have been, in Celtic times, a fortlet of some strength; yet, must it be observed, that the range of mountains, which divides it, from Ayrshire, is not much inferior, in height, to any in the south of Scotland.

This shire has no considerable rivers; the Cree, the Bladenoch, the Tarff, and a few others, are not, owing to their want of utility, nearly so important, as its numerous, and capacious bogs: But, it seems not to abound, in lakes, of any great extent, or interesting importance (*h*): Yet, is it observed, that the swans, which are driven from Ireland, by the severity of the weather, find kindly shelter, in the lochs of Wigton-shire.

The greatest part of the Wigton-shire soil is of a hazel colour; and is of that species, which is sometimes termed a dry loam, though often it inclines to a *gravelly* nature. The bed of *schistus*, whereon it lies, is frequently so near the surface, that the plough runs upon it; and where the rock is soft, probably, adds somewhat to the depth of the soil. Throughout the whole of the arable districts, bogs, and mosses, frequently occur; though these are often of such small extent, as to detract little, from the value of the lands.

The *subsoil* of a country, whether it consist of rock, gravel, or sand, is of no small importance to its cultivators; as it is this circumstance, which, generally, determines the nature of the soil, on the surface. (*i*) The rock, which is most prominent, throughout Galloway, consists of a set of strata of the primary, or alpine class, to which Hutton gave the general name of *schistus*. It consists of a mixture of strata of very dissimilar substances. Some are of a hard compact grain, which is called, in this country, *whinstone*, of a blue, or greyish brown colour, for the most part, breaking, irregularly;

(*h*) Yet, in the parish of Inch, there are no fewer than fifteen lakes. In the midst of the moors, appears an old tower, with strong walls, and surrounded *by lakes:* It is called the Old Place of Mochrum. The meaning of the observation is, that there are, in Wigton-shire, no such large lakes, as those in the north of England, and in several shires of Scotland.

(*i*) Smith's Survey of Galloway, 20.

but,

but, often splitting into parallel slices, whereof course slates have been made. (*k*)

The greatest part, however, of Wigtonshire, lies on primary strata; but, in the northern part of the Rhins, sandstone occurs. There is another part of the mineral basis of a very different class, from those before mentioned; the hills of gravel, and till, whose round, and smooth, surfaces form such a contrast to the roughness of the other parts of the country. The soil takes its character, from those causes. The soil, which lies on granite, is exceeding barren: The next, in badness, is that, which lies on schistus hills, that are entirely, or principally, whin. The hills of gravel, and till, are covered with a soil analogous to the nature of the mass of the hills themselves. (*l*) From the rocky substance of the country, it is almost every where supplied with abundance of stones, for building, and for fences; but, in Wigtonshire, no limestone has been wrought; and such as may be found, among the alpine strata, is too poor to be of use.

Quarries of coarse slate have been found, occasionally, in different places of Galloway. Slates of a better quality have been, indeed, discovered, lately, near Newtown Stewart; and, also, in the Rhins, not far from the Mull of Galloway. (*m*)

Coals have been sought for, in vain, within Galloway, at least, to any useful purpose. The mountains of Galloway abound with iron ore; but, from the want of coals, and the scarcity of wood, the ore is of little value. (*n*)

Lead mines have been wrought, in Galloway, with the greatest success; but, they subsequently declined, from want of skill, capital, and patience. There is a very promising appearance of a copper mine, near the isle of Whithern, which has hitherto been neglected. (*o*)

In Whithern parish, and on the estate of Castlewig, there are fine variegated marble, and strong slate, with appearances of copper. (*p*)

In such a county, as Wigtonshire, there must be an abundance of springs. In Stranraer parish, there is St. John's Well, which is considerably within the high water mark; and is of course flooded every tide: But, on the recess, it, immediately, boils up, in a copious spring of soft water. (*q*) In Stony-

(*k*) Smith's Survey of Galloway, 21. (*l*) Ib. 23.

(*m*) In Kirkmaiden parish, within the Mull, there is plenty of whinstone; and the slate quarries are valuable; a good deal of their product being sent to market. Stat. Acc. i. 157.

(*n*) Ib. 24.

(*o*) Webster's Gen. View of Galloway, 40.; Stat. Acc. xvi. 276.

(*p*) Stat. Acc. xvi. 276. In Sorbie parish, there is marle. Ib. i. 251. In Kirkinner parish, there is marle, and an abundant treasure of sea shells. Ib. iv. 138-9.

(*q*) Ib. i. 357.

kirk parish, there is a chalybeate spring. In Inch parish, there are mineral springs: There is a sulphureous spring of considerable strength; and there is a chalybeate spring, which pours out a great quantity of water. (*r*) In Whithern parish, there is a chalybeate spring, which is said to be of great use. (*s*)

Such, then, are the natural objects of this shire, which cannot be said to abound, in numerous quantities, or uncommon value!

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] It is not easy to distinguish the antiquities of the two districts, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, which together form Galloway.

In ancient times, and even for ages, after the abdication of the Roman government, in Northern Britain, the powerful tribe of the NOVANTES inhabited the middle, and the western parts of Galloway: They had Leucophibia, in the site of the present Whithern, for their chief town (*t*); and they equally enjoyed another town, named *Rerigonium*, on the *Rerigonius Sinus*, the Loch Ryan of modern maps. (*u*) The Celtic antiquities are much more abundant than the Roman, though investigations ascertain a greater number of Roman remains, than had been conceived. The *Novantes* are supposed to have derived their British name, from the streamy nature of their region, which abounded with rivulets. The topography of Wigtonshire, as it exhibits the names of rivers, and hills, and places, in the descriptive language of the Novantes, their speech is not only one of the earliest, but, one of the most instructive antiquities of this shire. (*v*) There are, in this

(*r*) Stat. Acc. iii. 138. (*s*) Ib. xvi. 300.

(*t*) The minister of Whithern speaks of a Roman camp, within a mile of his church. Stat. Acc. 276-77. The minister, if he refer to the camp, at *Rispain*, is certainly right. This camp, which was surveyed, in September, 1820, by Mr. James M^c^Meekin, at the request of Mr. J. Broadfort of Penningham, has every quality of a Roman camp. This survey was sent to me, by the ingenious, and obliging Mr. Train, late of Newton Stewart. Other Roman camps, in this neighbourhood, are spoken of; but, without probability. There was living, at Kirkinner, in October 1820, an old man, Alexander M^c^Creddie, who was in the 107th year of his age; and he said, that this camp, at Rispain, was called a Roman camp, when he was a child; and that the ditch was then deeper than it is now: In fact, the deepest part of the ditch is nine feet, at present.

(*u*) But Roman antiquities do not certainly abound, in Wigton-shire. Two gold lachrymatories, weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, were, in 1783, found, however, in Stonykirk parish, on the estate of Garthland. Recent discoveries have shown, that the Romans resided here, and traversed this county longer, and oftener, than has generally been supposed.

(*v*) The ministers, indeed, speak of the names of places on the map of Wigtonshire as almost all Gaelic; and this information, in an extended sense, includes the British names: The Gaelic language continued to be spoken, here, even during the recent reign of Mary Stewart.

district,

district, a variety of conic tumuli, of a green appearance, as they seem to be entirely composed of earth: By opening some of those tumuli, they were discovered to be the depositories of the dead: But, whether the tumuli, rather than the cairn, denoted priority of time, or priority of rank, was not so easily ascertained. (*w*) Every parish, in Wigtonshire, have their grey cairns, which, when opened, disclosed rude urns, inclosed, by flat stones; and inclosing half burnt bones of the human race. These are seen every where in Wigtonshire.

In other parts, there may be observed stones of memorial (*x*); and stones of worship. (*y*) On the lands of Ardwell, in Stonykirk parish (*z*), there are some remains of Druid temples, and Pictish castles. Below the village of Carse, towards Ayrshire, there is a bold rocky shore, containing several caves, which extend 80, or 100 yards under ground; and which were the houses, and hiding-holes, of the early inhabitants of that coast. (*a*) In Glasserton parish,

(*w*) In Stonykirk parish, indeed, there are three beautiful earthen mounds, formed like sugar loaves. The most remarkable of those tumuli stands near Balgreggan-house; and is 460 feet in circumference at the base; the height is 60 feet: It is defended, by a large circular fosse; and there is a remarkable excavation, on the top. Whether these circumstances do not denote a *fortlet*, rather than a *tomb*, cannot easily be ascertained; though it may have been a tomb first, and a fortlet afterwards. In the parish of Inch, near Cairnnarran, there is a singular collection of grey cairns, which denote a conflict, as well as burial places. In the extent of a Scots mile, there are nine cairns, whereof six are very near one another: They contain a vast quantity of stones, piled together, and the distance, from which they must have been brought, as there are no stones near them, evince the original importance of these cairns: Such of them, as have been opened, disclosed urns, with burnt bones, and ashes. A battle must have happened here, during the age of the Novantes. Stat. Acc. iii. 134.

(*x*) In the parish of New Luce, there are two large stones, that stand erect, on a small eminence; on one of them is cut, the rude figure of a cross. Stat. Acc. xiii. 586.

(*y*) In Wigton parish, at the western end, there is a most remarkable monument, which is called "The standing Stones of Torhouse:"—It is one of those circles, says the minister, of large stones, by some thought *Druid temples*, by others reckoned courts of justice: The stones, which form the circle, are nineteen in number, all of unpolished granite; and all of them still standing erect, as originally placed, except one, which is fallen down. The circumference of the circle, on the outward side of the stones, is 218 feet. Within the circle, though not quite in the centre, but towards the south side, stand three large stones, erected in a straight line, from east to west. Southward, from the circle, at the distance of 43 yards, stands a large single stone; and eastward from the circle, at the distance of 160 yards, stand three stones, erected in a line, from east to west. Directly to the north are two cairns of stones, the nearest, at the distance of about 146 yards; the farthest, at about 166 yards. The circumference of the first is about 240 feet; the latter is quite conic, and the circumference, at the base, is about 56 feet, and the height about 12 feet. Stat. Acc. xiv. 487.

(*z*) Stat. Acc. ii. 56.

(*a*) Stat. Acc. iii. Inch parish.

there is the cave of St. Ninian, an ancient apostle to Galloway. (*b*) In Port Patrick parish, near the castle of Dunskey, which stands on the giddy brink of a frightful precipice, on the Irish sea, there is a cave, which is held in veneration, by the people. (*c*) In Kirkmaiden parish, within the Mull, there is another cave, which distils, from its roof, petrifying water. (*d*) Near the bay of Float, there is a cave, which is called *The Goodwife's Cave*, and which is remarkable, for its echo.

Of the great conic mounts, some of them are the tombs of the worthy dead; some of them are supposed to have been used as moot-hills, whence justice was distributed; and some of them have been converted into mounts of defence; as we learn from the entrenchments, which surround them, and the encampment on their summits: Of this kind of mound was the Tower of Cragach, in Leswalt parish.

In this shire, they had castles, of a very different construction, and of more modern date. *Wigton-castle* was, probably, built, in the twelfth century; and certainly existed, in the thirteenth; as we have already perceived. *Crugelton-castle* stood upon a high cliff, on the east coast of Wigton, in the ancient parish of Crugelton. It has been long in ruins: But its vestiges evince, that it had once been a place of great size, and considerable strength. It certainly existed, in the thirteenth century. *Eagerness-castle* stood upon the sea cliff, on the east coast of Wigton-shire, in Soerby parish. It has been long since demolished. A square tower, which stands on the lands of Garthland, having on it the date of 1274, appears to have been built then, by the predecessor of the progenitor of the M'Dowals, of Garthland; as we have seen. *Loch-naw-castle* is in the parish of Leswalt. In the reign of James I., William Douglas, of Leswalt, was heritable constable of this castle; and in 1426, he transferred this office, with the lands of Lochnaw, to Andrew Agnew, *scutifer* of Margaret, Duchess of Turenne, and Countess of Douglas: And, he was the progenitor of the Agnews of Lochnaw. From the ruins of this castle, it appears to have been an ancient edifice. It stood on an elevated site, and appears, to have been protected, on the south, by a deep fosse, and to have had, on the north, a lake, called Lochnaw, which has been drained. (*e*) Dunskey castle stands on a high rocky cliff, which projects into the sea, somewhat on the south of Port Patrick; and was defended, on the land side, by a ditch, having a draw bridge. It appears to have been a strong, and handsome building, and must have formed a secure, and commodious dwelling. (*f*)

(*b*) Stat. Acc. xvii. 381. (*c*) Stat. Acc. i. 47. (*d*) Stat. Acc. iii. 318.

(*e*) Stat. Acc. iii. 322.

(*f*) Grose's Antiq. ii. 1912.; Stat. Acc. i. 47. He has given two good views of it.

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Whatever may have been its age, it was ruinous before the year 1684, when Symson wrote, who says, it had once been a great castle. During the reign of James VI. it was the property, and residence of Adair, of Kinhilt, who had a considerable estate, in that part of Wigton-shire. (*g*) During the reign of Charles I., Dunskay castle, and the estate of Portrie, whereon it stood, belonged to the Montgomeries, the viscounts of Airds. (*h*) From them, it passed, in the reign of Charles II., to Mr. John Blair, the minister of Port Patrick; and his son, and heir, John Blair, of Dunskay, held it, in 1684. (*i*) From these Blairs was descended Sir James Hunter Blair, of Dunskay, who was created a baronet, in 1781, and the present Sir David Hunter Blair, of the same castle. *Corsewell*, or *Crosswell castle*, in the parish of Kirkcolm, appears to have been a large, and strong building. It was, formerly, the residence of the proprietors of the barony of Corsewell. At the commencement of David II.'s reign, the lands of Corsewell, and other property, in Wigton-shire, were granted to Sir Alan Stewart, of Dreghern, the progenitor of the Stewarts of Darnley, who fell at Halydonhill, in 1333: In the reign of James I., the barony of Corsewell was held, by Alexander Campbell, of the same; and it continued, in this family, till 1565, when the property, descending to female heirs dissolved the family. (*j*) The castle of Corsewell was completely ruinous, when Symson wrote, in 1684. In digging among the ruins of this castle, in 1791, a cannon was found, seven feet long, and about three inches in the bore. (*k*) *Galdenoch tower*, which stood about a mile, from the sea, in Leswalt parish, has been long ruinous. *Claynard*, or *Cloynard castle*, stands about half a mile from the west coast of Kirkmaiden parish, in the Rins. Symson says, "It was of old a very great house, pertaining to John Gordon, of Cloynard; but, now, it is something ruinous." (*l*) The five marklands of Cloinard, with the mill, belonged to Gordon, of Barskeoch, in 1606, and in 1633 (*m*): In 1687, Alexander Gordon, of Cloinard, was served heir of his father, John, to the five mark-lands of Cloinard. (*n*) *Carghidown-castle* stood upon a precipice, on the sea coast, in Glasserton parish. This fortlet is now a complete ruin, which covers about half an acre of ground, on the estate of Tonerghie. (*o*) It is called, *Port-castle ruins*, on Ainslie's map of Wigton-shire. It may possibly have been built, in the twelfth century; judging, from the masonry of the wall, and the outline of

(*g*) Inquis. Special. 33.
(*h*) Ib. 91. 117.
(*i*) Symson's MS. Acc.
(*j*) Inquisit. Special. 192-3.
(*k*) Stat. Acc. ii. 50.
(*l*) Symson's MS. Acc.
(*m*) Inquis. Special. 31. 82.
(*n*) Ib. 171.
(*o*) Stat. Acc. xvi. 287.

the

the foundation. (*p*) *Castle-feather* stands on a precipice of the sea coast, in Whithern parish. This fortlet appears to have covered about an acre. A part of the wall still remains. (*q*) South-east, from Castle-feather, there are, on the sea cliff, the ruins of another castle, which appears to have been about the same size, as the former. (*r*) *Long-castle* stood on a small island, in Dowalton loch: It was, probably, of considerable antiquity; as it gave a name to the small parish of Long-castle, which was annexed to Kirkinner parish. *Synnyness-castle* stands on a height, a mile inward, from Luce-bay: It is, probably, not of great antiquity. Symson called it, "a good stone house," in 1684; when it belonged to the heirs of Kennedy of Synnyness. It soon after passed to Dalrymple, of Stair, to whom it now belongs. *Lochmaberly-castle* stood on an islet, in Lochmaberly, on the northern limit of Wigtonshire: It has long been a ruin. *Castle-dornal* stood on an islet, in Loch-dornal, on the northern boundary of Wigton-shire: It is now a ruin. The lands, which are now called Dornal, adjacent to the loch, were formerly called, Castle-dornal, or Castle-donald; and belonged, in the reign of Charles I. to the Viscount of Kenmore. (*s*) *Mochrum-castle*, which is called the *Old Place of Mochrum*, stands at the northern end of Mochrum loch. The walls, which are almost entire, are very strong. It was, in former times, the strong hold of the Dunbars of Mochrum. About the year 1730, the castle, with the contiguous estate, passed, from that family, to the Earl of Dumfries. (*t*) *Mertoun-castle* stands on the eastern side of the White-loch, in Mochrum parish; and near to the castle are the ruins of an old chapel. This castle was formerly the seat of the M°Cullochs, of Mertoun, the chief of that name, in Galloway. A little before 1684, this castle, with the estate of Mertoun, was sold by Sir Godfrey M°Culloch, to Sir William Maxwell of Monreath. (*u*) In the vicinity of the old castle, has been built a modern mansion, which is the residence of the Maxwells, of Monreath. (*v*) *Castle-kennedy* stands on a remarkable peninsula, embosomed between the two lochs of Inch, which are connected, at their southern ends. This lofty edifice is not very old: It was, probably, built, in the reign of James VI.; and was the seat of the earls of Cassilis, who had great estates, in that quarter of Wigton-shire. In the reign of Charles II., Castle-kennedy, with much land, passed, from the Earl of Cassilis, who had been a leading character, in the late rebellion,

(*p*) Stat. Acc. xvi. 594. by the Rev. Dr. Davidson. (*q*) Ib. 287.; Ainslie's Map.
(*r*) Stat. Acc. xvi. 287. (*s*) Inquis. Special. 115. (*t*) Stat. Acc. xvii. 570.
(*u*) Symson's Acc. of Galloway. (*v*) Stat. Acc. xvii. 572.

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to Sir John Dalrymple, the younger, of Stair; and to his family it now belongs. This castle was, accidentally, burnt, in 1717; and has since remained a ruin: The walls, which are seventy feet high, are still standing. The peninsula, on which the castle stands, is well wooded; and there were, belonging to the castle, gardens, and orchards, when Symson wrote, in 1684. (*w*)

It is not easy to ascertain the founders of those several castles, especially those, which stood on the cliffs of the Irish Sea, the ruins of each whereof cover almost an acre, particularly, that at Burgh-head, which covers three acres of ground. From the magnitude of those works, we may suppose, that they were the military labours of the *Vikinger*, the *Seakings* of the middle ages; when, from the sea, they commanded every shore. The local antiquaries, indeed, suppose, that those castles were raised *against* the Scandinavian rovers. (*x*) But, what is the old castle of Physgil, in Glasserton parish, or the castle of Mochrum, in the moors, when compared with such stupendous works? (*y*)

On the western side of Loch-Ryan, in Kirkconnel parish, there are the remains of a block-house, where a cannon has been found; the work of Cromwell, or king William, though the last is most probable. (*z*)

§ v. *Of its Sheriffdom.*] As early as the twelfth century, were the first attempts to establish, in the Celtic country of western Galloway, the principles, and practice of a shrievalty. (*a*) But, the Gaelic people of that country, who hated *sheriffs*, and loved their own laws, would, doubtless, abridge, greatly, the efficient power, and practical use of this officer. During the reign of William, and for several reigns after him, Galloway had its proper judges, who were called upon to decide, when the persons, or property, of the Gallowaymen were likely to be affected. (*b*)

(*w*) Grose's Antiq. ii. 191. where he gives a view of the castle.

(*x*) Stat. Account, xvi. 287-8.

(*y*) There is reason to believe, that the vast works, which are mentioned, in the text, were the elaborate labours of Magnus, the powerful king of Norway, who came, with a mighty force, into those seas, during the year 1098; and who compelled the Gallowaymen to cut wood, and carry it, for him. See the Chron. of Man, in Camden's Brit. 1610. p. 207.

(*z*) Stat. Account, ii. 50.

(*a*) There remains a precept of William, the Lion, before the end of the twelfth century; commanding his *sheriffs*, and *bailiffs*, of Galloway, and Carrick, and Levenachs, to allow the bishops of Glasgow to collect their tithes, and dues, in those countries. Chart. of Glasg. p. 213.

(*b*) Bern MS. of the *Leges Scotiæ*.

Wigton

Wigton was, certainly, a sheriffdom, in the thirteenth century, at the demise of Alexander III., while the Baliols were still lords of Galloway. (*c*)

By the ordinance of Edward I., for the government of Scotland, Thomas Mackulach was appointed sheriff of Wigtonshire (*d*); and by the same ordinance, Roger de Kirkpatrick, and Walter de Burghton, were appointed *justices in Galloway*. (*e*)

Subsequent to the accession of Bruce, to the throne, and the death of Edward I., even throughout four reigns, it is in vain to enquire, who were sheriffs of Wigtonshire, while the sword decided every pretension. (*f*)

In November, 1341, David II. formed the whole county of Wigton into an earldom; and conferred it on his faithful *mentor*, Sir Malcolm Fleming, with a regality jurisdiction; including even the *four pleas of the crown*. In this charter, David II. recognized, and confirmed Wigton, as the shire town, or principal manor place of the whole shire. (*g*) After the battle of Durham had made so many changes, Thomas Fleming, Earl of Wigton, the grandson of Sir Malcolm, in 1372, sold his estate to Sir Archibald Douglas, the lord of Galloway. (*h*) The regality jurisdiction, which was established, by the grants of the earldom, greatly abridged the jurisdiction of the sheriffdom.

During the reign of James I., William Douglas, of Leswalt, was sheriff of Wigton, and constable of the castle of Lochnau: In March, 1424, William Douglas, Vicecomes de Wigton, witnessed a charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, to the bishop of Galloway. (*i*)

In

(*c*) In 1292, and 1296, various persons, in the county of Wigton, swore fealty to Edward I., and obtained, from him, writs to his sheriff of Wigton, to restore their property. Prynne iii. 654. 662.; Rot. Scotiæ, 1. 27. 30.; Rym. Fœd. ii. 724-5.; Ayloff's Calend. 107.: Edward I., in November, 1296, appointed Roger de Skoter, justiciary — "ad placita, in terra Galwediæ tenenda." Rot. Scotiæ, 1. 37.

(*d*) Ryley's Placita, 505. (*e*) Ib. 504.

(*f*) On the 9th of February, 1306-7, Thomas, and Alexander, the brothers of Bruce, having landed, in Wigtonshire, were taken, and executed, by Duncan M^c^Dowal. Lord Hale's An. ii. 19.

(*g*) See a copy of this charter in Crawf. Peer. 493., and a more accurate copy, in Robert. Index, Introd. li.

(*h*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. iii. 5. This transfer carried the superiority of the district, the revenues, and the regality jurisdiction: But, Douglas did not, for his 500*l*. obtain, moreover, the earldom.

(*i*) Regist. Mag. Sig. lib. iii. ch. i.; Macfarlane's MS. Col. and Crawford's MS. Col. 311. William Douglas held the barony of Leswalt; and, in 1426, on his own resignation, he obtained a charter of confirmation of the barony of Leswalt, of the lands of Mornbrig, of the Mull, of Langlanfelde, &c., from Margaret, Duchess of Turenne, and Countess of Douglas, the daughter of Robert III., the widow of Archibald Duke of Turenne, who fell, at the battle of Vernuile, in 1424; and she held

Galloway,

In 1426, Andrew Agnew acquired from William Douglas of Leswalt, the office of constable of the castle of Lochnaw, with the four mark lands of Glenquhir, in the barony of Leswalt; and this grant was confirmed, by a charter of the superior, Margaret, the Duchess of Turenne, on the 10th November, 1426; wherein she calls Agnew, "dilecto scutifero meo:" This was further confirmed, by the king. (*j*) Andrew Agnew, also, acquired the mill of Invernessan, in Wigton-shire, with some tofts belonging to it: and of this he obtained a confirmation of the king, in February, 1430-1. (*k*)

Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, the son of the said *scutifer* of the Duchess, was *scutifer* to James II., who, in 1451, granted to him the office of sheriff of Wigtonshire, on the 25th of May, 1451. (*l*) He died, between 1460, and 1470; and was succeeded, by his son, Quinten Agnew of Lochnaw, who was sheriff of this shire, during a great part of the reign of James III., and the first half of the reign of James IV. He married Mariot, the daughter of Vaus of Barnbarrow, which was the first connection, between these families. (*m*) By her he had a son, Patrick Agnew, who succeeded him, and was sheriff of Wigton-shire, during the early part of the sixteenth century. He married

Galloway, for life, as her dower. In 1426, William Douglas obtained, from the same lady, a charter of the lands of Balquhery, Cuilts, and Craiglynncane, in Wigtonshire, and this was confirmed, by a charter of James I., in March, 1426-7. William Douglas held the lands of Lochnaw, and the constableship of the castle thereof; both which, he transferred, in 1426, to Andrew Agnew, the *scutifer* of Margaret Duchess of Turenne.

This inferior family of the Douglases seems to have ended, at the beginning of the reign of James III. In October, 1463, Mary, the queen-dowager, obtained a grant of the lands, revenues, &c. which pertained to the king, by the decease of the late George Douglas of Leswalt. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. vi. 106. 129. This Douglas was, probably, of *a bastard family*.

(*j*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. iii. 99. (*k*) Ib. B. iii. 97.

(*l*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. iv. 201. In the abstract of the charters, in the great Seal Register, a MS. in the writers to the signets library, the date of this charter is 25th May, 1451: And the same date is given, in Sir Robert Douglas's MS. Notes, from the Register: But Nisbett's Heraldry, i. 163. says that, the charter, which remained in possession of the family, was dated the 29th July, 1452.

(*m*) Charter of James III., on the 28th of January, 1469-70, to Quinten Agnew and Mariot Vaus, his spouse, of the lands of Crenchmore, in Wigtonshire. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. vii. 17. On the 17th of October, 1488, the lords auditors gave a decree, that Quinten Agnew, the sheriff of Wigton, should restore to William Adare of Kinhilt and Archibald Mac Culloch of Ardwell, 28 oxen, 88 sheep, 4 horses, and other goods, the values of all which are specified. Acta Auditorum, p. 118. In July, 1494, George, bishop of Galloway, was complained of to the lords of the council, for opposing the king's authority, in Wigtonshire, in the person of the sheriff, in the execution of his office: The lords upon hearing both parties, thought fit to refer the heinous misconduct of the bishop to the punishment of the king himself, as an example to others.

Catharine, a daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar. (*n*) He was succeeded, by his son Patrick, who was sheriff of Wigton-shire, during the reign of queen Mary; and who married, in 1550, his cousin Janet, the daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, who fell on Pinkiefield, in 1547. He was succeeded, by his son, Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, who was sheriff of Wigton, during a great part of the reign of James VI., even down to the end of the sixteenth century. (*o*) He was succeeded, by his son, Sir Andrew, in the office of sheriff, constable of the castle of Lochnaw, bailie of the bailiery of Saulseat, and Drumraston, a jurisdiction, that belonged to the monks of Saulseat, who constituted the sheriff their heritable bailie. Sir Andrew died, in 1616; and was succeeded in all those offices, and in many lands, within this shire, by his son Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw (*p*), who was knighted, by James VI.; and he was created a knight baronet of Nova Scotia, by Charles I., in July, 1629. (*q*) He acted, as sheriff, for thirty-three years, during the turbulent period, from 1616 to 1649, when he resigned his heritable offices to his eldest son; and lived till the happier times of 1661. (*r*) He was succeeded in his offices, and lands, by his eldest son, Sir Andrew, who, in his father's lifetime had learned, that the most convenient policy was always the best: He took an active part with the parliament, who were the most powerful, from 1644 to 1651. (*s*) After the Restoration, he obtained, from Charles II., in July,

(*n*) Patrick Agnew of Salachary, the sheriff of Wigton, and Catharine Gordon, his spouse, obtained a charter, from James IV. of the lands of Crenchmore, in Wigtonshire, in January, 1506-7. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xiv. 351. Patrick Agnew obtained another charter, from James IV. of a tenement, in the burgh of Wigton, in January, 1509-10. Ib. B. xv. 156. Agnew of Lochnaw was sheriff, in 1503. Balf. Practiq. 116.

(*o*) Patrick Agnew, the sheriff of Wigton, obtained, from James VI., a grant of the church lands of the parish of Cruggleton, in January, 1581. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xxxv. 516. He obtained, also, from the same king, various other lands in Wigtonshire, in May, 1587. Ib. xxxvii. 220. He was sheriff of Wigton, in 1597. See the "Certain Matters of Scotland."

(*p*) Inquis. Special. 46. 14th Jan. 1617.

(*q*) Nisbet's Herald. i. 163.; Douglas's MS. Notices of the family of Agnew. He sat in Parliament, as commissioner, for Wigtonshire, in 1633. Acta Parl. v. p. 8. 12.; and in 1643. Ib. vi. p. 4.

(*r*) Inquisit. Special. 134.

(*s*) See the Acta Parl. vi. p. 53. 512. As heir-apparent of his father, he obtained, from parliament, a ratification of the sheriffship, 7th of August, 1649. Ib. 507. and from that date, he acted as sheriff. We thus see his motive, to make surety double sure, whoever might be the ruling power. As executor of his younger brother, Lieut.-Col. James Agnew, of Lord Kirkcudbright's regiment, he obtained an order of parliament, 7th of August, 1649, for payment of 3750 marks; as his said brother's share of 15,000 marks, which were awarded, by the parliament out of Lord Herries's forfeited estate to Lord Kirkcudbright's regiment, for their good services, at the victory of Philiphaugh. Ib. 512.

1661,

1661, a confirmation of his lands, and offices, which he held till his death, in 1671. (*t*) Here is the example of a man, who could equally live, and prosper, during the conflicts of civil war, or during the easy quiet of peaceful days. He was succeeded in his offices, and estates, by his son Sir Andrew, who, in conjunction with David Dumbar of Baldoon, wrote a brief description of the sheriffdom of Wigton-shire. (*u*)

In this family of Agnew, had been, during 230 years, the heritable office of sheriff of Wigton, which, in so long a period, they had sometimes executed well, and at other times, as ill. Sir Andrew Agnew, the present sheriff was induced, by his principles to look favourably on field preaching: But, he now lived under a government, which would not allow him, to look awray, on preachers, who assumed, that every man might preach, and every preacher might say, and do, what he thought fit. With as little authority, perhaps, the Scotish privy council, in January, 1682, sent down the well-known John Graham, of Claver-house, to show the Agnews, at the end of 230 years, how to execute the office of sheriff, during such times. (*v*) On the 12th of May, 1683, David Graham, the brother of Claverhouse, was appointed conjoint sheriff, during pleasure, with power to nominate deputies, but not clerks. (*w*)

In August, 1682, ensued a violent conflict, before the privy council, between Captain John Graham, of Claver-house, and Sir John Dalrymple, the younger, of Stair, advocate, and bailie of the regality of Glenluce. Here, were two of the ablest men, in Scotland, at issue, upon Claverhouse's charge against Dalrymple, *that he had endeavoured to lessen his authority, as sheriff of* Wigton. In February, 1683, the Privy Council decided this question, by praising Claverhouse, and punishing Dalrymple. (*x*)

(*t*) Acta Parl. vii. 364.; Inquisit. Special. 155. In February, 1663, he obtained a charter, from Charles II., of the lands of Cults, and others, in Wigtonshire. Regist. Mag. Sig. lviii. 340.

(*u*) MS. Geog. Collect. vol. iii. Advocate's Lib. Jac. v. 4. 21. It is very brief; and far inferior to the very copious, and interesting account of the Rev. Andrew Symson, in 1684.

(*v*) John Graham, of Claver-house, was, on the 19th January, 1682, appointed sheriff of Wigton, during pleasure, with power to nominate deputies. Wart. Book, in the paper office, vi. 592. The reason assigned for superseding Sir Andrew Agnew, was, that he declined to take the test.

(*w*) Ib. viii. 73.

(*x*) Fountainhall, i. 191. 201. 217. Dalrymple was deprived of his heritable bailiery of Glenluce, during life; he was fined 500*l.* sterling; and he was committed to Edinburgh castle, till his fine were paid. On the 20th February, Sir John Dalrymple was liberated, on paying his fine, and asking pardon of the Privy Council. Ib. 220. It does not answer my purpose to develope, more fully, the several characters, and fortunes, of those eminent men. They equally opposed each other, during the subsequent revolutions.

The Revolution restored Sir Andrew Agnew to his hereditary office of sheriff of Wigton. But, he was succeeded by his son, Sir James, who was sheriff of Wigton, in 1724. (*y*) Sir James was succeeded, by his son, Sir Andrew, who held his several offices, when all heritable jurisdictions were to be abolished, in 1747. (*z*) He was allowed, for his jurisdiction of sheriff, 4000*l*., which evinces, that the office was of considerable value.

The first sheriff-depute, which was appointed, after this salutary measure, for Wigtonshire, was Alexander Boswell, of Auchenleck, at a salary of 150*l*. per annum (*a*): He rose to the bench, under the title of Lord Auchenleck. There was of old, in every shire, a coroner, which never was very efficient, in any shire. This office, in Wigton, was granted by David II., to Patrick M'Culoch, for life. (*b*) In 1557, this office was granted to Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, and his heirs. (*c*) But, this office seems to have fallen into disuse, before the general abolition of 1747; as no claim was made for it.

After the forfeiture of the ancient lords of Galloway, Robert I. granted to his brother Edward all Galloway, with ample powers of jurisdiction: By the death of Edward, in 1318, the whole returned to the crown.

In 1341, David II. in order to reward the fidelity of Sir Malcolm Fleming, formed the whole shire of Wigton into the earldom of Wigton, which he conferred on Sir Malcolm; as we have seen. But, it was a much more momentous grant, when David II., in 1369, granted the *lordship of Galloway*, to Sir Archibald Douglas, the bastard son of Sir James Douglas. In the meantime, Thomas Fleming, the grandson of Sir Malcolm, obtained, from David II. a new charter of the earldom, in which the king, for certain causes, reserved the right of regality, and the four pleas of the crown; being more than ought to have been originally granted. (*d*) In 1372, as we have seen, Thomas, the second earl, found it necessary to convey his property, within the earldom, to the said Sir Archibald, but not the earldom.

The prior, and canons of Whithern had a regality coextensive with their lands (*e*): And the Stewarts of Garlies, the predecessors of the earls of

(*y*) MS. Paper office.

(*z*) He claimed for the sheriffship of Wigton - - - - - £ 5000
For the constabulary of Lochnaw - - - - - - 1000
For the bailiery of Leswalt - - - - - - - 1000
£ 7000

He was allowed 4000*l*. for the sheriffship, but he got nothing for the other two offices. MS. Report.

(*a*) Scots Mag. 1748. 155.
(*b*) Robertson's Index, 61.
(*c*) Dougl. Baronetage, 115, who quotes the charter.
(*d*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 154.
(*e*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. iv. 58.

Galloway,

Galloway, obtained the bailiery of that regality to them and their heirs. (*f*) At the abolition, in 1747, the Earl of Galloway claimed, for the bailiery of this regality, 3000*l.*, but, he was only allowed 166*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* for it.

The abbot and monks of Glenluce had a regality, over all their lands, in Wigton-shire; and the village of Glenluce, or Balinclach, which was popularly called *the Clachan*, was a burgh of barony. (*g*) The Earls of Cassilis held the office of bailie of this regality, before, and after the Reformation, and till the reign of Charles II., when it was transferred, with other property, in Wigton-shire, to Dalrymple, of Stair. In 1682, as we have seen, the bailiery of Glenluce was taken from Sir John Dalrymple, during his life. In consequence of this temporary deprivation of his hereditary right, the office of bailie was executed, by Sir Charles Hay, of Park. (*h*) The Revolution restored Sir John to his rights; and when he was ennobled, in 1690, one of his titles was Lord Glenluce.

At the abolition, in 1747, the Earl of Stair claimed, for the bailiery of Glenluce, 2000*l.*, but, he was only allowed 450*l.* for it.

The bishops of Galloway had a right of regality over all their lands in Wigton-shire; and as their chief place of residence was Penningham, this jurisdiction was called, popularly, *the bailiery of Penningham.* The Earls of Cassilis were heritable bailies of this jurisdiction, before, and after, the Reformation. (*i*) In 1668, John, Earl of Cassilis, was served heir to his brother James, in the earldom of Cassalis, in many lands, within Wigton-shire, and, also, in the heritable office of bailie of the Bishop of Galloway's lands, in west Galloway. (*k*)

At the abolition of 1747, the Earl of Cassilis claimed, for this jurisdiction, 1000*l.*; but he was not allowed any compensation for it.

The abbot and monks of Saulseat had a jurisdiction over all their lands, in this shire; and the Agnews, of Lochnaw, obtained the office of hereditary bailie of Salseat, and Drumnaston. This family continued to hold this heritable office, after the Reformation, throughout the reign of James VI.,

(*f*) On the 10th of April, 1604, Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, was served heir to his father, Sir Alexander, in the office of bailie of the regality of Whithern. Inquis. Speciales, 26. On the reestablishment of the bishoprick of Galloway, in 1605, James VI. granted the estates of the priory to the bishops of Galloway: But, Stewart, of Garlies, who became Earl of Galloway, in 1623, continued heritable bailie of the regality. He remained, in the same office, under the bishops, during the reign of Charles II. Symson's MS. Account of Galloway.

(*g*) The abbot, and monks, of Glenluce obtained a charter, from Robert I.; confirming to them all their lands, and property, to be held, in a free barony. Robertson's Index, 30. The village of Glenluce, or Balinclach was made a burgh of barony, by a charter of James IV., 23d January, 1496-7. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xiii. 243.

(*h*) Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway.

(*i*) Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway.

(*k*) Inquis. Special. 149.

Charles I., and Charles II. (*l*) But, no claim appears to have been made for it, at the abolitions of 1747.

The Earls of Cassilis had a baronial jurisdiction over the lands of Inch, which was transferred to Dalrymple of Stair, during the reign of Charles II. At the abolition of jurisdictions, the Earl of Stairs claimed, for the bailiery of Inch, 1000*l.* but, he was not allowed any compensation for it.

There were, in Wigton-shire, several other baronial jurisdictions: But, they either sunk, or were merged, in larger jurisdictions, before the general abolitions, in 1747.

When all those heritable jurisdictions were abolished, the legitimate power of the shire was committed to the king's sheriff-depute, who was one of the learned faculty of advocates, with a substitute. The magistrates of the burghs of Wigton, Whithern, and Stranraer, were allowed to enjoy, within their own limits, a concurrent jurisdiction, with the king's sheriff; and still more the commissary, who came in the place of the bishops of Galloway.

But, during late times, when various improvements, in the administration of justice, were effected, by parliament, this petty power was transferred, by the supreme legislature to district courts of justices of the peace, which were appointed, for the summary decision of such petty claims.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] At the epochs of the Roman intrusion into North-Britain, and of their recession, the British tribe of the NOVANTES inhabited the whole site of Eastern, and Western Galloway; having *Leucophibia*, or the modern Whithern, for their principal town, and *Rerigonium*, on Loch Ryan, for their principal port.

The Anglo-Saxons of Northumberland, while their zeal of adventure prevailed, overran that peninsula, without, perhaps, any great hope of retaining it, during the sixth century. The Northumbrian Saxons had only mingled with the Romanized Britons of the peninsula. The zeal of Oswie, the Northumbrian king, had meanwhile, settled, at Whitehern, the episcopate of Candida Casa, which had its commencement, in 723 A.D. and its close, in 790. (*m*) The anarchy, which had prevailed, in Northumberland, towards the end of the eighth age, gave a fatal shock to the Northumbrian power, in that mountainous peninsula. And the Saxon colonists, within it, which had never been very numerous, among strangers to their lineage, and to their language, ceased to be considered, as a distinct people.

(*l*) Inquis. Special. 46. 134. 155.; Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway.

(*m*) The diligence of Sir Henry Saville has preserved the names, and series of five bishops of Candida Casa. See his "Fasti Regum, et Episcoporum Angliæ." Scriptores post Bedam.

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The next great change, in the civil affairs of this peninsular country, was its permanent colonization, by the *Cruithne*, or Picts, from Ireland, during the ninth, and tenth centuries, being periods of singular change, and frequent emigration. The Irish Cruithne came over into this peninsula, gradually, but so numerously, that they filled its ample extent, with inhabitants: from whom, no doubt, it received the name of Galloway. They brought with them their religion; they introduced their own customs; they indulged their own habits, which ended, in frequent broils: And they, of course, appointed their own chiefs, under whom they fought, during their domestic conflicts; and from whom, they received justice, amidst the more salutary practices of peace.

The Cruithne of Galloway were aware of the great revolution, which united the Picts, and Scots, in 843, A.D. and by submitting to the laws of Kenneth, the son of Alpin, as king over the united people, the Cruithne of Galloway were thus conjoined, as an integral part of the congenial tribes, which formed one state, under the name of the Scotish kingdom. Within their own peninsula, however, they practised their own laws, and were ruled, by their own chieftains. The first notice, if we may believe the English chroniclers, which we have of any Galloway chief, was Jacob, in 973, when he, with other chiefs, met Edgar, at Chester, for the purpose of making a league, or treaty, with that powerful king. The next notice of chieftainry, which we have, is the intimation of the two chiefs, Ulgric, and Duvenald, who leading the Gallowaymen into conflict, fell, at the battle of the standard, in 1138, A.D. The last was Fergus, whose origin, and descent, cannot, easily, be discovered, amidst so much obscurity, at the beginning of the twelfth century. He undoubtedly married Elizabeth, the youngest of the natural daughters of Henry I.; leaving by her two sons, to dispute, for superiority, and a daughter Affrica, who married Olave, the king of Man.

In the mean time, Magnus, the powerful king of Norway, came, with a mighty fleet, into the Irish seas, and dictated to the chiefs, and their people, on the nearest coasts: In 1098, he appears to have landed near the Mull, in Galloway; and by the magnitude of the fortlets, which he erected on the precipitous shore, at Cargiedown, at Castle-feather, and at Burgh-head, with the aid of the Galloway men, whom he compelled to obey, in supplying stone, and timber, he seems to have avowed his intention of retaining possession of a country, which could, only, be defended, by shipping: Neither the chiefs of Galloway, nor the feeble Edgar, the Scotish king, were able to oppose such a power, in such hands. (*n*)

(*n*) Chron. of Man. Sir James Ware's Antiq. 8vo. p. 142-3.: The remains, as they are reported, in the Stat. Accounts, strengthen the chronicles, and the chronicles support the remains; as the labours of Magnus. He soon after finished his mighty career, in Ireland. See Caledonia, i. ch. v., throughout.

This

This domination did not, however, last long. (*o*) The death of such a king, and the quiet reign of his successor, for so many years, probably, preserved the peace of Western Galloway, during a long period of rudeness. The succession of the infant Malcolm to his grandfather David drew upon Galloway, and Scotland, the enmity of those, who hoped to gain some advantage, from his youthful weakness. Somerled, one of the Hebridian regulæ, raised war against Malcolm, which disturbed every part of his kingdom. He made an insidious peace, thinking to obtain some advantage from it: But, coming into the Clyde, in 1164, with a considerable force, by sea, and land; and invading Renfrew, he was repulsed with great success, by the inhabitants, who slew Somerled, and his son, Gillecolme. (*p*)

In 1156, the son of Malcolm Macheth, or Wimond, was seized, by the men of Whithern, and transferred to the castle of Roxburgh, wherein his father had been confined. (*q*)

Fergus, the lord of Galloway, who had acted as the courtier of David I.; as he had married the daughter of Henry I., the friend of David, when he saw the sceptre, in the hands of a youth, supposed, that he might add a step to his independence, by insurrection. He made a vigorous effort, with the aid of a strong country. But, the perseverance of Malcolm, who now brought into action, a body of men at arms, overpowered every difficulty. Fergus was compelled, in 1160, to resign his power, and to become a canon regular of Holyrood abbey; wherein he died, in the subsequent year. (*r*) The death of Fergus left two sons, Uchtred, and Gilbert, to dispute for superiority; and a

(*o*) Magnus reigned over the Western Isles, six years, says the Chronicle of Man. Olave, the son of Godred began his reign over all the Western Isles, says the same chronicle, in 1102; and ruled them forty years. He was a pacific prince; and lived in so close a confederacy with Ireland, and Scotland, that none disturbed the quiet of those isles, while he lived. His queen was Affrica, the daughter of Fergus, lord of Galloway.

(*p*) Chron. Meilros, 169.; Lord Hailes's An. i. 108. Annals of Ulster, 70.

(*q*) Chron. of St. Cruce; Lord Hailes's An. i. 102.

(*r*) Chron. St. Crucis. We see at the dawn of record, while Henry I. reigned, in England, and Alexander I., in Scotland, the Scotish sovereigns receiving *Can*, and other customary duties of the Galloway men, and their lords, which are the indubitable proofs of sovereignty, in the Scotish kings, and of subordination, in the Galloway lords, and people. [Caled. i. 365., Chart. Kelso, No. 4.: See, also, Caled. i. 363-64-65.] Fergus, during his prosperity, founded a monastery, at Saulseat, and another, at Whithern, and filled them with monks of the Premonstratensian order. His grandson, the gallant Roland, founded, in 1100, a monastery, at Glenluce, where he planted monks of the Cistertian order. In the following century, the beneficent Dervorgille, the admirable daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway, established a colony of Dominicans, at Wigton, in 1267.

daughter,

daughter, Affrica, who married Olave, king of Man, by whom she left a son, Godred. (*s*)

Alan, the lord of Galloway, is said to have driven, in 1131, Olave, the king of Man, and the Hebrides, from his dominions; having collected, for that warlike purpose, at the Rhins of Galloway, 150 vessels. (*t*) This statement is made, in contradiction to the chronicles of Man, and of Ulster. The kingdom of Man, and the sovereignty of the Hebrides, which, often, in those rude times, influenced the affairs of Galloway, were not acquired, by the Scotish crown, till 1266, when Alexander III. obtained them, by treaty, while he could not have gained possession by conquest. (*u*)

Alan, who died, constable of Scotland, left, by his two wives, three daughters, who married three Anglo-Norman barons: De Quincey, Earl of Winchester, marrying Elena, his eldest daughter, by Alan's first wife, succeeded to him, as constable, and enjoyed many of his estates. William Ferrers of Groby, a nephew of De Quincey, married Christian, Alan's youngest daughter, by his first wife: Alan had, by his second wife, Margaret, the eldest daughter of Earl David, the admirable Dervorgille, who marrying John Baliol, another English baron, had John Baliol, the competitor for the crown. The eldest daughter of De Quincey, who married John Comyn, the Earl of Buchan, brought with her the constabulary of Scotland, which was enjoyed, by this family, till it was lost by forfeiture, during the succession war. We thus perceive how many strangers of different lineages, and various tongues, were introduced into Galloway, by those marriages, to the great discontent of the Galloway men, who preferred, according to their law, Thomas, the bastard son of Alan, to his legitimate daughters. The Galloway men applied to Alexander II. to sustain the pretension of this son, rather

(*s*) Fergus had, scarcely, finished his career, when Gilbert his youngest son, put to death Uchtred the elder, with circumstances of great cruelty. Roland, the son of Uchtred, revenged his fate, and regained his estate: and, by marrying the sister of William Morvill, the constable of Scotland, on his decease, acquired that great office, in right of his wife. Of this marriage was Alan, lord of Galloway, and constable of Scotland, one of the greatest nobles of his age: and, by marrying Margaret, the eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntington, had Dervorgille, who, taking for her husband John Baliol of Bernard's Castle, had John Baliol, the competitor, as the grandson of Margaret, the eldest daughter of Earl David. The title of lord of Galloway was in John Baliol; and when he lost his dependent crown, he, also, lost that lordship, with all his estates.

(*t*) Macpherson's An. of Commerce, i. 387. Happy! had he explained where so many vessels were found.

(*u*) The several treaties are quoted in Caled. i. 616. Of the Isle of Man, Edward I. became first the generous protector.

than the right of the three legitimate daughters. When the king refused to indulge them in their Gaelic claim, they broke out into insurrection, which was headed by that bastard, and Gilrodh, an Irish chief. The insurgents carried fire, and sword, into the adjacent counties. The king, in 1235, marched an army into Wigton-shire, where he entangled himself in the mountains, and mosses of the county: But, he was relieved, by the Earl of Ross, who came, by sea, in the king's support. The earl seems to have promptly attacked the insurgents, in the rear, and routed them, with great slaughter: On the morrow, the insurgents submitted to the king, and obtained mercy.

The bastard, and Gilrodh, escaped to Ireland, from which they returned with auxiliaries; and having burned their vessels, they endeavoured to renew the war: But, as they could make no impression on the king's power, and influence, the two leaders, by the council, and mediation, of the bishop of Galloway, Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, and the abbot of Melros, submitted to the king, and received mercy: After being imprisoned, for some time, in Edinburgh castle, they were released, from further confinement. Their followers, the Irishmen, wandered northward to the Clyde, in the hope of an easy passage to their own country: But, they were attacked, by the people of Glasgow, who put the whole to the sword, except two of their chiefs, who, being sent to Edinburgh, were there executed.

During this insurrection of an untutored people, the king's troops are said to have committed great cruelties, in Galloway: they ravaged the country; they spoiled the churches; and they plundered the monastery of Glenluce. After quelling this insurrection, in support of an apparent principle of Gallowidian law, the king put the legal heirs of Alan in possession of their inheritance, according to the Scotish law. (*v*)

(*v*) See the account of this insurrection, in the chronicle of Melros, 202.; Fordun, L. ix. c. 48, 49.; Mat. Paris, 430. which gives an interesting account of the Galloway men: But, he mistakes the character of the principal man of the insurrection: Thomas, the lawful brother of Alan of Galloway, died, in 1231; and he did not leave any son of the name of Thomas. The real chief, and the true object of the insurrection, as the chronicle of Melros, and Fordun, specially, state, was Thomas, the bastard son of Alan; and the context of the history confirms the truth of both those authorities: But, Thomas, the bastard, must have been very young; as he lived till 1296. On the 6th of March 1295-6, Edward I., as superior lord of Scotland, gave a charter to *Thomas of Galloway*, of all the lands, and tenements, in Galloway, which were granted to him, by *Alan his father*, deceased. [Rot. Scotiæ, i. 22.] On the same day, Edward, at the request of the said *Thomas of Galloway*, granted a charter to *the men, and whole community of Galloway, that they should enjoy all the liberties, and customs, which their ancestors had enjoyed, in the time of David, king of Scotland, and in the time of Alan, the father of the said Thomas.* Id. The policy of Edward I. is apparent: But, he repeated his own policy, in his well-known ordinance, for the rule of Scotland, 1305.

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In 1246, the second daughter of Alan, the wife of William de Ferrer, died, without issue; and her inheritance, in Galloway, was shared, by her two sisters, Helena, and Dervorgille. On the death of De Quincey, the husband of Helena, in 1364, the half share of the lordship of Galloway, which he held, in right of his wife, who was now dead, was inherited, by their three daughters: 1st, Margaret, the wife of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; 2dly, Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan; and, 3dly, Elena, the wife of Alan la Zouch, an English baron. But, at the epoch of the competition for the crown, 1291, one half of the lordship of Galloway, belonged to John Baliol, the competitor; the son, and heir, of Dervorgille, who had died, in 1289: The other half belonged to John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, William de Ferrers, and Alan la Zouch, the three husbands of the three daughters of De Quincey, by his wife Elena, the eldest daughter of Alan. Besides the lordship, or superiority of the whole district, those three parceners held considerable estates, in Galloway.

At the epoch of the competition, 1291, *the castle of Wigton* appears to have been the only fort, which remained, in Wigton-shire. It was put into the hands of Edward I., therein to remain during the discussion of the several claims, and till the final decision were given. He committed Wigton castle, with the castles of Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries, to the charge of Walter de Curry. (*w*) In 1292, the custody of those castles was transferred to Richard Siward; and after the competition was decided, Edward, by his mandate, of the 18th November 1292, directed those three forts, to be delivered to John Baliol, as the Scotish king. (*x*)

When Edward I. had dethroned John Baliol, among the number of persons, who came to Berwick, 1296, from various districts, to swear allegiance to the English king, there appeared, from Wigton-shire, Thomas the bishop of Candida Casa; and Morice the prior of Whithern: (*y*) And as landholders, there came the several persons, who are mentioned, in the note below. (*z*)

Edward I., in September 1296, committed Galloway, and Ayrshire, to

(*w*) Rot. Scotiæ, 1—7. (*x*) Ib. 11. (*y*) Prynne, iii. 652-53.

(*z*) Dominus de Toskerton, dictus marescallus, miles; and he was at other times called John le Mareschal de Toskerton, who held the land of Toskerton, in that shire; [Ib. 651—654.] and who was forfeited, by Robert I. Fergus Macdoual; Dougal Macdoual; Roland M^cGaghan; Thomas M^cKislagh; William M^cKulagh; William de Palmelot; Andrew de Logal; John de Meynreth; William de Champaigne; Ralf de Champaigne; Hector Askeloe; Fergus Askelo; Arthur de Galbrath; Gilbert Hannethe [Hannay], Gilbert Hannethe; Thomas de Kinhilt; William de Bushely. [Prynne iii. p. 654—663.]

the custody of Henry de Percy, whom he appointed the keeper of the castles of Wigton, Crugelton (*a*), Botel, and Ayr. (*b*) Edward empowered Percy to present fit persons to the churches, and benefices, in October 1296, to the value of 30 marks: Percy had a salary of 1000 marks, yearly, as keeper of Galloway, and Ayrshire. Edward I., in November 1296, appointed Roger de Skotter justiciary of Galloway, with a salary of 40*l.* a year. (*c*) In August 1297, Edward committed Galloway, and Ayrshire, to the custody of John de Hodleston; and he appointed him keeper of the castles of Wigton, Crugelton, Botel, and Ayr: The sheriffs, and bailiffs were directed to answer to his exchequer, at Berwick. (*d*)

In July 1300, Edward I., invaded, and over-ran east, and mid-Galloway, with a large army; a detachment whereof, he sent across the Cree, into Wigtonshire; where they continued, for two months; in order to overawe, and enforce, the submission of the inhabitants. (*e*) He, certainly, obtained the attachment, and services of the Macdouals, the most powerful family of the Celtic race, in Wigton-shire, and with them the concurrence of the people.

(*a*) The Macdouals were now, and during the succession war, the most considerable Celtic family, in Galloway. It is probable, that they descended, from a younger son, or a bastard son, of the old Celtic lords of Galloway. In Dugdale's Monast. ii. 1057, Rolland, the lord of Galloway, in 1190, is called, "Roland *Macdoual*, princeps Gallowidiæ." Fergus, Uchtred, and Duncan, which were names in the family of Galloway, during the 12th century, were, for several centuries after, the prevailing surnames, in the family of the Macdouals, who bore the same arms, as the lords of Galloway. The name of *Macdoual*, is merely an abbreviation of *Macdougal*, which was the original name; and was so written, in the records of the 14th century. The chief property, and power of the Macdouals was in Wigton-shire; but, they had also estates, in Kirkcudbright. They made a prominent figure, in Galloway, during the succession war.

(*b*) Rot. Scot. i. 26. 33.: Crugelton, as well as Wigton were both in Wigton-shire. Wigton castle belonged to the Scotish kings: Crugelton castle was the property, and domicil of John Comyn, the Earl of Buchan, as one of the heirs parceners of the lords of Galloway. In 1292, John Comyn, the Earl of Buchan obtained, from Edward I., a licence to dig in the ruins of the Calf of Man, for lead, *to cover eight towers of his castle of Crugelton*, in Galloway. [Dugd. Baron. i. 685.] John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, was totally defeated by Robert Bruce; and soon after retired into England. King Robert Bruce seised his estates, and castles. The castle of Crugelton was involved in the ruin of the family of Comyn. It was described, by Sympson, as a ruin, in 1684. An ornamented arch, and some other parts of this castle show, that it had been a building, of great show, size, and strength. The fosse still remains distinct. Symson's MS. Account, 1684; Stat. Acc. i. 254.

(*c*) Rot. Scot. i. 26. 33. 36. 37.

(*d*) Ib. 43. 48.

(*e*) Wardrobe Account, An. 1300.

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The time, at length, arrived, when the Bruces were to act, in a different direction. Thomas, and Alexander Bruce, having raised in Kintire, and in Ireland, 700 men, landed on Loch Ryan; but, on the 9th of February 1306-7, immediately, on their arrival, were attacked, and overpowered, by Dungal Macdoual, one of the most influential of the Gaelic chiefs: The two Bruces, and Sir Reginal Crawford, being severely wounded, were carried, as prisoners, to Carlisle; and were, immediately, ordered for execution, by Edward I. (*f*) Macdoual, also, presented to Edward the heads of Malcolm Mackail, lord of Kintire, and of two Irish chiefs, who fell, in the conflict.

In autumn 1307, Robert Bruce marched into Galloway, to revenge the fate of his two brothers. He commanded the Gallowaymen to repair to his standard, as king; and he carried fire and sword through the lands of his enemies. Intelligence of this invasion was soon transmitted, by St. John, the present keeper of Galloway, to Edward (*g*): The English king ordered a large force to march against Bruce: and Macdoual, at the same time, raising the men of Galloway, Bruce thought it prudent to retire into the north. (*h*)

Edward Bruce, the king's brother, in June 1308, invaded Galloway; and defeated Macdoual, and other Celtic chiefs, on the 29th of June 1308. (*i*) John de St. John, the English keeper of Galloway, advancing with 1500 horse to oppose Bruce, was surprised, by Bruce, near the Cree, and completely routed. (*j*) Edward Bruce at once assailed, and took the various fortlets of Galloway; whence he expelled the English garrisons. He now wasted the lands of Macdoual, in Wigton-shire, and reduced the whole country to the obedience of the restorer of the monarchy. Macdoual, who was now old, was, in his turn, taken prisoner. (*k*)

Edward II., in 1310, endeavoured to regain the Gallowaymen to his cause,

(*f*) Langtoft, the old English chronicler, calls Macdoual "a *Sergeant* of Gallweie;" so that he seems to have been some officer of justice. Chron. ii. 337; Fordun, L. xii. c. 11.; Mat. Westminst. 464.

(*g*) Edward I., died, on the 7th of July 1307; so that it must have been Edward II., to whom Macdoual addressed himself.

(*h*) Rym. Foed. iii. 14.: 30 Septr. 1307.

(*i*) Ford, L. xii. c. 17. (*j*) Barbour, ii. 47. 50.

(*k*) Ford, L. xii. c. 17.; Barbour, ii. 51-2. On the 12th of August, 1308, Ed. II. granted a protection to William de Feryby, who, with Dungal M^cDougal, in furtherance of the king's interest, went into Scotland by the king's precept. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 56. Macdoual, who was soon after taken prisoner, and was either put to death, or died; as we see his son, Duncan, acting on the same stage.

and

and he appointed Ingelram de Umfraville to receive their submission (*l*): But, he appears not to have obtained his object; as the people were overawed, by Bruce. In 1312, Duncan M^c^Dougal, as he saw not, that Bruce was the rising star, accepted the protection of Edward II.

The day of ample reward, for signal services, now arrived. Robert I. granted to his brother Edward the lordship of Galloway, and all the estates in that county, that were forfeited by Baliol, and the other heirs parceners of the lords of Galloway. This munificent grant was made, in 1308: Edward de Bruys, *dominus Galwidiæ*, was one of the *proceres Scotiæ*, who wrote an answer to the French king, in March 1308-9. (*m*) As lord of Galloway, Edward Bruce confirmed to the monasteries, in Wigton-shire, their possessions, and privileges: and he granted to them additional immunities, as well as estates. (*n*) Edward Bruce, also, obtained from his brother's generosity, the earldom of Carrick, which, with the lordship of Galloway, gave him great influence, in the southern shires of Scotland.

In May 1315, on an evil day, Edward Bruce conducted 600 men into the north of Ireland. On the 2d of May, 1316, he was crowned king of Ireland, and his affectionate brother, the Scotish king, embarked, at Loch Ryan, a reinforcement, which he landed at Carrickfergus. (*o*) But, Edward Bruce was killed, in the battle of Fagher, near Dundalk, on the 5th of October, 1318. (*p*)

(*l*) Ib. 90.

(*m*) Introduct. to Gondal's Fordun, ii. 69.

(*n*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 20, 21.

(*o*) Barbour, iii. 30-1.; Fordun, l. xii. c. 25.

(*p*) As Edward Bruce left no lawful issue, the lordship of Galloway, and the earldom of Carrick, returned to the crown. He had, indeed, by Isabel, the daughter of John Earl of Athol, a natural son, *Alexander Bruce*, who obtained, from the king, the earldom of Carrick; and he, also, acquired from his munificent king, grants of various lands, in Wigtonshire. Robertson's Index, 13—25. He granted, also, to Isabel of Athol, and her son, Alexander Bruce, *his nephew*, lands in East Galloway and Mid Galloway, and lands in Forfarshire. Ib. 13. 18. 25. David II. granted to Isabel of Athol, lands in East Galloway. Ib. 47. Barbour, in giving an account of the battle of Bannockburn, says, that Edward Bruce having slighted *his own wife, Isabel*, the *sister of David, Earl of Athol*, and engaged in *an amour with the sister of Sir Walter Ross*, Athol, to revenge this insult, attacked a body of Bruce's army at Cambuskenneth, on the night preceding the battle of Bannockburn; slew Sir William Keith; and took the provisions, under his care: For this treason, Athol was forfeited, and his lands seized. Barbour, ii. 163-4. Athol was forfeited, and he may have been provoked, by some slight to his sister; yet, Barbour was wrong in calling her *his wife*: Her son, Alexander Bruce, by Edward Bruce, was not legitimate; and while she was alive, Edward Bruce obtained, on the 1st June, 1317, a dispensation from the Pope, to marry her rival, Isabel, the daughter of William Earl of Ross. Andrew Stuart's Geneal. Hist. of the Stewarts, 427.

Alexander

Alexander Bruce, upon the death of his father, as above, obtained from king Robert the lordship of Galloway, which must have been limited, *to him, and his heirs male ;* for Alexander Bruce fell, in the battle of Holydonhill, on the 19th of July, 1333; leaving, by his wife, Eleanor Douglas, the daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, an only daughter, Eleanor Bruce, who inherited the earldom of Carrick, *but, not the lordship of Galloway,* which, after remaining in the crown, for some time, was disposed of, by David II. In 1341, he granted the earldom of Wigton, or West Galloway, to Sir Malcolm Fleming; and in 1369, he conferred Mid, and East Galloway, on Sir Archibald Douglas; who, from thenceforth was called, *Lord of Galloway.*

After the demise of Robert I., in 1329, Thomas Randolph, the Earl of Moray, and regent, by the late king's destination, made a progress of justice through Galloway, in 1330, and held a justice air, at the town of Wigton. (*q*)

The ambition of Edward III. thought proper, during the minority of David II., to renew, in 1332, the succession war; pushing forward Edward Baliol, as pretender to the Scotish crown; as if he had any title, after the abdication of John, his father. Those ambitious events again involved every part of Galloway, and, particularly, Wigton-shire, in the waste, and misery of civil war, during five and twenty years' duration. The new settlers, who had obtained grants of the forfeited lands, in Wigton-shire, from king Robert I., remained, firmly, attached to his son, David II. The old proprietors, who had, formerly, taken part against Bruce, and Scotland; yet, who were allowed to retain their lands, remained not steady in their allegiance. The Mackulaghs went over to the English king, and Edward Baliol. The Macdouals, who were still the most powerful family, in Galloway, appear to have continued steady to David II., during seven years of the renovated war, when Duncan Macdoual, the chief of that clan, in 1339, revolted to the strongest party. (*r*)

After the signal loss of Randolph, the regent, in 1332, by death, the person who remained most faithfully attached to David Bruce was Sir Malcolm Fleming; though there were others, who contended, still more strenuously, for Scotland. In the spring time of 1341, Sir Malcolm was sent, by the estates of Scotland, to conduct the king, and queen, from France; a service this, which he performed, with great fidelity, by landing both, in safety, at

(*q*) See, for that proceeding, Fordun, l. xiii. c. 18.; and Wyntown, b. viii. c. 24.

(*r*) In August, 1339, Edward III. received the renewed fealty of Duncan Macdoual, and pardoned him, for his late adherence to the Scots, and for all his political crimes. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 571.

Innerbervie,

Innerbervie, on the 2d of June, 1341. (*s*) The king felt, what he owed to Sir Malcolm, and knew not how to reward him, sufficiently. He granted him the whole of Wigton-shire, in a free earldom, with extraordinary jurisdictions. (*t*) Lord Hailes, in the additional Sutherland case, by a strange inattention, says, it is probable that David II. intended, by this grant, to circumscribe the overgrown power of the Douglases, as lords of Galloway, as well as to reward the fidelity of Sir Malcolm Fleming: and this hallucination is adopted, by the genealogist Wood. (*u*) But, the fact is, that the Douglases had no connection with Galloway till eight-and-twenty years, after the date of Sir Malcolm's grant, in 1341; while Douglas's charter, whereon so much was built, was, merely, granted, in 1369.

In 1342, measures were taken, owing to Sir Malcolm's influence, for subduing Duncan Macdoual, who had revolted, from David II., to his adversaries, in August, 1339. In the spring-time of 1342, Macdoual was obliged to seek for the powerful aid of the English king. (*v*) It was indeed easy to communicate, from the shores of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, with the coasts of Galloway. And the ambitious wishes of Edward were, effectually, executed, though all his endeavours were exerted, in vain, for the protection of an individual against his sovereign. In 1342, Duncan

(*s*) Ford. l. xiii. c. 49.

(*t*) Regist. G. S. B. i. 233. The copies of this grant, as published, are very faulty.

(*u*) Edit. of Douglas's Peerage, ii. 629.

(*v*) In April 1342, Edward III. ordered his admiral, to furnish a large ship, wherewith to send Duncan Macdoual of Galloway, as had been agreed, by the king, and his council, with the same Duncan. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 625. At the same time, Edward issued a precept to the treasurer of Ireland, to provide 100 quarters of corn, and 18 tons of wine, for furnishing the said ship; the one half about Pentecost, the other, about Martinmas. Id. The king soon after granted a safe conduct to all merchants, and others, to carry provisions, and merchandises to Galloway, for Duncan Macdoual, at his fortalice, which he held against the Scots. Id. The king issued a mandate to Anthony de Lucy, and another to the sheriff of Cumberland, commanding them to give prompt assistance to Duncan Macdoual, if his fortalice in Galloway should be besieged, by the Scots. Id. The king's solicitude soon after ordered ships, and boats, to be collected, on the coasts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, and provisions, with archers, and other soldiers, to be transported to the *Pele*, or fortalice of Duncan Macdoual, in Galloway, which he held against the Scots. Ib. 625-6. In the course of the summer, 1342, Macdoual was furnished with wine, *gratis*, from the king's stores, at Carlisle. Ib. 629. The king, also, issued a mandate, for payment of provisions, which had been furnished to Duncan Macdoual's fortalice, the same being held against the Scots. Id. This fortalice appears to have stood on a small island called *Eastholm*, on the coast of Galloway. He continued to hold it, in December 1342: And Edward, in that month, ordered six merchants, to convey 10 tons of wine, 100 quarters of corn, and 2 barrels of salt, in a ship, from Bristol, to the island of Eastholm, in Galloway, in aid of Duncan Macdoual, and his men. Ib. 624.

Macdoual

Macdoual was subdued; and in the result was obliged to submit to the Scotish king.

The imprudence of David II. opened many new scenes of trouble, and misery, on his unhappy country. Invading England, and giving battle to his warlike adversaries, at Durham, he was defeated, on the 17th of October, 1347, and taken prisoner, with many of his nobles. David was taken, by Copland, who, in compliance with Edward's order, delivered him a prisoner into the Tower. (*w*) Malcolm Fleming, the Earl of Wigton, was taken, by Bertram, who, notwithstanding every command of Edward, either liberated, or allowed the earl to escape. (*x*) Duncan Macdoual, and his son Duncan, were taken prisoners by the English, at the same battle, or soon after: And in March, 1347, they were both carried to the castle of Rochester. (*y*) In September following, they were both removed, from Rochester, to York; and Duncan, the father, was liberated, on security given, that he would give his assistance against the Scots: and his wife, his brother, and two of his sons, were received, as hostages, for him. (*z*) In October, 1348, Edward commanded the sheriff of York, to liberate the wife, and brother of Macdoual; Richard Talbot, and Adomar de Atheles, having undertaken, for the good conduct of Duncan, who had busied himself, on both sides, of this endless quarrel. (*a*)

After the battle of Durham, which appeared to prejudiced eyes to be decisive, Edward Baliol took up his residence, in the castle of Buital, in East Galloway; Edward, no doubt, thinking, that he could exert a much greater influence over the people of Galloway, than the ancient chiefs. In this object, however, he was assisted, by the Macdouals, after their liberation, in 1347; and by the Maculachs, another Celtic family, in West Galloway, several of whom, had long been, in the pay of the ambitious Edward III. (*b*)

Sir

(*w*) Rot. Scot. i. 680.; Rym. Fœd. v. 537-39-51.

(*x*) Rot. Scot. i. 681-95.: Bertram was himself ordered to be committed to the Tower.

(*y*) Rym. Fœd. v. 554. (*z*) Rot. Scot. i. 703-4.; Rym. Fœd. v. 585-6.

(*a*) Rot. Scot. i. 722.

(*b*) Edward, on the 19th March, 1337-8, granted to Patrick Maculach a pension of 20*l.* yearly, for his good service, in Scotland. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 525. On the 15th of August, 1341, Edward issued an order to pay 10*l.* to Patrick Maculach, John le Mareschal, and Thomas Bisset, knights. Ib. 612. On the 20th of August, 1341, he gave a mandate to pay Gilbert Maculach nine pounds and fourteen pennies, for wages due him, in the king's service. Id. On the 2nd of June, 1342, he gave a mandate, for paying to Patrick Maculach a quarter of a year's wages, for himself, and two men at arms, serving with him; and, also, 20*l.* in part payment. Ib. 627. On the same day, he gave a mandate for paying Gilbert Maculach 4*l.* 11*s.* being a quarter of a year's wages, in the king's service (the pay of a man at arms) and also 5*l.*, as a gift, from the wool-money. Id. On the 17th of March, 1346-7, he gave a mandate, for paying to Patrick

Sir William Douglas of Douglas, in summer, 1353, collected a force, with which he penetrated Wigtonshire; and reduced that country to the obedience of the king of Scots. He compelled Duncan Maculach, the most powerful Celtic chief of that country, to renounce his fealty to the English king, and Baliol, and to submit to the authority of his lawful sovereign. Macdoual swore fealty to David II., in the church of Cumnock, in Ayrshire, in presence of the Stuart, who was then regent; and after this solemn submission, he faithfully preserved his allegiance. (*f*) In consequence of this fidelity, the king of England, on the 18th of August, 1353, issued a mandate to John de Boulton, the chancellor, and chamberlain of Berwick, to seize all the lands, goods, and chattels, in Scotland, of Duncan Macdoual, and his wife, and their family, and adherents; because the said Duncan had gone over to the Scots, contrary to his oath of fealty. (*g*) He issued a mandate, for the same purpose, to John de Copland, the sheriff of Roxburgh. (*h*) After the subduction of Wigtonshire, the property of Macdoual, and his adherents, in that county, was out of the power of the English king: But the true cause, for issuing those mandates, was, that Macdoual's wife had considerable estates, in Roxburghshire. Her name was Margaret Fraser; and she inherited the baronies of Makerston, Yetholm, and Clifton, in Roxburghshire, which she transmitted to her son, Fergus Macdoual (*i*), who was the progenitor of the Macdouals of Makerston, a family, that continued down to recent times. Margaret Fraser was, perhaps, the second wife of Duncan Macdoual; as her son, Fergus, who obtained from her the above baronies, in Roxburghshire, does not appear to have succeeded to Duncan Macdoual's estates, in Galloway, which went to an elder son, who was the eldest son, perhaps, Duncan, that was probably, by a former marriage.

The Macdouals continued a considerable family, in Wigtonshire, down to recent times. The principal family had their seat at Garthland; and there

Maculach 20 marks; and to Patrick, and John, his sons, to Michael Maculach, to John Mareschal, &c. 5 marks each, in part satisfaction of the debts, due to them, by the king. Ib. 690. When a negotiation was carrying on with the English king, in 1350-1, for the release of David II., and for a permanent peace with Scotland, Patrick Maculach, William de Aldeburgh, and John de Wigginton, as commissioners, for Edward Baliol, made a representation and protestation, to Edward III., and his council, against injuring the rights of Baliol, in this treaty. The king accepted the protestation; and gave an assurance, to that effect, on the 4th of March, 1350-1. Ib. 739.

(*f*) Fordun, l. xiv. c. 15. (*g*) Rot. Scotiæ, 1. 761. (*h*) Id.

(*i*) Fergus Macdoual, on the 3d of May, 1374, obtained charters, from Robert II., of the baronies of Makerston, Yetholm, and Clifton, in Roxburghshire, which had been resigned to him, by his mother, Margaret Fraser. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. ii. 32, 33.

were

were several other families of this name, the most considerable of which appear to have been, the Macdouals of Logan, and the Macdouals of Freuch. (*j*) The oldest charter, if there ever were any *old* charters, in Galloway, was that to Macdoual of Garthland, from Archibald Earl Douglas, the lord of Galloway, of the 12th February, 1413-4, to Thomas Macdoual of certain lands. (*k*) Like other families, the Macdouals of Wigton-shire have had their

(*j*) During the seventeenth century, there appears to have been, in Wigtonshire, the Macdouals of Garthland; the Macdouals of Logan; the Macdouals of Freuch; the Macdouals of Machrimore; the Macdouals of Carrachtrie; the Macdouals of Elrig; the Macdouals of Croockuncrsh; the Macdouals of Knockglas; the Macdouals of Kilaster; the Macdouals of Dalregil; the Macdouals of Ardwell; the Macdouals of Lefnall; the Macdouals of Crichen. [See the Inquisitiones; Acta Parl.] From Nisbet's Heraldry, there seems to have been a regular contest, for superiority of precedence. i. 288. There is an account of the Macdouals of Freuch. Ib. ii. App. 58. There is an account of Macdoual of Logan. Ib. ii. App. 104. There is a second account of the Macdouals of Freuch, which seems to have been drawn up, by George Crawford, the genealogist. Ib. ii. App. 253. On the lands of Garthland, however, which is of more importance, there is a square tower forty-five feet high, with the date of 1274, on the battlements. This is said to have been, formerly, "the residence of *the thanes* of Galloway." Stat. Account of Stonykirk Parish, ii. 56. There appears not, however, to have ever been any *thanes*, in Galloway. He may, certainly, have been serjeant, a civil officer of some importance: and, Langtoft, the chronicler, as we have seen, calls Macdoual, who arrested the two Bruces, Makedoual a serjeant of Galwaie. Chron. ii. 337. It is probable, that the above-mentioned tower was built, by Dougal Macdoual, or by his father: If so, it connects the chief of the Macdouals, at the epoch of Bruce's accession, with the lands of Garthland. The old square tower had ceased to be the dwelling-place of the Macdouals of Garthland, long before Symson wrote his MS. Account of Galloway, 1684. He mentions, however, as one of the principal edifices, in the parish of Stonykirk, *Garthland*, a good old strong house, the dwelling-place of William Macdoual of Garthland, distant from the parish church a mile (a mile and a half) N. N. W. or thereby. MS. Account of Galloway.

(*k*) It is a popular complaint, that the Douglases destroyed the charters of Galloway; in order that the owners might take charters of them: But, it would be more to the purpose to say, that in such a Celtic country, the common land-holders never had any charters, any more than the people of the more northern highlands ever had any old charters. The above charter of 1414 was an old charter, for such a country. There were, indeed, a few Anglo-Norman barons, who settled pretty early; but, such barons would not have sat down, in a new position, without a charter. The lands, which were granted, by the Earl of Douglas, to Thomas Macdoual, in 1414, were *Gairachloyne* (a name vulgarized to Garthland) Lonchanys, and of *Logan*, and Ellyrig, in Wigtonshire; the grantee rendering for the same, *one suit* at the earl's court, at Wigton. (Macfarlane's MS. Notes from Richard Hay's Col. where there is a copy, from the autograph, which was probably taken by Hay, when his antiquary learning was appealed to, by the Macdougals.) As this charter to Garthland comprehends the lands of Logan; so, the family of Logan must be a cadet of Garthland. As to the pretensions of Macdoual of Freuch, which his genealogist derives, by an unknown series, from Gilbert, the eldest son of Fergus, the lord of Galloway, who died, in 1161; it is sufficient to answer, that Gilbert, the supposed progenitor of Freuch, was not the

their elevations, and depressions: We have seen, how the Edwards stooped, from their high estates, to court the support of the Macdouals of Wigtonshire: They, afterwards, voluntarily, descended, step by step, from folly to fanaticism, and from fanaticism to fatuity.

When Wigtonshire was subdued to the obedience of David II., in 1353, by Sir William Douglas, Patrick Maculach, who, with his sons, had been retained, by Edward III., appears to have lost his lands, by forfeiture, and to have received some compensation, from his protector. (*l*) The other Maculachs appear to have wisely submitted to David II., and to have retained their lands, without confiscation.

The succession war was nothing but a tissue of hostility, waste, and confiscation; as the several pretenders prevailed, or were disappointed. Wigtonshire, as we have already seen, partook of its full share of those vexations, and waste, warfare, and forfeiture. Few of the ancient families of Wigton, who saw the beginning of that competition, lived to see its conclusion; and, however they might act, could retain their inheritances, without confiscation. (*m*)

We have already perceived the origin, and the progress, of the earldom of Wigton: It may be of some use, as well as instruction, to trace it to its conclusion. Malcolm, the first earl, was present, in the parliament, at Edinburgh, on the 26th of September, 1357, and consented to the treaty, for the liberation of David II. (*n*): and he lived to give his ardent vote, for its ratification. His grandson, Thomas, and heir, was one of the hostages, for the faithful performance of a treaty, which brought with it peace, but not tranquillity. (*o*) This respectable earl died, in the period, between 1358 and 1362: as he was alive, in November, 1358, he lived to see the king's return, though not under the happiest auspices. (*p*)

His son having died before him, his very name is even forgotten, except in the blunders of biography, and of peerage-making. The earl was succeeded, by his unworthy grandson. He appears to have been always at hand, as one of the hostages, when the distresses of David II. required such securities. (*q*) Thomas, the second earl, seems to have taken as much pleasure, in wasting

youngest son of Fergus, but the assassin of Uchtred, the eldest son. (Bened. Abbas, i. 92-3. 448-9.) That the Macdouals of the fourteenth century were descended, from the lords of Galloway of the twelfth, is more than probable. (And see Dugd. Monast. ii. 1057.)

(*l*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 763. 873. 875. 881. 824. 852. 856.

(*m*) For the facts, see Robertson's Index to the Records; and the Acta Parliamentorum.

(*n*) Rym. Fœd. vi. 43. (*o*) Ib. 57. 47.

(*p*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 831.: The earl was dead before October, 1362. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. 1. 12.

(*q*) Rym. Fœd. vi.; Rot. Scotiæ, i. 831.

his

his estate, as his grandfather did in collecting it. Having obtained a new charter, for the earldom of Wigton, in January, 1366-7, David II. thought fit, to limit some of his jurisdictions, as improper to have been ever granted. (*r*) Crawford conjectured, that this suspension of the regality, as inherent in the earldom, might have been owing to the influence of Sir Archibald Douglas, who was not then lord of Galloway, and having no connexion with Galloway, was very jealous of any new regality being erected within his territory. (*s*) Strange! that wiser men, than Crawford, should have followed him, in his nonsense, without perceiving that, the whole observation was founded, in blunder. (*t*) Before the demise of David II., the earl resigned his whole earldom into the king's hands, except the barony of Carnesmull. After the accession of Robert II., this resignation was repeated, and accepted; whereupon, the king, in April, 1372, granted a charter to Sir James Lindsay, for the earldom, as the same had been held, by the first earl, except the four pleas of the crown, and the barony of Carnesmull, to be held according to the usual services. (*u*) Neither of the parties to those transactions seems to have been aware, that the title could not be sold, or even resigned (*v*); neither did Sir Archibald Douglas ever assume the title of Earl of Wigton, though he exercised some of its other jurisdictions. This dissipated earl, after wasting almost his whole estate died, at length, without issue. He was succeeded, by his third cousin, Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar: His grandson was created Lord Fleming of Cumbernauld, by James II.; and one of his descendants was created Earl of Wigton, by James VI.; but, the title being limited to heirs male became extinct, on the death of Charles, the seventh earl, without issue, in 1747. (*w*)

Sir Archibald Douglas, though he never assumed the earldom of Wigton; yet having acquired, by that transaction, the superiority of the lands, he possessed the lordship of the whole, throughout Galloway: But, even after that transfer, he continued to design himself lord of Galloway, till he was created Earl of Douglas, in 1389, from which time, he was called Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, till his death; but never Earl of Wigton. By his

(*r*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. i. 154.

(*s*) Peerage, 494. (*t*) Wood's Peerage, ii. 630.

(*u*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. i. 318. This charter seems never to have taken place; and indeed the whole earldom seems to have been already conveyed to Sir Archibald Douglas, on the 8th February 1371-2.

(*v*) Yet, in various charters of Robert II., the second Earl of Wigton was frequently called Thomas Fleming dominus de Fulwood, *dudum comitis de Wigton.*

(*w*) Robertson's Proceedings, relating to the Scots Peers, 296. 412.

great

great power, as well as the severity of his manners, he kept the Celtic people of Galloway, in complete subjection. The tradition of that wretched people continued long to speak of the oppressive sway of the Douglases, while they were lords of Galloway. Archibald, the Grim, Lord of Galloway, and Earl of Douglas, died, at his castle of Treve, in Galloway, on the 3d of February, 1400-1. (*x*)

Archibald Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, was succeeded, by his eldest son, Archibald, who never bore the title of Earl of Wigton, any more than his father; but, he inherited the property, and acted as superior lord of the earldom of Wigton, and, indeed, of all Galloway. By his wife Margaret, the daughter of Robert III., he had two sons, Archibald, and James, as well as several daughters. His eldest son, Archibald, either acquired, or assumed the title of Earl of Wigton, before he set out for France. (*y*)

In 1419, Archibald, Earl of Wigton, with his brother-in-law, the Earl of Buchan, son of the Regent, Albany, led an army of 7000 Scotish auxiliaries into France. (*z*) On the 23d March, 1420-1, they gained a splendid victory, at Baugé, in the glory whereof the Earl of Wigton, and his brother-in-law partook of their full share. (*a*) The Dauphin is said, to have granted the Earl of Wigton a valuable estate, in France, for his services. (*b*) Douglas asserts, that he obtained the lordship of Longville (*c*): he certainly bore the title of Earl of Longville, in 1423, and 1425, after he returned from France, in 1422. (*d*)

(*x*) Crawford's MS. from Liber Dumblan; but, Gray's MS. Chron. states, that he died, at Treve, on *Christmas Eve*, 1400; and was buried, at Bothwell.

(*y*) Before he obtained the title of Earl of Wigton, he was simply called Archibald de Douglas, oldest son of the Earl of Douglas, 1405. 1408. Rot. Scotiæ, ii. 180. 182. 186.; Rym. Fœd. viii. 416. 429. 457. 464. 520. 527. 536-7.: From 1419 till his father's death, in 1424, he was styled, Archibald de Douglas, Earl of Wigton, and Archibald, Earl of Wigton. For the arms, which he bore, as Archibald Douglas, Earl of Wigton, see Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 153.

(*z*) Bower, l. xv. c. 31.

(*a*) Ib. v. 33.

(*b*) Henry's Hist. v. 231.

(*c*) Peerage, 186.

(*d*) In a charter, which he granted to his chaplain, Sir William Midellemost, on the 2d of March, 1423-4, he styles himself Archibald de Douglas, *Com. de Wigton, et de Longueville.* Regist. Mag. Sig. b. ii. 61. In another charter, which he granted to the same person, on the 23d December 1425, after his father's death, he styles himself, Comes de Douglas, et de Longville, Lord of Galloway, of Annandale, and of Etterick Forest. Ib. 60. Godscroft says, he is designed Archibald, Earl of Wigton, Lord of Longueville, and Eskdale, in a bond, which he granted, for 1000 nobles to Sir Alexander Home, at Bothwell, the 9th February, 1423-4, before his father's death. Hist. Dougl. 129. He continued to bear the title of Longueville, in 1434, and 1436, and till his death, in 1439.

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His father, the Earl of Douglas, went to France, with reinforcements, in 1423; but, the Earl of Wigton remained, in Scotland.

The Earl of Wigton obtained, on the 13th December, 1423, a safe conduct to go to Durham, in order to meet James I. his uncle. (*e*) He obtained another safe conduct, to go to Durham, for meeting James I. (*f*), on the 3d February, 1423-4. The Earl of Wigton was appointed one of the conservators, of the truce, which was made by James I., at Durham. (*g*)

The father of the Earl of Wigton, the second Archibald, Earl of Douglas, fell, in the battle of Vernucil, on the 17th of August, 1424, after he had been created Duke of Turenne. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the Earl of Wigton, who now became Duke of Turenne, Earl of Douglas. After the death of the second Archibald, his widow, Margaret, the daughter of Robert III. appears to have held the whole lordship of Galloway, including the earldom of Wigton, which had been settled on her for life.(*h*) Under such rights, she disposed of lands, and granted charters to vassals in Wigtonshire; confirming their possessions, and settling transfers of landed property, as the lady superior. (*i*) She outlived her husband more than five and twenty years. She was alive in January, 1449-50, when she resigned the whole lordship of Galloway, for the purpose of its being granted to the same William Douglas. (*j*) When she died does not appear. She was certainly buried, in the chancel of the church of Lincluden college, where an elegant tomb was erected to her memory, and worth, without ascertaining the time of the Galloway people losing so great a blessing. (*k*) Her son, the third Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and the first Earl of Wigton of his name, possessed the fee of the whole lordship of Galloway, in which his mother had a life estate. He lived, throughout the reign of James I. his uncle; and he was made lieutenant-general of the kingdom, at the beginning of the reign of his cousin, James II. (*l*) He died of a fever, at Restalrig, on the 26th of June, 1439.

The third Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and the first Earl of Wigton, was succeeded, by his eldest son, William, Earl of Douglas, and Duke of Turenne, who was tried, in the castle of Edinburgh, with his younger brother, David; and put to death, on the 24th of November, 1440, upon the judgment given.

(*e*) Rot. Scotiæ, ii. 244.; and to others for the same purpose.

(*f*) Ib. 245. (*g*) Rym. Fœd. x. 333.

(*h*) On the 3d of May 1425, she obtained, from her brother James I., a confirmation of the whole lordship of Galloway, for life. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. ii. 52.

(*i*) Ib. Ja. i. b. iii. (*j*) Acta Parl. ii. 64.

(*k*) Godscroft, 114.; Grose's Antiq. 174.; Pennant's Tour, iii. 105. (*l*) Acta Parl. ii. 31. 53.

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On the violent death of these young nobles, their only sister Margaret, who was popularly called *the fair maid of Galloway*, inherited the whole extent of Galloway, in fee, while her grandmother, Margaret, enjoyed a life-estate in it. The earldom of Douglas, and the whole of the entailed estates of his family, went to their grand-uncle, James, Earl of Avondale, Lord Balveny, who was called vulgarly, *James, the Gross.* He died, on the 23d of March, 1443-4. James, the Gross, was succeeded, by his eldest son, William, Earl of Douglas, and Avondale, who, in order to reunite the lordship of Galloway with the estates of the earldom of Douglas, repudiated his lawful wife, Janet, and married his cousin, *the fair maid of Galloway.* (*m*) Margaret, Duchess of Turenne, as we have seen, was induced to resign her life-estate, in the lordship of Galloway; whereupon, the king granted the same, and, indeed, the whole of Galloway, in fee, in the Parliament of January, 1449-50, to William, Earl of Douglas, and Avondale. (*n*) There seems to have been no end of the king's humouring the passion of this ambitious noble, for amassing property. There was granted to him, in the Parliament of July, 1451, a charter, for all the regalities, which had been ever held, by this family, in East, and Mid-Galloway, with a release of all forfeitures, for crimes, escheats, or otherwise. (*o*) A similar grant of equal extent was given, by the king, to the same earl, of the earldom of Wigton, and the incidents to the same belonging, in the Parliament of 1451. (*p*) Douglas could not easily amass more; but, he gave force to his acquirements, by associations with other nobles, as rebellious as himself. He went on in his career of oppression, and tyranny, and set the king's authority, as well as the law, quite at naught. The king began to feel, that he had proceeded too far, in his favouritism, and his folly: and he invited Douglas to Stirling Castle, wherein the king then resided. An angry conversation ensued: The king demanded of the earl, to dissolve his rebellious associations, with other nobles: Douglas bluntly refused: And the king plunged his dagger in the earl's bosom. (*q*)

(*m*) A dispensation was obtained, for this corrupt marriage, on the 24th of July, 1444. Andrew Stuart's Gen. Hist. of the Stewarts, 467. On the 2d of February, 1449-50, the king granted, by charter, in Parliament, to William, Earl Douglas, the marriage of the king's cousin, (the fair maid of Galloway,) with all the lands, revenues, and incidents, which ought to pertain to the said marriage, with a remission of all fines. Acta Parl. ii. 64. But, where was the policy of the king, and parliament? This great marriage took place, in 1444; and Douglas, thereupon, added to his numerous titles, *the Lord of Galloway*, and even the earldom of Wigton. Chart. Paisley, No. 228.; MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 14, 15.

(*n*) Acta Parl. ii. 64. (*o*) Acta Parl. ii. 68—71. (*p*) Ib. 172.

(*q*) That uncommon incident happened, on the 22d of February, 1451-2.

June,

The three estates of Parliament, assembled at Edinburgh, on the 12th of June, 1452, and this singular event was taken into consideration, when by a declaration, the king, [James II.] was justified; and they showed that, in this act of putting Earl Douglas to death, no *safe conduct* had been violated. (*r*) In this last intimation, we may see much of the manners of a semibarbarous age.

William, Earl Douglas, was succeeded in his titles, and estates, by his next brother, James. His indignation prompted him to rebel: But, the Earl of Crawford, the treasonous associate of the late earl, as well as the present, being defeated, at Brechin, on the 18th of May, 1452, James, Earl Douglas, was obliged to submit, on prescribed conditions. (*s*)

James,

(*r*) Acta Parl. ii. 73.

(*s*) In pursuance of those conditions, he gave a bond, dated at Douglas, on the 28th of August, 1452: By it, he bound himself, not to pursue, by law, or by any other means, the making of any entry into the lands of the earldom of Wigton, or its pertinents, until he should obtain special favour, and licence of the queen, the lady Mary, [of Gueldres,] under her hand, and seal; she having some right. Secondly, that he would not attempt to possess the lordship of Stewarton [in Ayrshire,] which had belonged to the Duchess of Turenne, until he should obtain the king's licence, to enter the same: Thirdly, to remit, and forgive, for himself, his brother, and the Lord Hamilton, all rancour, and resentment, to any of the king's lieges, for any action of the time passed; and, especially, to all those, that had any part, or concern, in the death of the late Earl Douglas, his brother: Fourthly, that all the tenants, and renters of his lands, except those, who occupied the granges, and steadings, which had been in the hands of the late Earl William, at the time of his decease, shall preserve their leases, at the king's will, till Whitsunday next: Fifthly, that he would revoke all leagues, and bonds, which had been made, by him, against the king; and not to make, in future, any bond, or league against his highness: Sixthly, that he would forgive, and release, to the king all rents, and goods, taken, spent, and sold, by him, or by his authority, in any manner, before the 22d of July last; "and if any thing be taken, for a fine of the good people of Galloway, I put me thereof to our said sovereign lady the queen's will:" Seventhly, he engaged to maintain the borders, and keep the truce, taken, or to be taken, to the utmost of his power, and as far as he ought to do, as warden, or liegeman to the king; and also, to do the king worship and honour, as far as in his power, having surety of his life: Eighthly, that all harms done, by him, and goods taken, under assurances, should be amended, and restored. Of this bond, which is subscribed by James, Earl Douglas, and James, Lord Hamilton, there is a copy, in Sir Lewis Stewart's collections, in the Adv. Lib. A. 4. 7. p. 18.

By this bond, also, James, Earl Douglas, obliged himself not to make any forcible entry into the earldom of Wigton, without licence from the queen; and that if any fine should be taken, for the lordship of Galloway, he would put himself in the queen's will. The particular interest, which the queen had, in the earldom of Wigton, and in the lordship of Galloway; and which gave rise to those provisions, cannot now be easily ascertained: Perhaps Galloway may have

James, Earl Douglas, in January, 1452-3, obtained, from the king, a letter, which was written with his own hand; engaging to give the earl lawful possession of the earldom of Wigton, and, also, the lands of Stewarton, in Ayrshire, between that time, and Easter next: Whereupon the earl, on the 16th of January, 1452-3, gave a bond to the king; solemnly binding himself, that when the said promise should be fulfilled, he should, in the next general council, become bound to the king, for his manrent, and service, during his life, against all persons; that he should, in no manner of way, harm the king; and that he should relinquish all leagues, and bonds, that had been made, between him, and any person of whatever estate, or nation, against the king, or his realm; and that he should never enter into any such leagues, in future; and that he should take part with, and aid the king, to the utmost of his power against all enemies, and rebels, at all times, during the existence of tranquillity, should keep his truces, and amidst war, defend the limits belonging to him, as warden of the west marches; and that he should assist the king, in regaining his heritage, rents, and possessions, which had been disposed, from the crown; saving such gifts, as were given to his brothers, or to himself. (*t*) In those law-like proceedings, we may perceive the degradation both of the king, and earl, as well as the manners of the age; arising from the weakness of government, and the feebleness of law.

James, Earl Douglas, recurring to the principles of his family, obtained a dispensation, for his marriage with Margaret, the widow of his brother, Earl William. (*u*) He accordingly married her, who had once been celebrated, as *the fair maid of Galloway*. This proceeding was obviously carried into effect, in order to strengthen his title to the earldom of Wigton, and the lordship of Galloway; and to prevent any attack on the fraudulent transaction of bereaving the said *fair maid*, from being denuded of her estates, by the above-mentioned charters, which had been obtained, by Earl William; settling her estates on himself, and the heirs of his body, whom failing, on *his*, not her, true, and nearest, and lawful heirs, whatsoever; so that thereby the property was conveyed away, from her heirs, to his. The Scotish kings, in

been seized by the king, when Douglas ran into rebellion; and the queen may have obtained a gift of the forfeiture, or of whatever composition should be enacted, on giving a release of his various offences, and redelivering the property detained.

(*t*) Douglas executed this humiliating bond, at Lanerk, on the 16th of January, 1452-3; and gave his bodily oath on the *Wangel* [evangelists] for the true performance of it. There is a copy of this bond in Sir Lewis Stewart's Col. in the Advoc. Lib. A. 4. 7. p. 18.: It is inaccurately printed, in the App. to Sir Robert Gordon's Case, x. p. 29.

(*u*) See it, in And. Stuart's General Hist. of the Stewarts, 444.

granting

granting such charters, contaminated themselves, with the fraudulence of conveying away estates, from imbecile women, and innocent heirs, to designing men.

The bonds, and solemn oaths, which James, Earl Douglas, made to the king did not keep him long quiet, or faithful to his sovereign. In the course of the same year, 1453, he began his intrigues; and in the subsequent year, when some of his treasonable proceedings were discovered, he broke out into open rebellion. He brought a large army into the field against the king: But, the Earl, by his own insolence, and the prudent conduct of bishop Kennedy, who attended the king's army, was defeated in his purpose; his formidable array was dissipated, without a battle; and the Earl fled to Annandale, where he lurked during the winter; and in the springtime of the subsequent year, 1455, sought a refuge, in England. His three brothers, the Earls of Moray, and Ormond, and Sir John Douglas of Balveney, with their followers, were attacked, at Arkingholm, and completely routed, on the 1st of May, 1455: Moray was killed, in the action; Ormond was taken prisoner, condemned, and executed; and Sir John escaped into England.

The king assembled a parliament, at Edinburgh, on the 9th of June, 1455. On the morrow, James Earl Douglas was condemned, and forfeited. (*v*) On the 12th of June, his mother, Beatrix, Countess of Douglas, and his brothers, Archibald, Earl of Moray, and Sir John Douglas were, also, found guilty, and forfeited. (*w*) The forfeiture of the other brother, the Earl of Ormond, had been already decided, by his condemnation, and execution. The king sent into Galloway, a force, which besieged, and took Treve castle, in Kirkcudbright, the chief strength, and seat, of the Douglases, in that peninsula.

The rule of that oppressive family had now spent its force; and the close of its career was at hand. The whole lordship of Galloway, including the earldom of Wigton, was annexed to the crown, by act of parliament, on the 4th of August, 1456. (*x*) This event freed the proprietors, and people, of Galloway, from a domination, which was felt the more, as it had arisen, from the shocking tyranny of fellow-subjects, acting upon the weakness of government. By this change, the land-holders of Wigtonshire, who had been the vassals of the Douglases, became the tenants in capite of the king: Nor was Wigtonshire, or Mid, and East, Galloway, ever again granted to subjects superior, to oppress a people, who had, for so many years, been ruled with an iron rod. (*y*)

(*v*) Acta Parl. ii. 42. 76. (*w*) Ib. (*x*) Acta Parl. ii. 42.

(*y*) In December, 1475, James III. granted a commission of lieutenancy to John, Earl of Lennox, within the sheriffdoms of Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, &c. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. viii. 3521.

James III. with the assent of parliament, granted his queen, Margaret of Denmark, whom he married, in July, 1469, as a part of her dower, the whole lordship of Galloway, with the customs, and firms of the burghs of Kirkcudbright, and of Wigton, and with the castle of Treve. (*z*) In February, 1477-8, this grant was renewed, and confirmed, after the king's perfect age of five-and-twenty. (*a*) This mild, and beneficent, princess, died, in February, 1486-7, the year before the king's sad demise.

In the meantime, the ancient, and powerful, and domineering, lords of Galloway had all disappeared, from the scene, which they had disgraced, by their oppressions: From this general character, we ought to except the beneficent Dervorgille, and the gentle lady Margaret, who finally reposed in the religious house, where so many of their gallant ancestors enjoyed the quiet of the grave. They were all succeeded, by very different men, who acted on very dissimilar principles; and who, though as eminent men, were equally ambitious of domination. After the fall of James III. a parliament was held, in October, 1488, under the influence of the leaders of the late insurrection. Lord Hailes, who was created Earl of Bothwell, was at that parliament, appointed to rule the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the *shire of Wigton*, till James IV. should attain the age of twenty-one, on the 10th of March, 1493-4. In 1513, the landholders of Wigtonshire joined James IV. in his invasion of England; and a number of them fell on Flodden-field.

We are told, indeed, by John Maclellan (*b*), that the principal families of the country, exclusive of the lords of Galloway, were the Macdouals, Maclellans, the Mackies, and Mac Culochs; the Gordons, Maxwells, the Steuarts, Agnews, and Adairs; of whom the first four, were the most ancient; and the last five, were more modern. Besides those families, who were thus enumerated, and classed, by Maclellan, several other families acquired property, and influence, in Galloway, though their names appear not so prominent, on the surface of affairs. The four families, who are spoken of by Maclellan, as the most ancient, were plainly Celtic, as their names import. Of the Macdouals, and the Mac Cullochs, we have already seen, that they were powerful enough to attract the notice, and incite the animosity of Edward III. The Maclellans, indeed, had their principal property, and chief residence, in Kirkcudbright stewartry, though they had estates, in

(*z*) Acta Parl. ii. 189. (*a*) Ib. 192.

(*b*) In his account of Galloway, which was written temp. C. I., and published in Blaeu's Atlas Scotiæ, p. 59, 60. The intelligent Mr. John Maclellan was the minister of one of the parishes, in Galloway; and was moderator of the synod of Galloway, in 1640. Acta Parl. v. 354-5.

Wigton-

Wigtonshire. The Maclellans of Bombie, who were the chiefs of the clan, enjoyed various lands in Wigtonshire; during the reigns of James VI., Charles I., Charles II. (*c*) The Mackies were seated, both in West Galloway, and Mid Galloway: But, of this family few of them have risen to any great power, or influence. In Mid Galloway, the most consequential, were the Mackies of Balmagie, and the Mackies of Larg. In Wigtonshire, the Mackies once held the barony of Myrton, which was, from them, called, Myrton-Mackie, to distinguish it from another Myrtoun, Myrtoun-Mac Culloch. Myrton-Mackie, indeed, passed to the Herises, when it was distinguished, by the name of Myrtoun Heris. (*d*)

The Hannahs, or Hannays, though not mentioned, by Maclellan, in his account of Galloway, appear to have been early settled, in Wigtonshire. Among the landholders of this county, who submitted to the artifices, and power, of Edward I., in 1296; was plainly Gilbert Hanneth. (*e*) The most considerable families of this name, in Wigtonshire, were the Hannys of Sorbie, and of Mochram, which last was created a baronet, in 1630. The Hannays of Sorbie, held this estate, and other lands, in Wigtonshire, in the reign of James IV.; and continued here, during the seventeenth century. (*f*) Patrick Hannah, the poet, who published his poetical effusions, at London, in 1619, and 1622, was, obviously, one of the most ingenious of the Hannays of Galloway.

The Stewarts of Wigtonshire cannot be easily traced to their true source; owing to controversy. It has been, strongly, contested, which of the families of Stewart represent the whole Stewarts, since the fall of the royal house. This question, whatever may be its importance, must be settled, on the same principles, which were recurred to, in the competition for the Scotish crown, at the end of the thirteenth century.

(*c*) Inquisit. Spec. 34. 57. 127. 207.

(*d*) Inquisit. Special. 178. The Mackies of Cain; of Crouchlawe Mackie, of Drumbui; of Kerriguhirn; of Stranard; and of Achlean; all continued to be land-proprietors of Wigtonshire, during the 17th century. Id.

(*e*) Prynne, iii. 658.: The same person is called, by that great perverter of names, Gilbert de Hannetle.

(*f*) Inquisit. Special. 213. The Hannays of Kirkdale, in Mid Galloway, also, held lands, in Wigtonshire, during the reign of James II. Ib. 40. Patrick Hannay, the provost of Wigton, represented that burgh, in parliament, during 1643, 1644, 1645. Acta Parl. vi. His name was variously written, Hannay, Hanna, and Ahannay. There were, recently, several landholders, in Wigtonshire, and there are still five, or six landholders of the same name, in Mid Galloway.

James,

James, the high steward of Scotland, who was slain in Falkirk-field, in 1298; defending, with Wallace, the independence of their country, left a brother, Sir John Stewart of Bonkyll, who was sometimes described, as Stewart of Jedwith: Sir John left four sons, who may all contend, for the representation of the Stewart family.

I. Sir Alexander Steward of Bonkyl, who died before 1329; leaving one son. Sir John Stewart, who succeeded his father, before 1329; married Margaret, the daughter of Alexander Abernethy; and was created Earl of Angus. Thomas, Earl of Angus, the son of Sir John, married Margaret, the daughter of Sir William Sinclair of Roslyn; by whom he had one son, Thomas, the son of Thomas, the Earl of Angus; who married Margaret (*g*), the daughter, and co-heir of Donald, Earl of Mar; and who died, without issue, in 1377. (*g*) We thus see, that the eldest branch of the Bonkyl family having died issueless, could form no pretension to the representation of the Stewarts.

II. Sir Alan Steward of Dreggairn, or Dreghorn, the second son of Sir John of Bonkyl, was killed, at the battle of Halydonhill, on the 17th of July, 1333; leaving issue. (*h*) Sir John Stewart of Derneley, the eldest son of Sir Alan, died before January 1369: Sir John was bailie of Renfrew, in 1361. John, the eldest son of Sir John Stewart of Derneley, was in August, 1357, one of the hostages, for the ransom of David II.; and died, before the end of October, 1357. Robert Stewart, the second son of Sir John of Derneley, on the death of his said brother, became, in October 1357, one of the hostages for the ransom of David II.; and died while a hostage, before 1369, without issue. Walter Stewart, the second son of Sir Alan of Dreghorn, died, without issue male. Alexander Stewart of Derneley, the third son of Sir Alan of Dreghorn, succeeded to the estates of Derneley, before 1371; and died after 1374. Sir Alexander Stewart of Derneley, the son of Alexander, above mentioned, and grandson of Sir Alan of Dreghorn, married

(*g*) It was that Margaret, Countess of Angus, who having a *bastard son*, by William, Earl Douglas, called him George Douglas, who married the king's daughter; and being created, by the same king, Earl of Angus, transmitted the earldom and the estates, belonging thereto, to his children; whereby were excluded the legitimate heirs of Thomas Earl of Angus.

(*h*) Sir Alan, early in the reign of David II., obtained, by charter, the lands of Creswell, and of the one-eighth part of Glengary, called Knachill, in the Rinns of Galloway, and of the lands of Drochderg, in Ayrshire. [Roberts. Index, 37.] It appears not how long the heirs of Sir Alan retained those lands, in Wigtonshire: But, the lands were certainly held, by Alexander Campbell, in 1426. None of Sir Alan's progeny appear to have taken root, in Wigtonshire, though another branch of the Stewart family did take root, and flourish here.

Dame

Dame Janet Keith of Galston, by whom he had five sons, and one daughter; and Sir Alexander died, between 1399, and 1404. Sir John Stewart of Derneley, the eldest son of Sir Alexander, succeeded his father, before 1404; distinguished himself, in the service of Charles VII. of France; was created, by this king, the lord of Aubigny; and was killed, during the siege of Orleans, in February 1428-9. Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk, knight, the brother of Sir John, flourished during the end of the fourteenth, and the beginning of the fifteenth century; and acting the same gallant part, with his brother, was, also, slain, at the siege of Orleans: Sir William of Castlemilk left several legitimate sons. We may here close the military career of the progeny of Sir Alan of Dreghorn, the *second son* of Sir John of Bonkyl, the brother of James, the high stewart of Scotland.

Come we now to the third, and fourth, sons of Sir John of Bonkyl.

1st, Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, the third son of Sir John of Bonkyl, who obtained the barony of *Garlies*, from John Randolph, the Earl of Moray. (*i*)

2dly, John Stewart of Jedworth, who is described, in the chartulary of Kelso, 1323, as bailiff of the abbot of Kelso.

3dly, John Stewart of Dalswinton, the son of the above Sir Walter.

4thly, John de *Foresta*, from Scotland, who is mentioned, in a safe conduct, from the king of England, dated the 26th of January, 1368.

5thly, Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, the son of John, died, without issue male; leaving only a daughter, his heir.

6thly, Sir William Stewart of Jedwith, some time designed *de Foresta*, was taken prisoner, at Homildown-field, in 1402; and was soon after, by the influence of Hotspur Percy, executed, as a traitor to the English king.

7thly, Marian Stewart, the daughter of Walter, married, in 1396, John Stewart, the son of Sir William Stewart of Jedwith; and from this marriage, the present Earl of Galloway is lineally descended.

8thly, John Stewart, who, in 1396, married Marian, the daughter, and heiress of Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, died between 1418 and 1420, A.D.

Such, then, are the facts, and circumstances, concerning the families, and persons, who contend for the representation of the Stewart family, since the principal house has fallen, for ever. (*j*) It is said, to have been essential, for the Earl of Galloway to maintain, that his ancestor Sir William Stewart of Jedwith was the son of Sir Alexander, and the brother of Sir William

(*i*) Robertson's Index, 45.

(*j*) Stuart's Geneal. Hist. Sup. 26—47.

Stewart

Stewart of Dernley; and that he engaged, in the expedition to France, with his brother, and there remained, till 1429, when they were both slain, at the siege of Orleans: Without establishing those circumstances, it was said to be impossible, for Lord Galloway to maintain, that he could be next in succession to the Derneley family. (*k*) But, there are four objections to the Earl of Galloway's claim, which he has not yet surmounted. The whole facts, and circumstances, evince, 1st, that the families of Derneley and Castlemilk, are plainly descended, from Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, the second son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, the root, from which all those families, and persons have sprung; 2dly, that the Stewarts of Dalswinton, Jedwith, and Garlies, are, merely, descended, in the third and fourth place, from the said Sir John of Bonkyll, the genuine *stock*. If the Garlies family cannot, clearly, show, that they are descended from some *sprout* of good Sir Alan of Dreghorn, the second son of the *stock*, Sir John of Bonkyll, their claim must, also, fall to the ground, with the royal stem. From Dryden they might learn, indeed,

> "How vain, are their hopes, who fancy to inherit,
> By two of pedigrees, or fame, or merit;
> Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace,
> Old captains, and dictators, of their race."

During the reign of David II., Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, obtained, from John Randolph, the Earl of Moray, who fell on the fatal field of Durham, in 1346, the lands of Garlies, Glenmannach, Corsoch, and Kirkcormock, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright: Sir Walter's descendants acquired Glasserton, in Wigtonshire, probably, in the reign of James I. They afterwards acquired many lands, in this shire, which became the chief seat of their power, and with those acquirements, they have long been considered, as the chief family, in Wigtonshire. Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies was created lord Garlies, in July 1607, and Earl of Galloway, in September 1623. From this great family, several land-holders have branched off, both in Wigtonshire, and Kirkcudbright stewartry.

The Kennedies are of Irish original; but, it is quite uncertain, when they emigrated to this island. The first, in record, says Crawford, was Sir John Kennedy, who is mentioned, in the treaty, for David II.'s ransom. He acquired the barony of *Cassilis*, by marrying the daughter of Sir John Mont-

(*k*) Stuart's Geneal. Hist. Sup. 46, 47. Woods. Peerage, i. 617., whose admissions are stated to have been made, which were never made; and which no wise man would make, when engaged in controversy with quibblers, and falsifiers.

gomery,

gomery, and by the ratification of David II. In his troubled reign, John Kennedy, the chief of a powerful clan, in Carrick, acquired the lands of Crugelton, of Polton, of the two Brocktouns, and of Leithydal, in Wigtonshire; John Kennedy granted those lands to his son, Gilbert Kennedy, who obtained a charter of confirmation, from the same king, in January 1365-6. (*l*) His dependant, Lord Kennedy, during the reign of James III., acquired the barony of Leswalt, together with the lands of Moncepbrig, Barquhony, and others, in Wigton-shire. This family, who obtained the earldom of Cassilis, in 1509, also, added, afterwards, a great many other lands to their possessions, in Wigton-shire, where the Kennedys maintained, for a long time, the chief sway, in this distant district, which occasioned the local poet to cry out, in popular rhymes:

> "Twixt Wigton, and the town of Air,
> Port Patrick, and the Cruives of Cree,
> No man needs think, for to bide there,
> Unless he court with Kennedie." (*m*)

The seat of this family, in Wigton-shire was called Castle Kennedy, a fortlet of threatening aspect, in the peninsula, which was formed, by the loch of Inch. In the changeful reign of Charles II., Castle Kennedy, with many lands of that family, in Wigton-shire, passed, from the Earl of Cassilis, to Sir John Dalrymple, the younger of Stair. Other lands of that once grasping family have subsequently gone into different hands, and the Kennedies do not seem now to have any estates, in Wigton-shire. During the 17th century, there were more than half a dozen of subordinate families of Kennedy, which held lands, in Wigton-shire: But, now, there is not one, among the freeholders.

During the reign of David II., Patrick, Earl of March, acquired the barony of Mochrum, in Wigton-shire, the lands of Glenkens, in Kirkcudbright stewartry, and the baronies of Cumnock, in Ayrshire, and of Blantyre, in Lanarkshire; and all these, he resigned, in July 1368, to his oldest son, George Dunbar, to whom he, at the same time, resigned the earldom of

(*l*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. i. 127.

(*m*) Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway. *Cruives of Cree* mean artificial contrivances, in the river Cree, for catching salmon, which are regarded, with a very jealous eye, by those, who live higher up, than the *Cruives of Cree*. When the abbey of Crossrgwell became vacant, it was given, by Queen Mary, to Buchanan; the Earl of Cassilis meantime seized it; and it required all the power, and the activity of the Privy Council, when influenced, by Murray, the minion, to restore the right of the poet, from the Earl's grasp.

March. (*n*) George, Earl of March resigned Cumnock, and Blantyre, to his youngest brother, David Dunbar, who obtained a charter of confirmation, from Robert II., in February 1374-5. (*o*) It is probable, that he resigned the barony of *Mochrum* to the same younger brother, David, whose grandson, John Dunbar certainly held *Mochrum*, as well as Cumnock, and Blantyre, at the end of the reign of James I.; and Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock, and of Mochrum, the son, and successor of John, held them, in the reign of James II., and James III.: Patrick having no son, but three daughters, these baronies were separated: His second daughter, Margaret married Sir John Dunbar, the second son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, who obtained with her the barony of *Mochrum*, which was long inherited, by their progeny, the Dunbars of Mochrum, a family, that obtained the rank of baronet, in 1694; and have continued, in Wigton-shire, down to the present time.

Sir John Dunbar, before mentioned, was, by a second marriage, the progenitor of the Dunbars of Baldoon, in Wigton-shire. After the death of Margaret his first wife, he married Janet, the daughter of Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by whom he had three sons: 1. Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon; 2. Gavin Dunbar, the preceptor of James V., archbishop of Glasgow, and chancellor of Scotland; 3. James Dunbar of Glasnock, who died, without issue. Archibald, the eldest, obtained, by the influence of his brother, the archbishop, and chancellor, a grant, from James V., in February 1533-4, of the king's lands of Baldoon, and others, in Wigton-shire. (*p*) His descendants, the Dunbars of Baldoon, continued in possession of this valuable estate, till the end of the 17th century; when Mary, the granddaughter, and heiress, of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, carried it, by marriage, to Lord Basil Hamilton, the sixth son of William, and Anne, the Duke, and Duchess, of Hamilton. Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, the grandson of Lord Basil

(*n*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. i. 195-6.

(*o*) Ib. Rot. v. 54.; and Rot. vi. 23.: The account of the Dunbars of Cumnock, and of Mochrum, in Douglas's Baronage, 113, is very erroneous, particularly, in the beginning. The George Dunbar, whom he makes the second son of Patrick, Earl of March, and the first of the Dunbars of Cumnock and Mochrum, was, in fact, George Dunbar Earl of March, the oldest son of Patrick, who resigned the Earldom to him, in 1368; and he held it, till his death, in 1420: David Dunbar, whom Douglas makes the son of George was, in fact, the younger brother of George, and the younger son of Patrick; and this David was the first of the Dunbars of Cumnock.

(*p*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xxxv. 99.

Hamilton

Hamilton and his wife Mary Dunbar, succeeded to the earldom of Selkirk, in 1744; and the Earl of Selkirk now holds the estate of Baldoon.

The Agnews, who flourished for a while, in Wigton-shire, came originally from Antrim. Andrew Agnew was the first, who obtained, in the capacity of *scutifer*, the good will of the Lady Margaret Stewart, the Duchess of Turenne, and Countess of Douglas, while she enjoyed Galloway, as her dower. In 1426, he acquired, from William Douglas of Leswalt, the heritable office of constable of the castle of Lochnaw, with the four mark lands, and twenty penny lands of Lochnaw, with the lands of Glenquhir, in the barony of Leswalt: And these were confirmed to him, by the Lady Margaret, and by James I. (*q*) This family acquired, at different times, considerable additions to their estates, in Wigton-shire; and these were still more augmented, during the seventeenth century. (*r*) Sir Patrick Agnew, who had been knighted, by James VI., was created a knight-baronet of Nova Scotia, by Charles I. From the chief family of Agnew of Lochnaw, there sprung various families, who constituted much of the baronage of Wigton-shire. (*s*)

The original settlement of the family of Adair, in Wigton-shire, appears to have taken place, during the reign of Robert I. By him there were granted to Thomas *Edger* the lands of *Kildonau*, in the Rinns. (*t*) This name of Edger, in the Galloway pronunciation seems to have assumed the form of *Adair*. The Rinns, where their progenitor settled, continued, for several centuries, the appropriate country of the Adairs. Niel Adair of Polar, or Potar, appears, with some other landholders in the west of Wigton-shire, as witnesses to a charter of Margaret, the Duchess of Turenne, and Countess of Douglas, in November, 1426. (*u*) Alexander Adair of Kilhilt held the barony of Kilhilt, in Wigton-shire, during the reign of James V.; and the same family held the same barony, comprehending various lands, throughout the sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. (*v*) In the reign of James VI. the Adairs of Kilhilt held, also, the port, and the baronial burgh of Stranraer (*w*): This port was made

(*q*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. iii. 99. Andrew Agnew, also, acquired the mill of Invermessan, in Wigton-shire, with the lands, belonging to the same, as appurtenants, which were confirmed by James I. Ib. 97. His son, Andrew, who was *scutifer* to James II., obtained from his gracious master the office of sheriff of Wigton-shire to him, and to his heirs.

(*r*) Inquis. Special. 46. 134. 155.

(*s*) From the Acts of Parliament, and the Inquests, there appeared, in the 17th century, the following families, in Wigton-shire: Agnew of Shewchan; Agnew of Galdenoch; Agnew of Croach; Agnew of Barnewell; Agnew of Wig; Agnew of Whitehills.

(*t*) Roberts. Index, 27.

(*u*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. iii. 99.; Crawford's MS. Col. 4to. 312.

(*v*) Inquisit. Special.; Acta Parl. vi.

(*w*) Inquis. Special. 33.

a royal burgh, in 1617; and Thomas Adair appears, as provost of Stranraer, in 1646, and 1649. (*x*) Sir Robert Adair of Kilhilt was a member of the public committees, in Wigton-shire, during the factious period, from 1642 to 1649. (*y*) The Adairs of Altown held these lands, and the lands of Kaingirroch, in the Rinns, during the reign of Charles I. (*z*)

The Gordons of Galloway are descended, from William Gordon, the second son of Sir Adam Gordon of Gordon, who obtained, from his father, Sir Adam Gordon, the lands of Stitchel, in Roxburghshire, and the district, called the Glenkens, in Kirkcudbright stewartry, which he held, in the reigns of Robert I. and David II. The Gordons branched out into a great number of families, most of whom settled, in the stewartry, while the chief family of the Galloway Gordons, the Gordons of Lochinver had their seat, and a great share of their property, in Kirkcudbright. This family, also, became considerable freeholders, in Wigton-shire, during the fifteenth, the sixteenth, and the seventeenth centuries. During the reigns of James I., and Charles I., there existed almost a dozen families of Gordon, holding lands, in Wigton-shire. (*a*) Two of these, however, Gordon of Lochinver, and Gordon of Barskeoch, though landholders, in Wigton-shire, had their seats and principal estates in Kirkcudbright. (*b*) The Gordons of Glenluce, indeed, were the progeny of Alexander Gordon, the bishop of Galloway, 1558, 1576, who was a son of John, Lord Gordon, the son, and heir-apparent of Alexander the third Earl of Huntley.

The family of Vaus, in Wigton-shire, claim their descent, from a younger son of the family of Vaus of Dirlton, who had the honour of sitting in the great parliament of Brigham, 1290. This claim is supported, by the armorial bearings of the two families being the same. (*c*) The first person of the name of Vaus, who appeared, in Wigton-shire, was Alexander Vaus, who was bishop of Galloway, in 1426; and continued, in this high station, till his resignation,

(*x*) Acta Parl. vi. 211. 374.

(*y*) Ib. vi. Among the lands, in the barony of Kilhilt, which were held, by the Adairs, there were the lands of *Kilhildonan*, a five mark land of old extent. [Inquis. Special. 33. 79.] This evinces, that the Adairs of Kilhilt, were descended from Thomas Edziar, who obtained the lands of *Kildonan*, from Robert I.

(*z*) Inquis. Special. 89. The Adairs of Cardyns held these lands in the Rinns, during the reign of Charles I. Ib. 120.

(*a*) Inquisit. Special.; Acta Parl. vi.

(*b*) The other families of Gordon were all residents, in Wigton-shire:— Gordon of Baronrine and Culvennon; Gordon of Craichlaw; Gordon of Clone: Gordon of Achlean; Gordon of Cloinyard: Gordon of Penningham; Gordon of Grange; Gordon of Gleanicht; Gordon of Glenluce.

(*c*) Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App. 251.

in

in 1451. (*d*) The first Vaus of Barnbarrow was Robert, the esquire to William, Earl Douglas, who was slain, by James II., at Stirling, in February, 1451-2. (*e*) This family acquired additional property and some consequence, in the reign of James VI.; but, they do not appear to have spread much in this shire. (*f*) The name has been changed from *Vaus* to *Vans*, a change, which is peculiar to this shire. They appear to have been a good deal connected, by intermarriage, with the family of Agnew; and the two families of Vans, in Wigton-shire, have taken the surname of Agnew, in addition to Vans; as Vans Agnew of Barnbarrow, and Vans Agnew of Sheuchan.

Several families of the name of Maxwell settled, in Kirkcudbright, which adjoined to lower Nithsdale, where the seat of the chief family of Maxwell lay. It was, in the reign of James III., that a branch of the Maxwell family, acquired a settlement, in Wigton-shire; Lord Maxwell having acquired the barony of Monreith, in Wigton-shire, it was conferred on Edward Maxwell of Tinwald, the second son of Herbert, Lord Maxwell, who, also, obtained the lands of Tinwald, in Dumfries-shire. (*g*) Edward Maxwell was progenitor of the Maxwells of Monreith, which acquired the dignity of baronet, in 1681; and have flourished in Wigton-shire, where they took deep root, even down to the present day. (*h*)

During the reign of Charles II., James VII., and of William III., Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, the Lord President of the Session, and his son, Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair, acquired a great mass of land, in Wigtonshire. They procured, particularly, the barony of Glenluce, which formed one of the second titles, when they obtained the honours of the peerage, and the burgh

(*d*) George Vaus, who is said to have been a relation of bishop Alexander Vaus, was bishop of Galloway, from about 1480 to 1508.

(*e*) William Earl Douglas, and lord of Galloway, granted — "dilecto armigero suo Roberto Vaus," the lands of Barnglass, and Barnbarrach, &c. in Wigton-shire: And his charter was confirmed, by a grant, from the king, on the 13th of August, 1452. [Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App. 251.] which implies, that they have no other charter than this one, which remains in the charter chest of the family; and is, evidently, the original grant whereon they settled. See the succession of the family, in Nisbet, ii. App. 251-2.; and see the printed account of the Vaus family.

(*f*) In the seventeenth century, Vaus of Craikdow held Craikdow, and also the five mark lands of Wig, called Mid-Wig, in Whithorn parish. Inquisit. Special. 137.

(*g*) Charters of January, 1481-2, and May, 1491, in Regist. Mag. Sig. B. x. 12.; and xiii. 8.

(*h*) The late Duchess of Gordon was a daughter of Maxwell, baronet of Monreith, whose daughters became Duchess of Richmond, Duchess of Bedford, Duchess of Manchester, Marchioness of Cornwallis, and Lady Sinclair of Murckle: It is very seldom, that the daughters of the greatest families are matched, in such numbers, with such men of the highest ranks.

of

of Stranraer formed another title: They acquired their peerages, from King William, and Queen Anne.

In 1547, the inhabitants, and freeholders of Wigton-shire rose, in defence of their country, in the minority of queen Mary; and a number of them fell on Pinkie-field, while fighting, bravely, against the invading enemy. The people, in general, of Wigton-shire concurred, zealously, in the *Reformation.*

They were thus prepared to engage deeply, in the fanatical, and rebellious proceedings, during the disastrous period, from 1638 to 1660. However, exhausted by the waste, and wrongs, of many years, the people of Wigton-shire, even after the Restoration, engaged in the fanatical tumults of Charles II.'s reign. They concurred rather warmly, in the revolution of 1688; owing to the same religious passion: And the estates, approving their zeal, restored Agnew to his hereditary office of sheriff. (*i*) In 1690, King William's fleet took shelter, in Loch Ryan, in their passage to Ireland.

At the subsequent epoch of the union, the freeholders of Wigton-shire acted reasonably, whatever the Cameronians of the west of Scotland may have done. Even the lower orders, in this county, seem not to have joined the body of men, who, on the 20th of November, 1706, came into Dumfries; and burnt the Articles of the Union, with the list of the respectable persons, who concluded that very important transaction. (*j*) Firmness, and moderation, finally, carried into law one of the most salutary, and interesting, measures, in the annals of Britain.

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture Manufactures and Trade.*] From the earliest times, Wigton-shire appears to have been covered with woods; as we know, indeed, from the number of trees, which are daily dug up, from the mosses; and as we may be sure, from the language of the county map, which exhibits so many names, that must have been derived, from woods. This condition of woodiness continued, for ages, after the recession of the Roman power. It was, at the epochs of colonization, and settlement, during the middle ages, that the new settlers began to cut down, and waste the woods, without any consideration, how they were to be restored to their original utility.

The situation, and extent, of Wigton-shire; its divisions; its climate, soil, and surface; its minerals; and its waters; have all been, already, stated.

(*i*) On the 4th of May, 1689: "The report of the committee for restoring Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw to his heritable sheriffship of Wigton was read, and approved." Proceedings of the Convention, 46.

(*j*) De Foe's History of the Union, 40-1.

It

It was only during the recent times of the late beneficent reign, that agricultural enquiries were instituted, and agricultural representations were made. It was now found, that the property of the soil was more divided, in Kirkcudbright stewartry, than in almost any other of the shires of Scotland. But, in Wigton-shire the state of property was found to be very different: In this district, property has been more accumulated in the hands of a few proprietors. (*k*) The valued rent of Wigton-shire is 5637*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* sterling. The real rent is about 100,000*l.* (*l*)

What rental could exist, or what agriculture could be carried on, during ages of conflict, and change; during periods, when factiousness predominated, in the government, and fanaticism agitated the people. It is, from its civil history, that the most salutary lessons are to be learned, with regard to those changes, which bore with an aspect, malign, or favourable, on the domestic economy of this shire. To what an extremity must have been carried, during the sad reign of Charles I., the monstrous proceedings of that lamentable period, when lands were offered to be rented, for the payment of the public taxes; when estates were offered, for sale, at the rate of a couple of years' purchase!

In tracing favourable changes, from ages of such debility, or oppression, to periods of benigner influences, when law began to prevail, and justice to be distributed, the epoch of the union, in 1707, and the salutary epoch of 1747, when private jurisdictions, the eternal source of oppression, were for ever abolished, must always be remembered, with satisfaction.

From the uncultivated nature of the original Novantes, and the more civilized colonists of the middle ages, we may easily infer, that the usual progress of agricultural economy, from rudeness to refinement, took place, in Wigton-shire. Under the mild management of the Baliols, lords of Galloway, husbandry began to prosper. Even, during the year of conflict, and conquest, 1300, the English armies found wheat, in Galloway, more than the

(*k*) In Wigton-shire there are

		Real Rent.
1	estate above	£30,000
1	above	10,000
2	estates from £5000 to	10,000
13	from 1000 to	5,000
12	from 500 to	1,000
18	from 100 to	500
30	under	100

(*l*) The sum, which was proposed to be paid, by Wigton-shire, for the *income tax*, amounted to 3675*l.* 2*s.* 0¾*d.* sterling.

mills

mills of Galloway could manufacture into flour. (*m*) But, ages of warfare, and waste, of local tyranny, and general misgovernment, ensued, which deprived the husbandmen of all heart, and hope. And from such circumstances, we may easily infer, that the agricultural system of West Galloway was further advanced in 1300 A.D., than at the conclusion of the seventeenth century. At this period, however, the agricultural state of Galloway was that of mere waste. Symson exhibits a sad picture of the agricultural affairs of that country in 1684 (*n*): The routine of crops, during an age, when nothing was regarded, as important, but fanaticism, was *bear*, and *oats;* and *oats*, and *bear*, in perpetual succession. (*o*) This enfeebling system of a wretched husbandry seems to have continued till after the middle of the eighteenth century. (*p*)

It is a much more pleasing labour, to trace the rise, and the progress of a better husbandry, in the kindly region of Wigton-shire. Wight, who was sent into this country, to tell the farmers what he thought wrong, and what he presumed to be right, arrived in Wigton-shire, in summer, 1777. At that epoch, Wigton, the shire-town, was inhabited, "by a drowsy people," who made no figure, in trade, or manufactures; nor, were they more eminent, in husbandry, though the soil, near the town, is good, and there wanted not sea-shells, in abundance, and no scarcity of dung. All he could say, truly, was that, "after a long night, there appeared some symptoms of a dawn, that may probably be followed, by the full sun-shine of rational agriculture."

Yet, must we not admit this general position, without some reason, of an exception to the general principle asserted. As early as 1760, the Earl of Selkirk began to improve, upon systematic principles, his estate at Baldoon; under the management of an intelligent agriculturist, of the name of Jefferay, who had a powerful intellect, which could reason, justly, upon every event of his practice, whether lucky, or unfortunate. (*q*)

The

(*m*) Edward I., Wardrobe Acc. (*n*) MS. Acc. (*o*) Id. (*p*) Agricult. View, 12.

(*q*) The *practice* of that skilful farmer was published, by Wight, in his Tour, iii. p. 96. 124. The land in Galloway, said he, is entirely a grazing soil; and should never be cropped, unless the design be, to improve, and lay it, properly, down for grass. No rotation of crops will do, if perpetually continued in tillage, or even passed a short, and limited time.

"The application," continued *Jeffray*, "of the shell-marl, at first, brought the tenant great crops; prompted him to extend his tillage, beyond what the land could bear. Whenever the ground was marled, the business, they thought, was done, and that it could not be wronged, by cropping; and some of the proprietors seemed to have thought so too: The very contrary was the fact. It was, only, then, in a condition to be totally ruined; and in some of the marled parts of the country, the marled land is so far reduced, as not to produce a crop of *two seeds*, [of two for one;] nor, does it when suffered to lie out, produce any other vegetable, than a dwarf thistle, here and there. You would have observed marled lands, in this situation, near Sir William Maxwell's

The principles, and plan, of Jeffray, as they were founded in reason, and experiment, were, about the same time, adopted, and practised, by intelligent, and wealthy men, without knowing, perhaps, that they had been already adopted by others. The late Earl of Galloway, who was urged, by a strong desire, to improve the estate of his fathers, had made a considerable progress on his estate, when Wight came into Galloway. His practice was, said that intelligent man, "to take into his own hand farm after farm; to inclose with stone dykes; and while he was employed, in this useful manner, he caused lime, and sea-shells, to be spread on the surface, there to remain till the inclosing should be finished. His lordship undertook, no more of ploughing, than was sufficient, to employ his horses, and servants, when not engaged in carrying stones. His first crop was oats; his second was potatoes, and turnips; and the third was barley, with grass seeds. After his lordship's farms were thus inclosed, and systemized, he let the farms, upon a nineteen years' lease, at a considerable advance of rent. (*r*) At Garlieston, sea-shells were laid upon grass, in dry ground, with great success. These shells are inexhaustible, as they were to be obtained, in every bay, and almost every where along the sea coast. "Happy!" exclaimed Wight, "if the farmers were as industrious, as the materials of manurance are plenty." (*s*)

In proceeding further into Wigton-shire, the agricultural tourist saw excellent soil execrably managed; the tenants being poor, and torpid. Here, after a crop of oats, the practice was, to take three, or four successive crops

Maxwell's, of Monreath, where, what might have been the greatest benefit, has, by unskilful conduct, become a very great misfortune. Marle, lime, or sea shells," adds Jeffray, "have a most amazing effect upon the dry, thin, kindly lands, in this country; and for two, or three crops, after the application of these manures, they will equal the best lands, in East Lothian; and if they were properly laid down to grass, after a green crop, before they are exhausted, they would also, in grass, not fall far behind the general run of your lands (in East Lothian.)"

"A plan of this sort," continues this true philosopher, "would save this part of the country, from impending ruin; and lay the foundation of wealth, and well-paid rents among the tenants: But, to make the execution of this plan effectual, the land must be inclosed, and subdivided; so as the tenant can avail himself of the advantage of green crops; and it remains with the proprietors whether they will do this, or not; for, the tenants are not able to do it, nor can it be expected they should, if they were able, upon a nineteen years' lease."

(*r*) Wight's Tour, iii. 125.

(*s*) It is here proper to remark, that before the year 1725, Ireland, on the opposite coast, practised all the modes of manurance, for enriching the grounds, which fifty years afterwards, they began to introduce into Wigton-shire. See Dr. T. Molyneux's state of Ireland, under the absurd title of "A Discourse, concerning the Danish Monuments, in Ireland." See p. 161, the very intelligent letter of the archbishop of Dublin; being "An Account of the manner of manuring Lands, by Sea-shells; as practised in the Counties of Londonderry, and Donnegal."

of big, or bear: The reason which was assigned, for that exhausting practice was, that their oats are thirled to particular mills, but not their bear: A custom this, which is not only a temptation to fraud, but to ruin the land, by bad cropping. In this part of the county, particularly, in the Isle of Whithern, their harvest was considerably more early, than in the Lothians. This year (1777) the whole crops were ripe, about the 25th of August: In the Lothians, the harvest did not begin, before the 10th of September, and did not become general till the 20th of the same month. The backwardness in agriculture, in Wigton-shire, continued Wight, was not from want of demand, which is constantly brisk, from Whitehaven, and Liverpool, from Greenock, and Glasgow, and, frequently, from all of them, at the same time. (*t*)

The Earl of Galloway, however, was not the only improver, upon systematic principles, who, zealously, endeavoured, through many a year, not only to meliorate a large estate, but to benefit the country around him, by his example. The late Earl of Stair, by his influence, and example, effected a total change, in the parish of Inch, near Stranraer, upon Loch Ryan.

It is but justice, said the minister of this parish (*u*), to remark, that this worthy personage was the great promoter of improvement, in this part of the shire: As he possessed skill, and means, so did he act, on an extensive scale: After procuring proper implements of husbandry; he pared, and burnt mossy grounds; he divided, and inclosed his lands; he drained swamps, and mosses; he tore up large tracts of barren grounds: And importing lime, in great quantities, from England, and Ireland, as the appropriate manure, he converted the wildest heath-land into productive fields of corn. He, also, made excellent roads, without which, those salutary improvements had been executed in vain. The farmers beheld the beneficial effects to himself, and his country, of his useful meliorations: They became roused, from idleness, and adopted more skilful activity in the place of indolence, and inactivity. Here, are some of the beneficial effects! A farm, which, before the year 1790, rented for 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* now rents for 195*l.*; and another, which used to rent, for 48*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, afterwards let at 245*l.* This systematic improver found his estate, in this parish, not only barren, but naked; and he not only clothed, but adorned it, with large plantations: During twenty years, he planted annually, at least 20,000 trees; consisting, chiefly, in Scots firs, with a happy mixture of larix, ash, beech, and other forest trees. The plans, which were thus adopted, by those three noblemen, were, undoubtedly, the true system, for the real improvements of their several estates: But, the

(*t*) Tour iii, 126-7. (*u*) Stat. Acc. iii. 135.

whole

whole shire could only be effectually improved, by the concurrence of the whole landholders; acting upon the same systematic practices; so as to augment the whole rents of the shire, upon a general average, in the proportion of 48*l.* to 245*l.* The salutary improvements of Wigton-shire were, no doubt, greatly owing to the vigorous efforts of the agricultural society of Dumfries-shire, conducted, as it was, by the genius, and talents of Mr. Craik. (*v*) The spirit, and practice of husbandry, gradually, emigrated, from Dumfries-shire to Kirkcudbright; and travelling westward, they finished their career of melioration, in Wigton-shire. The necessary consequences became apparent to the least observant: The rents rose rapidly, and greatly; owing to better management, and better prices; to the keeping fewer cattle, and feeding them fuller. The products of husbandry are exported, as articles of trade: Exclusive of black cattle, of sheep, and of swine, corn, and wool, have become objects of exportation to the nearest parts of Scotland, and of England.

Such, then, were the origin, the rise, and consummation of the agriculture of Wigton-shire, upon systematic principles. But, it cannot be said of this shire, that it has ever been a manufacturing country. Like the people of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, the inhabitants of Wigton-shire, in the earliest times, converted their milk into butter, and cheese, their corn into meal, and their wool into clothing: But, they did not work up those several articles, for sale to strangers. (*w*) The first mills, for converting their corn into flour, were querns: But, as we know, from charters, water mills were introduced into Wigton-shire, even before the thirteenth century. At the revival of the linen manufacture, in Scotland, during 1727, Wigton-shire made little, or none, for sale; having, at that epoch, nothing of the busy spirit, without which all manufactories are carried on, in vain. (*x*) But, the linen fabricks have never

(*v*) It is, however, necessary to remark here, that on the 12th of April 1819 died, at Stranraer, William Ross, Esq., the collector of the customs: He was the father of agriculture, in Wigton-shire; and the poor, to whom he gave employment, will long revere his memory, and regret his loss. Scots Mag. 4821.

(*w*) Symson informs us, however, in 1684, that while he wrote, the people of this shire manufactured much more woollen cloth, than they wanted for domestic use; and that they sold the surplus, at the fairs of Wigton, and other markets of the country, to those, who could not supply themselves. MS. Account, 1684.

(*x*) The subjoined detail is, from the office of the trustees for manufactures, at Edinburgh: In Wigtonshire, there was made, for sale,

		Yds.	Value.
of linen, in 1728	—	67 —	£3 .. 7 .. 0
in 1729	—	695 —	26 .. 14 .. 0
in 1801	—	30,694 —	1,768 .. 16 .. 8
in 1802	—	30,955 —	1,833 .. 4 .. 6

taken very deep root, in Wigton-shire: And we may even doubt, whether the linen, which was made for sale, in 1820, was superior, in number of yards, or in amount of value, to both, in 1802. Considering Wigton-shire as a grazing, and agricultural, country, we are not to expect much manufacture, or any considerable commerce. We have already seen what the great linen manufacture, when at its utmost extent, amounted to. The foreign trade of Wigton-shire may be exhibited with sufficient distinctness, by shewing, to the reader's understanding, a detail, from the registers, of the shipping of this country. At the revolution of 1688-9, Wigton-shire had not any ships, if we may except four boats, which were employed, in 1692, by the people of Stranraer. (*y*) We have now seen, in the detail below, that Wigton-shire, from having no ships, in 1689, had acquired a good many ships, before the year 1819. By enquiring how the shipping of Wigton-shire were employed, in 1819; whether in foreign trade, in the coast trade, or in the fishing trade; we shall acquire ideas, sufficiently distinct, of the several branches of trade, wherein the whole shipping of the shire were employed, usefully to their owners, and beneficially to the country. (*z*) In the meantime, the great imports

(*y*) When the register of shipping was established, in 1788, there were found to be

	No. Ships.	Their Tons.
in Stranraer	18	1011
in Port Patrick	7	260
in Wigton	27	1019
The total, in the shire	52	2290
In 1801, — in Stranraer	44	1732
in Port Patrick	5	210
in Wigton	25	984
The total, in the shire	74	2926
In 1818, — in Stranraer	52	2684
in Port Patrick	4	190
in Wigton	43	1886
	99	4760

(*z*) The shipping of Wigton-shire were employed, during the year 1819,

	In For. Trade. Sh.	Tons.	Coast Trade. Sh.	Tons.	Fishing Trade. Sh.	Tons.
in Stranraer	2	253	41	1506	12	399
in Port Patrick	5	215	3	94	0	0
in Wigton	0	0	43	1855	0	0
	7	468	87	3455	12	399

of

of Wigton-shire were black cattle, and horses, from Ireland: Its chief exports were the products of agriculture, with the exception of black cattle, sheep, and some horses, which were driven out of the country to England, and, perhaps a few swine.

Such, then, was the trade of Wigton-shire! It may be now fit to enquire about its ports. During the wretched reigns of Charles I., and Charles II., the custom-house port of Ayr, comprehended the whole coast of Galloway, which, of ships, to care for, had few, or none. (*a*) When regular ports came to be established, in November, 1710, in consequence of *the Union*, the port of Ayr was limited, on the south-west, by Sandhouse. Here, the port of Stranraer began; and comprehended seventy-five miles, along the south-west coast, including the mulls of Galloway. The port of Wigton had, for its limits, thirty-five miles of the same coast, from Gillespie-burn on the west; and the creeks of Casluyth, Creetoun, Pilmour, and Casenan, on the eastern shore. The far-famed *Whithern* is only a creek of the port of Wigton. What shipping they have, we have seen above.

The only royal boroughs, which seem to have existed, in Wigton-shire, were Wigton, Whithern, and Stranraer: But, neither of them appears ever to have been much raised above insignificance, either by the profits of trade, or the activity of politics. The town of Wigton, no doubt, owed its origin to the ancient castle, which gave it protection, and its name of Wig-tun. It stands on a pleasant hill, which is cultivated on all sides, upon the northern bank of the Bladenoch river, near its influx into Wigton-bay: Ships of 200 tons might come up very near the town, with a good pilot, according to Symson's judgement. It was established as early as 1341, as the chief town of the earldom of Wigton, which being co-extensive with the shire, the town became the metropolis of the county. As the earldom was, thirty years afterwards, sold to Sir Archibald Douglas; so was the town, with its firms, and revenues, become the estate of that rapacious man. When the Douglases were forfeited, and the forfeiture was annexed to the crown, in 1455, Wigton became free. It certainly was represented, in the Scotish parliament, as early, if not earlier, than 1469. (*b*)

In 1581, Wigton was specified, as one of the king's *free burghs*, in the west, by parliament. (*c*) Yet, it did not always enjoy its privileges, without complaints of wrong, from the collecting of an exaction, which was commonly

(*a*) Tucker's MS. Report, in the Advocates' Library.

(*b*) Acta Parl. ii. 93. For the proportion of taxes, paid by Wigton, and other boroughs, see Gibson's Hist. of Glasgow, 78.

(*c*) Acta Parl. iii. 224.

called,

called, the deanry. (*d*) In the first parliament of Charles II. the privileges, and pretensions of Wigton were confirmed, not even excepting *the deanry*. (*e*) Of Wigton, Symson said, in 1684, "This town of Wigton is indifferently well built, with pretty good houses, three story high, toward the street, especially on the north side. The street is very broad, and large. The parish kirk stands a little without the east port." (*f*) The gross revenue of the burgh of Wigton, in 1788, as returned to parliament, was 140*l.* 5*s.* $3\frac{4}{12}$*d.* sterling. (*g*) The constitution, or sett of this burgh was then, as follows: It has a council; consisting of a provost, and two baillies, who do not hold their offices more than two years, fifteen counsellors, one of whom is a treasurer, and the town clerk; making in all *nineteen magistrates*. (*h*)

Whithern, as we have seen, was a town of the Novantes, which was called, by Ptolemy, *Leucophibia*, who was, perhaps egregiously, misinformed. St. Ninian built a church, here, in the fourth century, which Bede mentions, as the first, which was erected of stone, and which was of course called, in the Roman language, *Candida Casa*: The Saxon *Hwit-ærn*, or Whit-hern, signified *the white house*, and the Saxon hærn has been corrupted, in modern times, to Whit-*hern*. Whithern was the seat of the bishops of *Candida Casa*, during the eighth century. It continued to be the seat of the bishops of Galloway, on the revival of that bishopric, in the twelfth century. It was, also, the seat of a priory, which was founded, here, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, who died, in 1161. To this priory was the town of Whithern granted, by Edward Bruce; and it continued to be the town of the priory till the priory was itself dissolved, by the Reformation. (*i*) From successive kings, it received various charters, which constituted this village *a burgh of barony*, with various privileges. (*j*) But, charters, and immunities, are granted, in vain, unless the spirit of industry animate the people. Of Whithern, Symson said, in 1684, "that it was then a *town of little or no trade*, though, of *old, it was a town of great trade*, and *resort*. It has a very advantageous port, belonging to it, called the *Isle* of *Whithern*, two miles [three statute miles] distant, from the town, southwards, in which ships of a great burden may lie in safety, in time of any storm." (*k*) In 1661, an act of parliament

(*d*) Acta Parl. v. 425. (*e*) Ib. vii. 117.
(*f*) MS. Account, 35. (*g*) Parl. Report, 66. (*h*) Id.
(*i*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 20.; Regist. Mag. Sig. iv. 58. 213.
(*j*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xvii. 1.; Acta Parl. v. 580.; vii. 487. 517.
(*k*) MS. Account of Galloway. Strange! how Symson could talk of Whithern being, of old, a place of great trade, and resort. Symson's reflections had not taught him, that a port will not create trade, though trade will make a port. During some ages, there was a great resort

parliament passed, enabling the magistrates of Whithern, who had complained, that their town had been "*altogether depauperated*, by the quarterings of three troops of English horses," to collect voluntary contributions, within the sheriffdoms of Galloway, Nithsdale, Teviotdale, and Lanerk, for the use required. (*l*) The gross revenue, belonging to Whithern, as returned to parliament, in 1788, was 40*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* (*m*) This town consists, chiefly, of one street, running from south to north, with several alleys diverging east, and west. The town is nearly intersected, in the middle, by a stream of water, that runs across the main street, with a bridge, however, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. (*n*) The constitution of Whithern consists of a provost, two baillies, and fifteen counsellors, one of whom is the treasurer. (*o*)

Stranraer is the most modern of the three royal burghs, in Wigton-shire. It stands on the southern end of Loch Ryan, a long arm of the sea, which projects nine miles into the north-west of Wigton-shire. In ancient charters, this town was called, *Stranrever*, and Stron-rawer. (*p*) This town owes its rise to its commodious situation, at the east end of Loch Ryan, where there is a natural harbour, with good anchorage, for shipping, of 60 to 100 tons burthen, close to the town, and for ships of 300 tons, at the distance of half a mile. During the reign of James VI., Stranraer was a burgh of barony; belonging to Adair of Kinhilt. (*q*) It was first constituted a royal burgh, by a charter of James VI., on the 27th of July, 1617. (*r*) In 1771, the cess

resort of pilgrims, who spent some money, in Whithern; but, even such expenditure did not make the people wealthy, and comfortable.

(*l*) Acta Parl. vii. 28-9. (*m*) Report of the House of Commons.

(*n*) The above stream is called, on Ainslie's Map of Wigton-shire, *Ket*-water. In the town it is called Stirny-birny, says Dr. Couper, who derives this name, from the Gaelic *Stior-na-bior*; signifying the stepping-stones of the brook: So he said to me, in his letter, of the 13th December, 1810.

(*o*) Parl. Report, App. p. 102.

(*p*) Roberts. Index, 25.; Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xxi. 19.

(*q*) On the 5th of April, 1608, William Adair was served heir to his father Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, to the four mark land of Stranraver, comprehended with many lands, in the barony of Kinhilt; and, also, to the port, and burgh of barony of Stranraver. Inquisit. Special. 33.

(*r*) There is a copy of this charter in the Parl. Report, 1793, which was reprinted, in 1819. The parliament of 1633 refused to confirm that charter, owing to the solicitations of the burgh of Wigton. Acta Parl. v. 53. They had not representatives in parliament, during Charles I.'s reign, nor in that of Charles II. It is not among the royal burghs assessed, in 1667, 1678, or in 1690: Yet, was it enrolled, as a royal burgh, before Symson wrote his account of Galloway, in 1684; when he said "Stranraver is a royal burgh, lately enrolled." It is but a little town; yet, is it indifferently well built.

paid,

paid, by the three royal burghs of Wigton-shire, was in the proportion of five for Wigton, three for Stranraer, and one for Whithern. The gross revenue of the burgh of Stranraer, as reported to the House of Commons, in 1788, was 114*l.* 15*s.* sterling. This town is governed, by a provost, two baillies, and fifteen counsellors, including the dean of guild, and treasurer; being in all eighteen members. (*s*) Stranraer has very greatly encreased, in its trade, shipping, and people, during the last forty years: In its career, it has greatly out-run Wigton, its rival; and is now, by far the most populous, and prosperous, burgh, in Wigton-shire.

There are, moreover, in Wigton-shire, several *burghs of barony.* Invermessan, lying on the shore of Lochryan, at the influx of a rivulet, called Messan; and hence, the name of the town; the prefix *Inver*, signifying, in the Scoto-Irish, the *influx*. It was, formerly, the most considerable town in the west of Wigton-shire, before the rise of Port Patrick, and Stranraer. It was a burgh of barony, and the territory of Invermessan, formed a regality. (*t*) As Stranraer rose, at the distance of little more than two miles, the town of Invermessan declined; and it has long since sunk to a mere hamlet, without shipping, or trade of any consideration, though its small haven forms a creek subordinate to the custom-house port of Stranraer. (*u*)

Port Patrick, on the west coast of Wigton-shire, derives its name, as we have seen, from St. Patrick. It was formerly a place of small note; and was comprehended, *in the barony of Portree* (*v*), which belonged to the family of Adair of Kinhilt. In the latter part of James VI.'s reign, this barony passed, from Adair of Kinhilt to Hugh Montgomery, Viscount of Airds, who obtained the village, and haven of Port Patrick, erected into a burgh of barony, in the end of the reign of James VI., or beginning of the reign of Charles I., before 1628; and he attempted to change the name, from Port Patrick to Port Montgomery. (*w*) In 1628, a church was built, at the burgh of Port Patrick,

(*s*) Parl. Rep. 1793. (*t*) Symson's Account, 66.; Inquisit. Special. 133-4. 149-50.

(*u*) At Invermessan, there is a mount formed of earth: It measures 336 feet round, at the base, and 60 feet, from the foundation to the top, which is a circular flat 78 feet, in diameter. Stat. Acc. iii. 138.

(*v*) *Portree* is the name of a creek, about five furlongs south of Port Patrick. The name is, from the Scoto-Irish, *Port-ri* signifying the king's harbour.

(*w*) On the 28th of October, 1636, Hugh Viscount of Airds was served heir of his father, Hugh Viscount of Airds, to the burgh of barony, called *Montgomery*, and the seaport formerly called Port Patrick, now *Port Montgomery*, and to a great extent of lands, in the vicinity, with the castle of Dunskey, &c. [Inquisit. Speciales, 91.; and see the same, 117.] The ancient name of Port Patrick was, however, continued to the port, the burgh, and the parish; and tradition has forgotten, that it had ever obtained such a name, as Port Montgomery. In the reign of

Patrick, and the adjacent country was detached from the parish of Inch, and formed into a new parish, which was called Port Patrick. (*x*) Port Patrick owes its increase to its having become the port of communication with Ireland. It was, only, in 1662, that a regular post was established, between Scotland, and Ireland, through Port Patrick; and then only once a week. (*y*) Formerly, the harbour, at Port Patrick, in its natural state, was a mere inlet, between two ridges of rocks that advanced into the sea; and as there is a prodigious swell, from the west, upon the mouth of this creek, without any elbow, to protect a vessel, it was then only practicable, for small flat-bottomed vessels to navigate here, and it was necessary for every one, that arrived, to take the ground; and all the people of the place collected, and drew the vessel on the beach, out of the influence of the waves. (*z*) In order to remedy this inconvenience, a very fine pier was built; but, this having, also, been found insufficient, a project is now, in operation, under the authority of parliament, [1820,] for very greatly improving the harbour of Port Patrick; so as to afford perfect security, and convenience, at this frequented passage. There is a reflecting light-house, at Port Patrick, and another at Donaghadee, on the Irish side, both which were built, before 1790. Port Patrick forms one of the creeks of the port of Stranraer.

James IV., by a charter of the 23d of January 1496-7, gave a charter to Michael, the abbot of Glenluce and the monks of the same monastery; making the village of Ballinclach, in the barony of Glenluce, *a free burgh of barony*, for ever. (*a*) But, it has not prospered.

Myreton, in the parish of Penningham, was granted, by a charter of James III., dated the 10th of December 1477, to John Kennedy of Blairquhan; making it a burgh of barony, which no longer exists; a gentleman's seat, called Myreton hall, being built where the village stood.

Merton, in the parish of Mochrum, was erected into *a burgh of barony* by James IV., in July 1504, in favour of Mac Culloch of Merton. (*b*) This burgh has been long extinct; and Maxwell of Monreith, who acquired the barony, has now his seat, where the village existed.

of Charles II., the burgh, the patronage of the parish, and the adjacent estate, which in place of Portree was now called Dunskey, from the castle, passed, from the Viscount of Airds to John Blair, minister of Port Patrick, the predecessor of Sir David Hunter Blair of Dunskey.

(*x*) Acta Parl. v. 132.; Inquis. Speciales, 91. 117.

(*y*) The Kingdom's Intelligencer, No. 36. 39. 44. 50.: Edinburgh, 18th December, 1662: This day the Earl of Newburgh returned from Ireland, having settled a correspondence between the two kingdoms. Ib. 52.

(*z*) Stat. Acc. i. 38-9. (*a*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xiii. 243. (*b*) Ib. b. xiv. 62.

Newton Stewart stands on the western bank of the Cree; where various roads meet, in order to find a passage between Wigton and Kirkcudbright.

Newton Stewart was made a burgh of barony by Charles II., and its proprietor and founder, William Stewart of Castle Stewart obtained the right of holding here a weekly market, and two annual fairs, though it then consisted of only a few houses. (*c*) Owing to its commodious situation, Newton Stewart has increased, during recent times, to be the most populous town, in Wigtonshire, excepting alone the burgh of Stranraer. (*d*)

In the progress of industry, the charters, and privileges granted to them, proved rather inconvenient, than advantageous; as the really industrious people, who looked for settlement, shunned the very names of charter, and privilege, as conveying to them the notion of restriction, and monopoly.

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] Nothing can be more obscure than the ecclesiastical history of North Britain, in ancient times; as it leads back to that period, when the want of records benighted every step of the enquirer; while too many writers suppose, that no such history exists.

St. Ninian, as he lived, and died, during the fifth century, was, undoubtedly, the first preacher of the doctrines of Christ, within those northern regions. (*e*) The Saxon name of *Whithern* has been corrupted, in modern times into *Whithorn*. As Ninian died, on the 16th of September 432 A. D., this became his festival: and he was buried, in the church, which he had built; and which he dedicated to his instructor, St. Martin of Tours, to whom many churches, and chapels, were afterwards consecrated.

At the isle of Whithern, which has long been the port of the burgh of the same name; and from which it is distant only three miles, there is, on the sea-side, the ruins of an ancient church, with a burying ground; and the tradition of the country, which is altogether consistent with probability, states, that this was the first place of Christian worship that was built, within

(*c*) Charter, dated 1st July 1677. By an act of parliament, in 1696, the days of holding the weekly market, and the annual fairs, were changed, from Friday to Wednesday. Acta Parl.

(*d*) In 1821, Newton Stewart contained upwards of 2000 people; and at the same time Stranraer, including its suburbs, contained more than 3000 people.

(*e*) The scene of his usefulness was, certainly, at the town of the Novantes, which was called, by Ptolemy, *Lucophibia*. Here, he built a church; and acted, as the first bishop: Bede calls him a bishop, and so was he called, by others. See the Epist. Reg. Scot. i. 231. 272. 282. 351.

Northern

Northern Britain. (*f*) Such sites were chosen, during the earliest times, from notions of security.

Ninian seems to have changed his residence from the isle to the town of Whithern: and here he built the church, which he dedicated to St. Martin, and in which he was buried: Here, also, stood the cathedral of the diocese of Candida Casa, which was erected by David I. Here too stood the priory, for the Premonstratensian monks, which was founded by Fergus, the lord of Galloway; and in which some of the relicks of St. Ninian was deposited. Before the Reformation, the town of Whithern was popularly called St. Ninian's, from being the ancient seat of the worthy bishop, as well as the place of his burial. (*g*)

Three miles from Whithern, near to Phisgill, there is, under the sea-cliff, in a very solitary place, a small cave, which derives its name from the saint, who used to retire to the silence, and solitariness, of this cave, for his private devotions. (*h*)

Throughout Scotland, there were a great number of churches, and chapels, and altars, which were dedicated to St. Ninian (*i*), whose name, in the Irish language, was *Ringan*, though the affinity is not very obvious.

In such veneration was the name, and memory, of St. Ninian held, that people of all ranks, from every part of Scotland, England, and Ireland, performed pilgrimages to his shrine at Whithern, where his relicks were carefully preserved. And as he was supposed to work miracles, during his life; so

(*f*) Symson's MS. account of Galloway, 684.; Stat. account of Whithorn, xvi. 287.: And Symson adds, that it was called *the chapel of the Isle.*

(*g*) Whithern owed all its celebrity to Ninian, who was the tutelar saint of the place, said John Maclellan, a Presbyterian minister, who, in the reign of Charles I., wrote an account of Galloway, which was published, in Blaeu's Atlas, p. 59.

(*h*) Symson's MS. account of Galloway; Stat. account, xvii. 594.

(*i*) Caledonia i. 315. To the notices therein mentioned might be added, 1. The parish church of Penningham, in Wigton-shire, dedicated to St. Ninian; 2. St. Ninian's chapel at the cruives of Cree, in Wigton-shire; 3. St. Ninian's chapel, at Dundonald, in Ayrshire; 4. St. Ninian's chapel, at the bridgend of Leith; 5. St. Ninian's chapel, at Blackness, in West Lothian; [Privy Seal Reg. x. 66.] 6. St. Ninian's chapel, in the parish of Urquhart, in Moray; [Ib. 132.] 7. St. Ninian's chapel, in Wistoun parish, in Lanerkshire; 8. St. Ninian's chapel, in the barony of Covington, in Lanerkshire; 9. St. Ninian's hospital, at Glasgow; [Acta Parl. v. 563.] 10. St. Ninian's hospital, called Kilcaiss, in Ayrshire; [Privy Seal Reg. xii. 25.] 11. St. Ninian's altar, in the cathedral church of Brechin; [Ib. xxix. 22.] 12. St. Ninian's altar, in the cathedral church of Orkney; [Ib. xiv. 49.] 13. In the church of the Carmelite Friars, at Bruges, in Flanders, the Scotish nation founded an altar to St. Ninian, and endowed a chaplain, who officiated at it. [Ib. xii. 26.] But, of these enow, though others might be found.

was it believed, that miracles were wrought at his shrine, as low down as the Reformation. (*j*)

Numerous pilgrimages in all times, and by all persons, were made, from every part of Scotland to the shrine of St. Ninian, at Whithern. In Summer 1473, Margaret, the queen of James III. made a pilgrimage to Whithern, with her attendants, six ladies of the queen's chamber, who accompanied her; and who were furnished with new livery gowns, on that occasion. (*k*)

James IV., throughout his reign, made frequent pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ninian, at Whithern, generally, once a year, and frequently twice a year. He appears to have been accompanied, by a numerous retinue, and among others, by his minstrels. At Whithern, he made offerings, in the churches, and at the altars, and at the relicks of St. Ninian: and he gave donations to priests, to minstrels, and to pilgrims: And his almoner distributed alms to the poor. On his way to, and from, Whithern, he made offerings, at various churches, in addition to all those payments. (*l*)

When

(*j*) Epist. Reg. Scot. i. 282. 351. When James IV. was at Whithern, on a pilgrimage, in 1506, he gave a gratuity of 18*s.* to a pilgrim from England, that St. Ninian wrought a miracle for. [Treasurer's accounts, 1st May 1506.] James I. on the 17th of December 1425, granted a general protection to all strangers, coming into Scotland, in pilgrimage, to visit the church of St. Ninian, the confessor, at Withern. [Regist. Mag. Sig. ii. 102.] On the 14th of December 1506, the Regent Albany granted a general safe conduct to all persons of England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, to come by land, or water, into Scotland, to the church of Candida Casa, in honour of St. Ninian, confessor. [Privy Seal Reg. v. 85.] See Richard Hay's MS. collection, in the Advocate's library, W. 2. 2.

(*k*) A fragment of the treasurer's accounts of that date. Among other articles furnished, for the queen's pilgrimage, there are the following charges in the treasurer's accounts:—

For panzell crelis [panniers] to the queen, at her passage to St. Ninian's, 8*sh.*

Item for a pair of *Bulgis*, 10*sh.*

Item for a cover to the queen's cop, 12*sh.*

(*l*) The treasurer's books, which remain of James IV.'s reign, contain a great many notices relative to St. Ninian. To recount the whole would be tedious: But, a few extracts will show the simplicity, the superstitious practices, and the absurd manners of those times:

In September 1497, the king went from Edinburgh on a pilgrimage to Whithern. He took his usual rout, by Biggar, through Upper Clydesdale to Durisdee; and from thence across Nithsdale to St. John's kirk at Dalus; and from this mountainous country, he went through Galloway to Wigton, and thence to Whithern; giving offerings, donations, and alms: At Whithern, besides his accustomed donations, he gave 10*l.* for 10 *trentales* of masses for the king. He returned through Ayrshire, and through Glasgow to Stirling.

In the beginning of April 1498, he went on a pilgrimage to Whithern, where he gave his usual offerings, donations, and alms.

In April 1501, the king went, from Edinburgh, on a pilgrimage to Whithern. In passing through Kirkcudbright, he gave to the priests 20*sh.*; and to the friars of the same place 5*l.* 12*s.*

to

When Ninian died, in 432 A. D., it was not easy to supply a successor, owing to the distractions of the church, the weakness of the empire, and the

to buy an Eucharist. He arrived, at Whithern, on the 22d of April; and on the same night, he made his offerings, at the town, and at the reliques, at the high altar, at the rood altar, and at the chapel on the hill, 5 French crowns [3*l.* 10*s.*] He gave a French crown, [14*sh.*] to the prior's *luter* [the player on the lute]. He returned through Ayr, and Glasgow, to Stirling.

1501 June, The king made another pilgrimage to Whithern, where he performed the same oblations, with the same inefficient purposes.

1502 August, The king made a pilgrimage to Whithern, where he made the same oblations, and distributed the same donations: On this occasion, the prior of Whithern presented a horse to the king, which repaid his majesty for his attentions to Whithern. On passing through Wigton, the king gave 14*sh.* to the pipers of that town, who usually had such gratuities, for their music.

1503 April 6th, The king was again at Whithern.

April 8th, At Wigton, on his return, he received intelligence, by express, of the death of his brother, John, Earl of Mar; when he charged the priests of Wigton to perform "a dirge, and soul-mass," for his brother, and paid them 40*sh.* for their pains.

May 6, The king performed another pilgrimage to Whithern: And going, by Dumfries, on the 7th of May, he made his offering of 14 *sh.*, in our Ladies chapel, at the end of the town. On setting out, from Edinburgh, he dispatched a courier, to bring the relique of St. Ninian, which was kept at Stirling, to meet the king with it, at Whithern.

1504 June 26, The king was at Whithern; and he bought there, for 4*sh.*, some tokens of St. Ninian. June 29, on his return, he met, and gave alms to some poor people, from Tayn, in Ross-shire, going on a pilgrimage to Whithern.

In July 1505, and in April, and August 1506, The king performed the same superstitious fooleries, at Whithern: and while, at that seat of superstition, he gave an unicorn [18 *sh.*] to *two tale tellers.*

1506-7 February 21, The queen was delivered of her first son, who died, in the subsequent year: She had a difficult labour, and was not expected to live. In order to procure her recovery, the king made a pilgrimage, *on foot*, from Edinburgh to Whithern, in March, thereafter. The treasurer's accounts contain a diary of his journey; and recounts what the king paid every where, for his *belcheir.* The queen recovered; and St. Ninian, and the king, had the merit thereof. [Lesley's Hist. 344.] On this pilgrimage the king had with him four *Italian minstrels*, who seem to have been tired, by walking to Whithern; and horses were hired to carry them back to Tungland.

1507 July, After the queen regained her strength, the king, and queen, from gratitude made a grand pilgrimage to Whithern, accompanied with a large retinue. The queen appears to have travelled, in a *litter*, which is sometimes called, in the treasury books, "the quenis *chariot*," and often the quenis *litter:* And 17 carriage horses were employed, in carrying her baggage; and three more horses, in carrying the king's wardrobe, and baggage: Another horse was employed in carrying "the *king's chapel geir:*" The queen's *chapel graith* was also carried with them, in *two coffers.* They returned to Stirling, at the end of 31 days.

The king continued his pilgrimages to St. Ninian's shrine: In 1512, he carried Monsieur de la Motte the French ambassador with him, whose expences were paid, amounting to 10*l.*

The

the irruptions of the barbarous nations. Keith, indeed, says, that Bede assigned *Octa*, as the successor of Ninian, as bishop of Candida Casa. Abacuk Bysset had preceded Keith, in his groundless intimations; by saying, that "Sanct Bead callis Quhyhern *Pythynnia;* and callis the bishops, that succeedit, immediately, to St. Niniane, *Octa.*" But, Bede was too accurate to support them, in such assumptions. It will be found, that the Novantes had not the benefit of any successor to Ninian, till the establishment of Saxon bishops, at the same place, in 723 A. D. (*m*)

Of those bishops, Mr. David Macpherson says (*n*), Galloway was subject from 664. A.D. to 681, while there was no bishop, in Galloway. In the statement below, Mr. D. Macpherson has assumed the name of Whithern, which is not, in any of the authorities, that he quotes; and his assumption is certainly contrary to the fact: Bede says, that, in 681, Trumwin was made bishop "*ad provinciam Pictorum.*" (*o*) And Trumwin calls himself, *Episcopus Pictorum;* as indeed he was so called, by others. But, the seat of his bishoprick, if he had any special diocese, was not Whithern: It was at the monastery of Abercurnig, Abercorn, on the Forth: And from this seat, he was obliged to retire, in 685. A.D., after the defeat, and death of Egfrid, by the Picts, during the same year. (*p*)

Whatever the bishop Galloway may have been subject to, during the latter

The dean of Glasgow furnished the king's purse with 60*l.*, on this pilgrimage, which was repaid him, by the treasurer. This pilgrim king was literally cut in pieces, on Flodden-field, on the 9th September 1513.

1513 November, The old Earl of Angus, *Bell the Cat*, who left two of his sons, on Flodden Field, made a pilgrimage to Whithern: Before he set out, he undertook, before the queen, and council, with the assistance of the lieges, to reform all disorders between the Forth, and Whithern, [Acta Dom. Concilii; See Robertson's Rec. Parl. 530.]

James V., after he arrived at manhood, appears, also, from the treasurer's accounts to have made several pilgrimages to Whithern, in 1532, and 1533. These pilgrimages were so rooted, in the practice of the people, that they were continued, for some time, after the Reformation, notwithstanding all that the preachers could inculcate, or Sir David Lyndsay could write. Pilgrimages to chapels, wells, and crosses, were prohibited, and made punishable, by an act of parliament, in 1581. Acta Parl. iii. 212.

(*m*) Saville's Table.

(*n*) Illustrations, in the art. *Quhithern.* He says, that in 681. A.D. Trumwin was appointed bishop of Quhithern, or of the Pichts, as he styles himself, when witnessing a charter of king Egfrid. [See Dunelm Col. 58.] "His diocese," continues Mr. D. Macpherson, "appears to have contained the western part of the Northumberland dominions between the Solway, and the Forth, adjacent to the kingdom of Strathclyde."

(*o*) L. iv. v. 12. (*p*) Bede, l. iv. c. 26.

part

part of the seventh century, it is apparent, that no Saxon bishop was established, at Whithern, or within Galloway, till 723. A.D. (*q*)

Heathored is said, by Usher, to have succeeded Eadwulf, as bishop of Whithern, in 800. A.D. (*r*) *Eathred* is given, as the last of the bishops of Whithern, in an ancient chronicle of England, written in the reign of Henry I. (*s*) The anarchy, which took place, in the Northumbrian territories, after the assassination of Æthelred, in 794. A.D., seems to have been the cause of the Saxon bishops of Whithern losing their authority; as they had lost their head. (*t*) After the discontinuance of those Saxon bishops, the Scoto-Irish, who settled in Galloway, submitted, in their religious concerns, to the bishops of Sodor and Man, till the re-establishment of the bishoprick of Whithern by Malcolm III. (*u*) [David I.] Such were the irregularities, and embarrassments of the Galloway people, during those times! They were involved, owing to the circumstances, wherein they were placed, from change of events, and the succession of dissimilar people!

At length David I., who had much to do, and did much, from the nature of his kingdom, and the constant flux of his various people, re-established the diocese of Candida Casa, or Whithern, during the popedom of Honorius, in the period, from 1124 to 1130. This bishoprick contained the whole of Wigtonshire, and a great part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, as far east as the river Urr, which formed its eastern limits. The only part of Galloway, and of the stewartry, which was not included in this bishoprick, was the district, lying between the Urr, and the Nith, that belonged to the diocese of Glasgow. The bishoprick of Candida Casa appears to have been divided into three deaneries: 1. The deanery of *Desnes*, which was by far the largest of the three; comprehending the country between the Urr, on the east, and the Cree, on the west, forming the greatest part of the stewartry. 2. The deanery of Farines; comprehending the eastern and largest division of Wigtonshire, and lying between the Cree, on the east, and the bays of Luce, and Loch Ryan, on the west. 3. The third deanery was the *Rinns*, comprehending the western, and smallest division of Wigtonshire, and lying between the

(*q*) Saville's Fasti sub an. 723. In that year, was Pichthelme consecrated bishop of Whithern. [Bede, l. v. c. 23.] And dying, in 736. A.D., he was succeeded, by Frithwald. [Ib. l. v.] And, he dying, in 763. A.D. was succeeded, by Pechtvin: And he dying, in 777, according to Saville, but according to the chron. of Melros, 776. A.D., was succeeded by Æthelbert, who attended the council of Calcluth: And he dying, in 790, was succeeded by Eadwulf the fifth, and last, of the bishops of Whithern. The chronicle of Mailros calls him Badulf.

(*r*) Primord. 665.

(*s*) Bibl. Cot. Vitellius, c. viii. 6.

(*t*) Caledonia, i. 329.

(*u*) Usher's Rem. 667.

bays

bays of Luce, and Loch Ryan, on the east, and the Irish channel, on the west, a division this, that still bears the name of *the Rinns.*

Gilla Aldan, or Gilaldan, the first bishop of this diocese, after its re-establishment, derived, probably, from David I. his presentation: But, his consecration still remained to be performed; as there was then, in Scotland, no proper authority, for the consecration of bishops: And, David tried, in very difficult times, when the popes were grasping all power, to obtain the consecration of bishops till, in after times, archbishopricks were established. The bishop elect was directed, by Honorius, to apply, for that purpose, to Thurstin, the archbishop of York, as his proper metropolitan. (*v*) The successors of Gilla Aldan appear to have continued subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the archbishops of York, till the 14th century, and perhaps till the establishment of the archbishoprick of St. Andrews. (*w*)

When St. Andrews was constituted an archbishoprick, in 1472, the bishop of Galloway, and all the other bishops in Scotland, were declared to be the suffragans of that metropolitan see: But, when Glasgow was erected into a metropolitan see, in 1491, the bishops of Galloway, of Argyle, of Dunkeld, and of Dunblane, were made suffragans of the archbishoprick; and the bishop of Galloway, as the chief suffragan, was appointed vicar general of the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, during the vacancy. (*x*)

The canons regular of the priory, which had been founded, at Whithern, by Fergus, lord of Galloway, during David I.'s reign, formed the chapter of this see, having the prior at their head, who stood next in rank to the

(*v*) Dugd. Monast. iii. 145. There is an epistle of Gilaldan, preserved, by Dugdale, Ib. 148., acknowledging his subjection to the archbishop of York, as his metropolitan; and stating, that he knew, as well by the evidence of authentick writing, as by the testimony of old men, that the bishops of Candida Casa, owed, of old, submission to the metropolitan see of York. Gilaldan was consecrated, by Thurstin. Stubb's Actus Pont. Eboracen., ap. Twisden, col. 1720.

(*w*) When, or how this anomaly was terminated cannot be easily traced to its true source: Mr. D. Macpherson says, that it seems to have been effected, by the peace of Northampton, in 1328, when all perplexing claims were abolished, on both sides. [Illustrat. in the article Quhithern.] But, there is no mention of this point, in the treaty of Northampton. Thirty years, after that treaty, the English government considered the bishop of Galloway, as a suffragan of the archbishop of York, and the bishop seems to have acquiesced in this: [Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 818.] Yet, whether the Scotish government acquiesced, and how long that subjection continued, is uncertain. It is, however, quite certain, that when St. Andrews was constituted an archbishoprick, by a bull of pope Sixtus, in 1472, the bishop of Galloway, as well as all the other bishops of Scotland, were declared to be the suffragans of that metropolitan see. [A bull, in Sir Lewis Stewart's Collections, Advoc. Lib.]

(*x*) Innes's MS. Chronol.

bishop.

bishop. (*y*) The prior and canons, however, appear to have been sometimes counteracted, in the election of the bishop, by the secular clergy, and the people of the country. (*z*)

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, the revenues of the bishoprick of Galloway, which had formerly been small, were greatly augmented, by James IV., who annexed to it, in 1504, the deanry of the chapel royal of Stirling; and, some years after, the abbey of Tungland.

The amount of the rental of the bishoprick of Galloway, including the abbey of Tungland, as they were reported to government, in 1562-3, was, in money, 1226*l.* 14*s.*; in bear, 8 chald. 7 bolls; meal, 10 chald. 7 bolls; malt, 8 bolls; 268 salmon, with geese, poultry, cheese, and peats, which were not specified. (*a*)

In a new rental of this bishoprick, which was reported to Sir William Murray, the queen's comptroller, on the 8th of September, 1566, the value, in money, was thus stated:

	£.	s.	d.
Summa of the whole temporality	605	4	2
Ditto of the spirituality	752	0	0
The sum of both (*b*)	£1357	4	2

When the bishoprick of Galloway was revived, by king James, in 1605, the revenues were almost wholly absorbed, by grants, for life, and other pensions; but, these fell in, at the deaths of the holders; and, the revenues of this see were augmented greatly: for, in addition to the abbey of Tungland, which belonged to it, there were annexed to it the priory of Whithern, in 1606, and the abbey of Glenluce afterwards; and there were also annexed to it, in 1637, the patronage, and tithes of the churches of Dumfries, Closeburn, Trailflat, Drumgree, and Staple Gorton, in Dumfries-shire, which had

(*y*) Keith's bishops, 161. 244.; Epist. Reg. Scot. i. 230. 272. 282. 350.: A charter of John, the bishop of Candida Casa, which was granted, between 1200 and 1206, was witnessed by Michael, the prior of Whithern, and the chapter, Alan, the son of Roland, the constable of Scotland, John the archdeacon, Matthew, the dean of Desnes, William, the dean of Furnes, by G—— the dean of Rinnes, Walter, the parson of Kirkandrews, Durand, the parson of Minnigaff, and Martin, the clerk of Kirkcudbrit. [Macfarlan's Col.]

(*z*) There was an instance of this, in the election of Gilbert, the fifth bishop, in 1235, when the archbishop of York countenanced the election, by the clergy, and people. Chron. Mailros.

(*a*) Rental Book, MS.

(*b*) MS. Rental Book, 86-7, in which there was no specification of any articles, which were paid in kind.

formerly belonged to the abbey of Kelso. (*c*) On the other hand, the deanry of the chapel royal of Stirling was withdrawn, from the bishoprick of Galloway, in 1619, and annexed to the bishoprick of Dumblane.

At the epoch of the Revolution, which is, also, the epoch of the abolition of episcopacy, the amount of the rental of the bishoprick of Galloway, including the priory of Whithern, and the abbeys of Tungland, and Glenluce, stood thus :

	Scots Money.
	£6264 8 4
The deductions - - - - -	629 13 4
The net rent - - - - - -	£5634 15 0

This was larger than any other bishoprick, in Scotland, at that epoch, and was only exceeded, by the two archbishopricks of Saint Andrew, and Glasgow.

By the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the whole of this revenue was vested in the crown, with the patronage of more than twenty churches. (*d*) Besides all these, there, formerly, belonged to the bishoprick of Galloway, the patronage, and teinds, of two parishes in the Isle of Man ; but, these were lost, when the bishoprick was suppressed, by the grand rebellion, and were not recovered, at the restoration.

From such considerations, with respect to the bishoprick of Galloway, it is easy to diverge to *religious houses.*

At Whithern was founded, by Fergus, lord of Galloway, during the reign of David I., a priory, for canons of the Premonstratensian order. This house, and its church, were dedicated to Saint Martin of Tours, to whom had been dedicated the original church, by Ninian. (*e*) The church of this priory

(*c*) Those churches, with their tithes, were granted, on the 13th May, 1637, by Charles I., to the bishop of Galloway, and his successors ; and this grant was afterwards ratified, by Parliament, in 1662. Acta Parl. vii. 436.

(*d*) 1. Whithern ; 2. Sorby, with the kirks of Kirkmaden, and of Crugleton, which had been annexed thereto ; 3. Glasserton, with the church of Kirkmaden, annexed thereto ; 4. Mochrum ; 5. Glenluce ; 6. Inch ; 7. Stranraer ; 8. Leswalt ; 9. the churches of Toskerton, and Clashant, annexed to Stoneykirk ; and which were all in Wigtonshire ; 10. Minygoff ; 11. Tungland ; 12. Carsefairn ; 13. Borgue, with the churches of Senwick, and Kirkandrews annexed thereto ; 14. Girthon ; 15 Troquire ; these are in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright ; 16. Kilmodan, alias Glendaruel, in Argyleshire ; 17. Kirkmichael, in Carrick, Ayrshire ; 18. Dumfries ; 19. Closeburn ; 20. Trailflat, annexed to Tinwald ; 21. Drumgree, annexed to Johnston ; 22. Staplegorton, annexed to Langholm ; these last five are, in Dumfries-shire.

(*e*) Epist. Reg. Scot. i. 230. 272. 282. 350. ; Symson's Acc. of Galloway, MS. p. 48.

appears,

appears, from its size, to have formed, also, the cathedral church of the diocese of Galloway, upon its restoration, by David I.: and the prior and canons, compose the chapter of the bishops. The prior, as dean of the chapter, was next in dignity to the bishop, and was vicar-general of the see, during its vacancy. (*f*)

Adjoining to the cathedral, there was another church called the *Outer-kirk*, or the *Cross-kirk;* and, at some distance, on the hill, stood the chapel: In the cathedral, and outer-kirk, there were erected various altars, whereat there were many offerings made, during times, when observances were more attended to, than the religiousness of the heart, and the morality of the head. Of course, there were made, from Scotland, from England, and from Ireland, in every year, a thousand pilgrimages: When these were put an end to, by the Reformation, a great branch of the revenue of Whithern withered away. (*g*) After receiving many grants of lands, and privileges, the prior, and canons, obtained, from James IV., in May, 1511, a grant, constituting their burgh of Whithern, a free *royal* burgh, with the usual privileges. (*h*)

At the epoch of the Reformation, the rental of the priory of Whithern, returned to the government, in 1562, amounted to 1016*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scotish money, 15 chalders, 14 bolls, and 3 firlots of bear; 51 chalders, 15 bolls, and 2 firlots of meal. (*i*) Another rental was afterwards returned, the amount of which was 1159*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Scotish money; 16 chalders, 6 bolls, and 3 firlots of bear; 53 chalders, 9 bolls, and 2 firlots of meal; and one chalder of malt. (*j*) The whole property of this priory was vested in the king, by the General Annexation Act, in 1587; and it was afterwards granted, by king James, to the bishop of Galloway, in1606, when it was annexed to the revenues of that see. It was transferred to the university of Glasgow, in 1641; but was restored to the bishop of Galloway, in 1661; and it continued to belong to that see till the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689.

Long before the age of Symson, the ample buildings of this priory had been allowed to fall into ruins; and he said, in 1684, that the steeple, and the body of the great church, were then standing: The ailes, the Cross-church, and

(*f*) Privy Seal Reg. xv. 51. (*g*) Epist. Reg. Scot. i. 230—350.

(*h*) Reg. Mag. Sig. xvii. 1. On the 9th February, 1545-6, at the supplication of Malcolm, commendator of Whithern, the Privy Council remitted the third part of his quota of the last tax; as, on account of the *evil times*, he had received no offerings, according to ancient wont; and he had lost the fruits of two kirks, in the Isle of Man, and the profits of the lands, in Kintire. Privy Coun. Reg. of that date.

(*i*) Rental Book, MS. fo. 76. (*j*) Book of Assignations.

several other buildings, belonging to the priory had fallen. (*l*) At the end of a century, nothing more remained, but the ruins of one of the churches; and the only part, that continued standing, were four Gothic arches, which form a part of the present place of worship, that stands upon the high ground, on the west side of the town of Whithern. (*m*)

The abbey of Saulseat was founded, by Fergus, lord of Galloway, for Premonstratensian monks. It was called, in Latin, *sedes animarum*, and sometimes *monasterium viridis stagni;* as it was situated in the bosom of a small lake, in the form of a crescent. It was the mother of the more celebrated, and opulent priory of Whithern, as well as the abbey of Holywood, both of which were planted by monks of the same order. It appears, indeed, to have been the original establishment of the Premonstratensian monks, in Scotland, and the abbots of Saulseat were the superiors of that order, in this kingdom. (*n*)

An act of parliament, which was enacted, in 1487, against purchasing livings, at Rome, in violation of the king's privilege, specified Saulseat to be one of the Scotish abbeys, "that were not of old, at the court of Rome:" (*o*) That is, the Pope had no right to dispose of it; the king having the appointment; while the Pope had only the confirmation.

In July 1532, David, abbot of Saulseat, the superior, being about to execute a commission, for visiting, and reforming, all the houses, in Scotland, of the Premonstratensian order, obtained a precept, from the king; commanding attention, and obedience, to him, every where, in the execution of the said commission. (*p*)

This abbey was not rich, and was, perhaps, the poorest of the religious houses, in Wigton-shire. (*q*) Besides the lands, and some other property, it had only two parish churches; Saulseat, and Kirkmaden, in the Rinns; of the tithes, and income whereof were of considerable value, before the Reformation; and formed the best part of the revenues of the abbey. This religious house was in ruins, when Symson wrote his account of Galloway. (*r*) After the abolition of religious houses, the revenues of Saulseat were appropriated to the parish churches of Kirkmaden, and Saulseat, and to

(*l*) Symson's MS. Acc. of Galloway. (*m*) Stat. Acc. xvi. 277.

(*n*) Epist. Reg. Scot. i. 350; and Privy Seal Reg. ix. 131.

(*o*) Acta Parl. ii. 183. (*p*) Privy Seal Reg. ix. 131.

(*q*) The specifick rental, in 1562, stated its revenues, as follows: Of money, 343*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Scots; Meal, 13 chald. 4 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks; bear, 7 chalders, 8 bolls; 13 dozen and 6 capons, and one pound of wax. MS. Rental Book, 80: A subsequent Rental added 6 chald. of oats.

(*r*) MS. Acc. 64.

the

the newly erected parish of Port Patrick. (*s*) Happy! had all such property been disposed of, like the revenues of Saulseat.

The abbey of Glenluce was founded, in 1190, by Roland, the lord of Galloway, for monks of the Cistertian order, who were brought from Mailros. It was settled on the east side of the small river Luce, in a pleasant valley, called Glenluce, from which the abbey obtained its name. Symson finds fault, with Speed, and others, for calling it Glen*lus*: But, the fact is, that the ancient form of the name, in charters, and in the Chronicle of Mailros was, uniformly, Glen*lus;* and the modern form is, only, Glenluce. The word *lus*, in the Scoto-Irish signifies an herb; it is used, particularly, for a leek: *Lus-ad* full of herbs. In 1235, the monastery of Glenlus was plundered, by the lawless soldiery of Alexander II., when he was subduing the rebellion of the Gallowaymen, in favour of Thomas, the bastard son of Alan, the lord of Galloway. (*t*) The king had the appointment to this abbey; and the Pope had, merely, the confirmation. (*u*)

There was a large garden, and orchyard, belonging to this monastery, of twelve Scots acres, which now forms the glebe of the minister of Glenluce, or Oldluce. (*v*) When James IV., and his queen, Margaret, were on their pilgrimage to Whithern, and visiting Glenlus abbey, in July 1507, the king gave a present of four shillings to the gardener of Glenlus. (*w*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the Earl of Cassilis, who held the office of baillie to the abbey of Glenluce, obtained from the commendator, Mr. Thomas Hay, on the 14th of February 1561-2, a lease of the whole property, and revenues, of that monastery, for the annual payment of 1000 marks, or 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, which was very far below the amount of the real revenues of the Abbey. (*x*)

The whole property of the monastery of Glenluce was vested in the king, by the general Annexation Act, in 1587; and it was granted by King James, in 1602, to Mr. Lawrence Gordon, the Commendator of Glenluce, a son of Alexander Gordon, the bishop of Galloway. (*y*) On the death of Lawrence Gordon, in 1610, this property went to his brother, John Gordon, the Dean of Salisbury, who gave it, with his only child Louisa, in marriage, to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, from whom it was purchased, by the king, in 1813, and annexed to the property, and revenues, of the bishoprick

(*s*) Acta Parl. v. 132; whereby the very name, and title, of this Abbey were suppressed.
(*t*) Chron. Mail. 202.
(*u*) Acta Parl. ii. 183.
(*v*) Stat. Acc. xiv. 497.
(*w*) Treasurer's Acc.
(*x*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 81.
(*y*) Acta Parl. iv. 327.

of

of Galloway. (*z*) After episcopacy had been abrogated, in 1641, Charles I. granted the whole property of this religious house to the University of Glasgow. This property was restored to the bishoprick, in 1681, and was enjoyed by the bishops of Galloway till the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689. The abbey of Glenluce appears, from the ruins, to have been an extensive mass of buildings. Symson, in his account of Galloway, 1684, says, that the steeple, and a part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloisters, the gate-house, with the walls of the large precincts, were, for the most part, then standing. (*a*) The whole is, now, a vast mass of ruins, covering about an acre and a half of ground, notwithstanding the vast quantities, which have been carried away. The only part, that now remains entire, is a small apartment, on the east side of the square, within which stood the cloisters: In the middle of this apartment, there is a pillar about fourteen feet high, from which eight arches spring, and have their terminations, in the surrounding walls; the center of every arch is ornamented with foliage, and various figures, very well cut, in coarse free-stone. (*b*)

A convent, for Dominicans, or preaching friars, was founded, at Wigton, in 1267, by Dervorgille, the munificent daughter of Alan, the lord of Galloway, the wife of John Baliol of Bernard Castle, and the mother of his son, John, the king of Scots. This convent stood on the south east of the town of Wigton; and was governed, by a prior. Alexander III. granted to the preaching friars of Wigton a large portion of the *firms*, coming to him, annually, from that town. (*c*) The friars of Wigton received frequent gratuities, from James IV., on his many pilgrimages to St. Ninian's: On such occasions, the king, usually, lodged at their convent, as the most commodious inn. The same king, on the 1st of January 1505-6, granted to Ronald Makbretun, *clarschawner* [harper] six marks worth of land of Knockan, in Wigton-shire, for his fee [as one of the king's musicians] during his life; he paying six bolls of meal, yearly, to the preaching friars of Wigton. (*d*) They had, in perpetuity, a fishery, consisting of the south half of the little river Bladenoch, which falls into the sea, at Wigton. They, also, obtained temporary grants of the same fishery, on the north side of the same river, from James III., James IV., and James V., in consideration whereof the prior and friars were obliged "to sing daily, after evensang, Salve Regine, with a

(*z*) Inquisit. Special. 37; Sir Robert Gordon's Hist. of the Earls of Sutherland, 289, 293; Acta. Parl. v. 72.

(*a*) MS. Accounts, 61.

(*b*) Stat. Acc. xiv. 497-8.

(*c*) Rotuli Scot. i. 40.

(*d*) Privy Seal Reg. iii. 65.

special

special orison, for the king's father, and mother, predecessors, and successors. This temporary grant was renewed by James V. for thirteen years, on the 12th July 1526. (*e*)

The amount of the permanent revenue of this convent was reported, by the prior and friars, in 1562-3, as being in money 20*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Scots; in meal, 10 chalders, 14 bolls; in malt, 2 bolls: They state, moreover, that they had, formerly, a fishing, from which they obtained some salmon; but, that this fishing was taken possession of, by "the auld laird of Garlies," [Sir Alexander Steuart of Garlies] who alleged, that he had acquired a grant of the whole of that fishing, from the queen's regent. (*f*) The whole was vested in the king, by the general Annexation Act, 1587. Symson, in his State of Galloway, says, that on the south-east of the town of Wigton, "there was long since a friary; but, the very ruins thereof are now almost gone: The greatest quantity of agrimony, that I ever saw, in one place, grows about this friary." (*g*)

In the north-west corner of Stoney-kirk parish, there appears to have, formerly, existed, a hospital, the establishment whereof cannot easily be traced. Two hamlets, at that place, still bear the names of Mickle *Spital*, and Little *Spital*; the stream that runs, between them, drives a mill, called *Spital* Mill, and the sea creek, into which this stream falls, is called, Port *Spital*.

From the foregoing account of the religious houses, in Wigton-shire, we must now advert to the parishes of the same shire.

At the epoch of the Reformation, there existed twenty-one parish churches, in Wigton-shire, besides several chapels, and some other religious establishments: Of those twenty-one parish churches, seven have been suppressed, since that epoch, and their parishes were annexed to other such districts. On the other hand, three new parishes were settled, during the seventeenth century; so that the whole number of parishes which are now, in Wigton-shire, is seventeen.

When the presbyteries, and synods, were adopted, by the General Assembly of 1581, the parishes, in the eastern part of Wigton-shire, were formed into a presbytery, the seat whereof was, Whithern: And, this presbytery, with the large presbytery of Kirkcudbright, formed the synod of Galloway. The several parishes, in the west of Wigton-shire, with those, in the south of

(*e*) Privy Seal. Reg. vi. 7: And the grant was renewed, for 13 years, on the 4th of August, 1541. Ib. xv. 24.

(*f*) MS. Rental Book.

(*g*) MS. Account, 35.

Carrick,

Carrick, were converted into a presbytery, the seat whereof was Colmonel, in Carrick; and this presbytery belonged to the synod of Ayr.

In 1593, a very different arrangement was made, whereby the whole parishes, in Wigton-shire, were formed into one presbytery, the seat whereof was Wigton; and this, with the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, constituted the synod of Galloway.

By the arrangement of presbyteries, and synods, which was made, by the General Assembly of December 1638, the parishes of Wigton-shire were divided into two presbyteries. The eight parishes, in the west, of Wigton-shire, with the parishes of Minnigaff, and Kirkmabreck, in the west of Kirkcudbright, were formed into a presbytery, the seat whereof is, at Wigton. The nine parishes, in the west of Wigton-shire, with the parishes of Ballantrae, and Colmonel, were formed into a presbytery, the seat whereof was Stranraer: And these two presbyteries, with that of Kirkcudbright, formed the synod of Galloway. Such are the ecclesiastical arrangements, which continue, at the present time.

Let us now descend to the accounts of the several parishes in Wigton presbytery. *Wigton* parish had its name from the town of Wig-ton, which was, probably, formed, from the fortlet on the agreeable site, near the Bladenoch river, and the common annex, *tun*. The church of *Wigton* was consecrated to *St. Machute*, a saint of British origin, who died in A. D. 554; and his festival was celebrated, on the 15th of November. (*h*) The church of Lesmahago, which was anciently called, Les-machute, in Lanarkshire, was, also, consecrated to the same bishop, and confessor. The church of St. Machute, in Wigton, with its pertinents, were granted to the prior and canons of Whithern, by Edward Brus, the lord of Galloway; and his grant was confirmed, by his brother, Robert I. (*i*) The same grant was, also, confirmed, by subsequent kings, particularly, by a charter of James II. in 1451. This church does not appear to have continued with the priory of Whithern till the Reformation; perhaps, it was relinquished by the priory, in exchange, for some other of equal value: During the feeble reign of James III., it appears, as a free rectory, in the king's patronage. Alexander Scott, a younger son of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleugh, who appeared as clerk of the king's council, in 1469, and in 1476 was appointed clerk of the Rolls, and Registers, was presented to the rectory of Wigton, in 1483, which he held till his death. He was deprived of the office of the Rolls, and Registers,

(*h*) See St. Machute, a bishop, and confessor, in the Kalender, in Keith's Bishops, 234.; Dempster's Menolog. 30.; and the English Martyrology, 259.

(*i*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 20.

upon

upon the sad demise of his royal master, James III., on the 11th of June, 1488. He appears several years after that epoch: On the 10th of June 1493, "Schir Alexander Scott, parson of Wigton," appeared before the lords auditors, as procurator, for the prior of Whithern. (*j*) William Mac Garvey, the vicar of Penningham, granted several tenements, in the burgh of Wigton, and several crofts adjacent to that burgh, for the support of a chaplain, to officiate, in St. Machute's church, in Wigton: And this grant was confirmed, by the king, in September, 1495. (*k*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Wigton was taxed 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. The amount of the rental of the rectory was reported on the 5th of February 1561-2, by John Wood, in the name of Patrick Vaus, as consisting of money 52*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; of meal 135 bolls; of bear 16 bolls. (*l*) In August 1591, the patronage of the church of Wigton, both parsonage and vicarage, was granted, by the king, to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarrach, knight; and this grant was ratified in parliament in June 1592. (*m*) It was transferred, by Vaus of Barnbarrach, to the Earl of Galloway, about the middle of the seventeenth century; and it has since continued, in the patronage of that family. The Earl of Galloway is now patron of the parish, and titular of the teinds. The parish church, which stands, at the north-east end of the shire-town, was mostly rebuilt, in 1730, and completely repaired, about 1770 A.D.

The parish of Kirkinner comprehends the two parishes of Kirkinner, and Longcastel, annexed. The ancient church of Kirkinner was consecrated to Saint Kenneir, virgin, and martyr, who suffered martyrdom, at Cologne, with many others, on the 29th of October, 450 A.D. (*n*) We thus see, that the name of this parish was derived from the name of the saint, with kirk prefixed, and abbreviated, in conversation, to Kirk-inner. This church was granted, by Edward Bruce, the lord of Galloway, to the prior and canons of Whithern; and this grant was confirmed by king Robert I. (*o*) It was, also, confirmed,

(*j*) Acta Auditorum, 174.

(*k*) Reg. Mag. Sig. B. xiii. 195.; and MS. Donations. On the 11th of July, 1543, a legitimation was granted, for William Vaus, and Margaret Vaus, the bastards of John Vaus, the rector of Wigton. Ib. B. xxiii. 206.

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, 78. (*m*) Acta Parl. iii. 568.; and Ib. iv. 20.

(*n*) Kalendar in Keith's bishops; Dempster's Menolog. 27.; Cat. Gen. Sanct. Venet. 1625. 4to. 433. In the MS. Rental Book, at the Reformation, the name of the church was Kirk-*kynneir.*

(*o*) Charter in MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 20. In this charter it is called the *church of saint Kenere of Carnesmoel.* In 1319, Edward II. pretended to dispose of several benefices, in the diocese of *Candida Casa*, and among others, he gave to Thomas Gargrave a presentation to the church of Carnesmoel. Rym. Fœd. iii. 786. The local name of Carnesmoel has long been discontinued.

confirmed, to them, by subsequent kings, particularly, by a charter of James II., in 1451. The church of Kirkinner remained with the prior and canons of Whithern till 1503, when it was resigned, by them, to James IV.; in order to be annexed to the chapel royal of Stirling; and in exchange, for this resignation, the king granted to the prior and canons the church of Kirkandrews, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; by a charter, in December, 1503. (*p*) In pursuance of this grant the church of Kirkandrews was disunited from the lordship of Galloway, and from the crown, by act of parliament. (*q*) Kirkinner formed the benefice of the sub-dean of the chapel royal. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., Kirkinner was taxed 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. This was the highest of any parochial benefice, in Wigtonshire. At the epoch of the Reformation, the church of Kirk-*kynneir*, and the church of Kirkowen, which together produced 453*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, was equally divided between Sir George Clapperton, the *sub-dean*, and Sir James Paterson, the sacrist of the chapel royal. (*r*) There belonged to the church of Kirkinner a twelve mark land of old extent, which, with the mansion, were granted away, after the Reformation. (*s*) In 1591, James VI. granted the patronage of the church of Kirkinner, to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarrach; and this grant was ratified, by parliament, in June, 1592. (*t*)

Longcaster, or Longcastel parish, obtained its name, from an ancient castle, the ruins whereof are still, extant on a small islet, in the western end

tinued. In various charters of the 14th century, it appears in the different forms of Carnesmoel, Carnesmole, Carnysmull, and Carnsmole. Robertson's Index, 13, 25, 35.; Regist. Mag. Sig. B. i. 318. and Rot. iv. 5. By the blunders of transcribers, this name has obtained several other forms.

(*p*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xiv. 49.

(*q*) Acta Parl. ii. 240.; 11th March, 1503-4.

(*r*) MS. Rental Book, 82-3.

(*s*) Inquisit. Spec. 32.

(*t*) Acta Parl. iii. 568.; and iv. 20. This was one of the thousand inconsiderate grants of that most inconsiderate king, James VI. When he wished to restore the establishment of the chapel royal, he found, that he had thoughtlessly given away, to worthless sycophants, the whole property, and revenues of this church; and the reclamation of those gifts produced disagreeable controversies, and not a little enmity to the restored establishment. The sub-dean of the chapel royal claimed the patronage of the church of Kirkinner, as titular of the teinds of the parish, and as having been enjoyed by his predecessor: Vaus of Barnbarrach resisted this claim, under the grant of king James, and the confirmation of parliament. This controversy remained undecided, when Symson, who was parson of the parish, wrote his account of Galloway, in 1604. MS. Account, 40. Vaus remained in possession of the patronage of the old parish of Kirkinner; and of consequence, Vaus Agnew of Sheuchan, the representative of that family, now enjoys one-half of the patronage of the united parishes of Kirkinner, and Longcastel.

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of a lake, which is called Longcastel loch. The ruins of Longcastel church stand about a mile distant from this lake, on the west. The name appears, in the form of Longcas*ter*, at the epoch of the Reformation, in 1598, and in 1601: In 1630, and thereafter, it appears in the form of Longcas*tel*. The church of Longcaster was a rectory, at the Reformation. (*u*) The patronage seems to have belonged to the king, and to have continued in the crown. The glebe, or church land of Longcaster church, extending to a mark land of old extent, appears to have been granted to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarrach, and was inherited, by his son, who was served heir to him, in 1598. (*v*) Longcastel continued to be a separate parish, in 1630: But, being of small extent it was annexed to the adjacent parish of Kirkinner, at the middle of the seventeenth century. It forms the south-west corner of the united parish. The king, as patron of the old parish of Longcastel, and Vaus Agnew of Sheuchan, as patron of the old parish of Kirkinner, have the patronage of the united parish, by turns. The church of Longcastel has been long in ruins; and the church of the old parish of Kirkinner is the appropriate church of the united parish. The manse was built, in 1731.

The present parish of *Sorbie* comprehends the old parishes of *Sorbie*, *Crugelton*, and *Kirkmadin*. In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries the name of *Sorbie* was written Sourby. They have places of the same name, in England. (*w*) The name is evidently Saxon; the termination being *by*, or *bye*, signifying a habitation: So that Sour-by signifies the Sour-habitation; and this applies to the quality of the marshy soil on the west of the old manor-house of Sorbie, which is now in ruins. (*x*) In the 12th and 13th centuries, Sorbie formed two divisions; *Great Sourby*, and *Little Sourby*, each of which had its church. The church of Great Sourby, which was dedicated to St. Foillan (*y*), was granted to the abbot and monks of Dryburgh, at the end of the 12th century, by Ivo de Vetereponte, in pure alms, and was confirmed to them, by Roland the lord of Galloway, under whom Ivo de Vetereponte held the lands of Great Sourby. (*z*) It was, also, con-

(*u*) Keith's Hist. Appx. 192. (*v*) Inquisit. Special. 16. (*w*) Adams's Villare.

(*x*) Sorbie was, formerly, the name of another place, in the parish of Portpatrick. Sorbie, of old Sourby, was the name of a place, in Ewis-dale. The manor of Sourby, in Cumberland, was formerly held by the Scotish kings. Ryley's Placita, 164-5.

(*y*) St. Foillan, a bishop, was martyred in Henault, on the 31st of October, 530. By some, he is said to have been a Scotsman, and, by others, an Irishman. In that age, there were no Scotsmen, but those of Ireland. Keith's Kalendar, 233.; Engl. Martyr. 245.; Cat. Gen. Sanct. Venet. 1625, 4to. 426.

(*z*) Chart. Dryburgh, No. 53-4-5.

firmed, by John, the bishop of Candida Casa, in 1189—1209. (*a*) It was, also, confirmed by Malcolm, the prior of Candida Casa. (*b*) The two churches of Great, and Little Sourby, having been both granted to the monks of Dryburgh, they induced Gilbert, the bishop of Candida Casa, to authorise their union. (*c*) Thus, then, were formed the union of these two churches of Sourby, which continued to belong to the monks of Dryburgh till the Reformation. (*d*) The cure was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Sourby was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the vicarage of Sorbie was let for 20*l.* a year. (*e*) The patronage of the church of Sorbie was granted to the bishop of Galloway, after the Reformation. (*f*)

Crugelton parish obtained its name, from Crugelton Castle, which, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, was a fortlet of great size, and strength, in the possession of the Cumings. The ruins of it are still extant on a height, which rises on the top of the sea-cliff. During those centuries, the name appears to have been written Craigiltoun, Crogiltoun, Crigiltoun, and Crugiltoun. *Craig*, in the British, and Scoto-Irish, signifies a rock, and *creigle*, in the British, a rocky place: So, the name may be derived, from the British *creigle*, with the common Saxon termination of *tun*, signifying a dwelling place: Or, it may be derived, from the British *crug*, a tump, or hillock; as Crugelton stands upon a hillock, on the sea-cliff. The church of Crugelton belonged to the priory of Whithern, to which monastery, it must have been granted very early; perhaps, given, by the founder, Fergus, lord of Galloway, for the castle, and manor of Crugilton, which belonged of old to the lords of Galloway, till the forfeiture of the heirs parceners of that family, by Robert I. The priory of Whithern enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues of the church of Crugilton (*g*); and the cure was served, by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Crogilton was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. In 1562, the reve-

(*a*) Chart. Dryburgh, No. 56-7-8. (*b*) Ib. No. 59.

(*c*) Ib. 60.: Gilbert ruled that diocese from 1235 to 1253.

(*d*) The lands of Kilshillan, extending to a 20 shilling land of old extent, belonged to the church of Sorbie, at the Reformation. They were granted, in fee, to Hannay of Sorbie. Inquis. Spec. 213.

(*e*) MS. Rental Book, 83. (*f*) Symson's MS. Account, 46. 129.

(*g*) These must have been considerable, although the parish was small. About 1476, when William Douglas resigned the office of prior of Whithern, he obtained a large provision, from the priory; and among other items, there are 200 bolls of meal, yearly, from the church of Crogiltoun. Regist. Mag. Sig. B. viii. 59.

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nues of the vicarage of Crugiltoun were returned, as amounting, only, to 16*l.* (*h*)

The church lands, that belonged to the parish church of Crugiltoun, were granted to Patrick Agnew, the sheriff of Wigton. (*i*) In 1606, the church of Crugiltoun, with the other property of Whithern Priory, was granted to the bishops of Galloway. It was transferred to the University of Glasgow, in 1641; restored to the bishop of Galloway, in 1661; and it belonged to the bishops of that see till the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689.

The parish of *Kirkmadan* obtained its name, from the church, which was consecrated to St. Medan, and was called St. Medan's Kirk, and Kirkmedan. (*j*) This saint appears to have been in great repute, in Wigtonshire; as no fewer than four of the old parish churches of that small county were dedicated to him. The church of Kirkmadan belonged to the prior and canons of St. Mary's Isle, who enjoyed the rectorial tithes; and the cure was served, by a vicar. The rental of the priory of St. Mary's Isle, as reported about 1562, states, that the teinds of the church of Kirkmadan were let on leases, for the yearly payment of 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*k*) At the same time, the vicarage of Kirkmadan, in the barony of Yettoun, the patrimony of St. Mary Isle, was reported, by Sir Nicol Macblane, as worth only 10*l.* yearly, to be let on lease. (*l*) The church of Kirkmadan was afterwards granted to the bishop of Galloway; but at what time, does not appear. (*m*) In the middle of the seventeenth century, the parishes of Kirkmadan and Crugilton were united to the old parish of Sorbie; and the whole three form the present parish of Sorbie. The bishops of Galloway being patrons of the three separate parishes, were of course patrons of the united church till the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, when the patronage was vested in the crown. The old parish churches of Crugilton, and Kirkmadan have long been in ruins. The church of Sorbie serves the united parish. It was completely repaired, about the year 1760; and the manse was rebuilt, in 1778.

Whithern parish obtained its name from the town of Whithern. The parish church belonged to the prior and canons of Whithern, who enjoyed the tithes, and revenues; and the cure was served, by a *vicar pensioner.*

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, 81. (*i*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. xxxv. No. 516.: 20th Jan. 1581-2.

(*j*) James IV., on the return, from a pilgrimage, to St. Ninian's, at Whithern, on the 10th of August, 1506, made an offering of 18*s.* "in Sanct Medan's kirk;" and he gave a donation of 1*l.* to the priest of the same kirk. [Treasurer's Accounts.] For notices of St. Medan, bishop, and confessor, see the Kalendar in Keith's Bishops, 234.; Dempster's Menologium; Gen. Cat. Sanctorum; The English Martyrology, 107.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, 94. (*l*) Ib. 82. (*m*) Symson's MS. Account, 46. 129.

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In November, 1566, Malcolm Fleming, commendator of Whithern, and the canons of the same, presented Dene Adam Fleming, one of the canons of the same priory, to the said vicarage, which was vacant, by the death of Dene John Johnston, the late vicar, pensioner thereof: And this was confirmed, by a writ of privy seal. (*n*) In 1606, King James granted to the bishops of Galloway the parish church of Whithern, with the other property of the priory of Whithern. It was, however, transferred to the university of Glasgow, in 1641, and restored to the Bishop of Galloway, 1661, which he held till the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, when it was vested in the crown: And the king is now patron of the parish church of Whithern, which stands upon a part of the scite of the ruined priory, on a height, upon the western side of the town. In the country part of this parish, there were, formerly, two chapels, which were subordinate to the mother church: 1. The *chapel of the Isle*, on the sea-side, at the Isle of Whithern, which is the seaport of the town of Whithern, from which it is distant about three miles, south-east. The ruins of this chapel are still extant, with a burying-ground, belonging to it. Tradition states, that this was the first place of worship, which was built in that part of North Britain. (*o*) 2. *Octoun chapel*, which stood on the lands of Octoun, about a mile, and a half, north, from the town of Whithern. (*p*) The name is now *Aughton;* and the place, where the chapel stood, is called Chapel-Aughton.

Glasserton parish comprehends the old parishes of Glasserton, and Kirkmaden. The name of Glasserton appeared formerly in the various forms of *Glasshertoun*, *Glastyrtoun*, *Glassquherton*, and *Glassertoun*. The name may have been derived, from the British, and Scoto-Irish, Glas-tir, or Glas-thir, signifying green-land: and to this Celtic name, the common Saxon termination, *tun*, signifying a habitation, was added; making *Glas-thir-tun*, which was pronounced, *Glashirtoun*. The old parish church of Glassertoun belonged to the prior and canons of Whithern, who enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, while the cure was served by a vicar. When William Douglas resigned the priory of Whithern, about 1470, he obtained a large provision, from his successor, Roger, the prior of Whithern, and the canons; and one of the items of this provision was 300 bolls of meal yearly, from the church of Glasserton. (*q*) This shows, that the church of Glasserton was then of great value. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Glasserton was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated

(*n*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxvi. 8.
(*o*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway, 53.; Stat. Acc. xvi. 287.
(*p*) MS. Rental Book, 1562.
(*q*) Reg. Mag. Sig. B. viii. 59.

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value. The vicarage of Glasserton was returned, about 1562, as only worth 20*l.* yearly. (*r*) In 1606, the church of Glasserton, with the other property of the Whithern priory, was granted to the bishops of Galloway. It was transferred to the University of Glasgow, in 1641; but, was restored to the bishop, in 1661; and was held, by the bishops, till the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689.

The church of *Kirkmadan* was consecrated to St. Medan, and obtained from him the name of Kirk-medan. This church, formerly, belonged to the prior and canons of Whithern, who enjoyed the rectorial revenues; while the cure was served, by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, in the time of James V., the vicarage of Kirkmedan was taxed at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. About the year 1562, the vicarage of Kirkmedan was returned, by Rauff Peirson, the vicar, as worth 34 marks, or 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. (*s*) The church lands, which belonged to the parish church of Kirkmadan were granted to Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies; and inherited, by his son, in 1604. (*t*) In 1606, the parish church of Kirkmadan was granted to the bishops of Galloway, with the other property of the priory of Whithern. It was transferred to the university of Glasgow, in 1641; but, was restored to the bishops, in 1661, who held it, till the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689. About the middle of the 17th century, the old parishes of Glasserton, and Kirkmadan were united; and form the present parish of Glasserton. The old parish church of Kirkmaden, which stood on the sea-coast, near the south-east corner of the bay of Monreith, has long been in ruins. The church of Glasserton, which serves the united parish, was rebuilt, in 1752; but, it stands far from the centre of the parish, for the accommodation of the whole: The bishops of Galloway, as patrons of the two old parishes, were also patrons of the united parish till the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, when the patronage was vested in the crown.

Of *Mochrum* parish, it is not easy to ascertain the place, or object, to which the name of Mochrum was, originally, applied. In the 13th century, there appears to have been two places, in this parish, that had the names of Upper-Muchrum, and Nether-Muchrum. (*u*) In the present times, the church of Mochrum, and the manor-house of Mochrum, which is now called the old place of Mochrum, stand at a distance of more than 5 miles, from one another; and they stood so, in the 17th century. In the country between them, there is a large hill of an irregular shape, called the *Fell* of Mochrum. In the charters of the 13th and 14th

(*r*) MS. Rental Book, 85.
(*s*) MS. Rental Book, 81.
(*t*) Inquis. Special. 26.
(*u*) Chart. Dryburgh, No. 152.

centuries,

centuries, the name was Muchrum, and sometimes Mochrum, which is, uniformly, the orthography of modern times. Several other places, in Galloway, and Carrick, and other districts, bear the same name of Mochrum. These names were, probably, all applied to the localities, by the Scoto-Irish settlers of Galloway, and Carrick: Moch-drum, or Much-drum, in the Scoto-Irish, signifies the Swine's ridge (*v*): Much-drum in the Scoto-Irish signifies, also, the *Smoke* ridge. But, the existence of such a place, as Swine-ridge-muir, seems to decide this difficult question. The church of Mochrum belonged to the prior and canons of Whithern, who enjoyed the rectorial revenues, while the cure was served, by a vicar, or a curate. At the Reformation, its rectorial revenues was let on lease, by the prior and canons, for 340 marks, yearly. (*w*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Mochrum was taxed at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* About the year 1562, Mr. John Stevenson, the vicar of Mochrum, reported the value of his vicarage to have been, including the glebe, and kirklands, 80*l.* yearly, as the same was leased; but, he complained, that during the last three years, he had not received a penny of this, which was retained, by the laird of Mochrum. (*x*) In 1565, Mr. John Steinson [Stevenson], precentor of Glasgow, and perpetual vicar of the church of Mochrum, with consent of Malcolm, the commendator, and the canons of Whithern, the undoubted patrons of the vicarage, granted a charter of feefirm to John Ramsay and Margaret Muir, his spouse, of the church lands, belonging to the vicarage, extending to two and a half mark lands of old extent, with the pertinents. (*y*) In 1606, the church of Mochrum was granted, with other property of the priory of Whithern, to the bishop of Galloway: The whole was transferred, in 1641, to the university of Glasgow; but, was restored to the bishop, in 1661; and was held, by him, till the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, when the patronage reverted to the crown. An excellent new church was built, in the parish of Mochrum, in 1795. Before the Reformation, there were two chapels, which were subordinate to the church of Mochrum. 1. There was Merton chapel, which stood near the old castle of Merton, in the south end of this parish (*z*): 2. Chapel-Finnan, or Chapel-Fingan, which stood on the sea-coast, under the cliff. It derived its name, from St. Finnan, to whom it was consecrated.

(*v*) In Ayrshire, there is a freehold, which gives Mr. J. Smith a right to vote, in the county elections; and which is called, *Swine-ridge*-muir.

(*w*) MS. Rental-book, 75. (*x*) Ib. 78.

(*y*) This charter of Stevenson was confirmed, by a grant, from the queen, 18th December 1565. Privy Seal Reg. xxxiv. 46.

(*z*) Symson's MS. Account, 57.

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This chapel was in ruins, when Symson wrote his account of Galloway, in 1684 (*a*); and its ruins are still extant, which evince the changefulness of times.

Kirkcowan parish obtained its name, from its church, which was so called, from the saint, to whom it was consecrated, with the Scoto-Saxon, *Kirk* prefixed. There was, in Kintyre, a church called Kilcowan (*b*), which was evidently dedicated to the same saint, except, that the Scoto-Irish prefix *Kil* intimates, that the dedications of the two churches were made, by very different people. There appears not any saint, bishop, or confessor of the name of *Cowan;* but, there was a saint *Keuin*, as we learn from the martyrologies; and Dempster, in his Menologium, claims him as an abbot, and a Scot, who belonged to the western isles, when they, scarcely, were peopled with Scots. This is evidently, however, the saint, to whom Kirkcowan, in Wigton-shire, and Kilcowan, in Kintyre, were consecrated. The intelligent Symson informs us, that Kirkcowan, in Wigton-shire, was pronounced, *Kirkuan.* (*c*) The church of Kirkcowan was granted, by James IV., to the chapel-royal of Stirling, when he made a refoundation of this chapel, and greatly enlarged its establishment. At the Reformation, the churches of Kirkinner, and Kirkcowan, which belonged to Sir George Clapperton, the *subdene*, and Sir James Paterson, the sacrist of that chapel-royal, were leased, for the yearly payment of 680 marks, which was shared, between the said *dene*, and *sacristan;* and out of that yearly rent, they paid 100 marks, annually, to a preacher, who officiated, at both those churches. (*d*) In August, 1591, king James granted to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barrnbarrach, the patronage of the church of Kirkcowan, with that of Kirkinner and others; and this improvident grant was ratified, in the parliament of the 5th June, 1592. (*e*) When the chapel-royal was afterwards restored, the patronage of Kirkcowan was claimed, for that establishment, to which the tithes of this parish belonged: But, the above grant, and ratification, enabled Vaus to resist that claim; and the patronage now belongs to the representative of that family, Vaus Agnew of Sheuchan.

Penningham parish obtained its name from the hamlet of Penningham, where stood the old parish-church. The name appears, in the forms of Penigham, Peningham, and Penningham. It is, most probably, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Penig*, or *Pening*, a penny, a pennyland; and the common termination, *ham*, signifying a house, farmstead, hamlet, or village:

(*a*) Symson's MS. Account, 59.
(*b*) Privy Seal Reg. xiii. 16. an. 1538.
(*c*) MS. Account, 59.
(*d*) MS. Rental Book, 82-3.
(*e*) Acta Parl. iii. 568., and iv. 20.

So, Penig-ham, or Pening-ham, means the habitation, or hamlet on the pennyland. There are, in England, several places called Pennington, which, perhaps, derived their names, from the same source; as the Saxon termination *tun*, and *ham*, had nearly the same meaning. The old parish-church of Penningham was consecrated to St. Ninian, the titular saint of Galloway. When Symson wrote his account of Galloway, there was, at the church of Penningham, a bell with this inscription, in Saxon letters: "Campana Sancti Niniani de Penigham, M:" Whence, Symson says, it seems to have been dedicated to St. Ninian, in A.D. 1000. (*f*) He does not specify, whether this was a large, or a hand bell: But, it was, probably, the latter. When James IV. passed through Penningham, on the 17th March, 1506-7, on a pilgrimage a-foot to Whithern, he gave at Penningham a donation of 9*s.* "to an man, that bore Sanct Ninian's bell." (*g*) The church of Penningham appears to have belonged, of old, to the bishops of Galloway, who were proprietors of the manor of Penningham; and had their chief residence at Clary, formerly called Clachary, that is less than a mile from the church. In the beginning of the 16th century, when king James IV. refounded the chapel-royal, at Stirling, he annexed to it the church of Kells, in Mid-Galloway, which had belonged to the archdeacon of Galloway, from a grant of Robert I.; but, now, the church of Penningham was settled on the archdeacon, and his successors; as the appropriate benefice, and the deanery of the chapel-royal was annexed to the bishoprick of Galloway. At the Reformation, Alexander Stewart of Garlies had a lease, from the archdeacon of Galloway, of the revenues of the church of Penningham, for which he paid, yearly, to the archdeacon, 276 marks, and to the vicar, who served the cure, 24 marks, in all 300 marks, or 200*l.* (*h*) In 1588, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies obtained, from James VI., a grant of the lands of Coitland, with the advowson of the kirk of Penningham. This grant was ratified, in parliament, to his son, and heir, Alexander Lord Garlies, on the 23d of March, 1612; with a declaration, however, that this ratification should be no ways prejudicial to the dean, and other members of the king's chapel-royal. (*i*) The patronage of the church of Penningham has ever since continued in the family of Lord Garlies, and Earl of Galloway. After the re-establishment of episcopacy, and during the short period of its existence, the parson of Penningham was archdeacon of Galloway, and the first member of the bishop's chapter. (*j*) The old parish-church of Penningham stood at the village called the *Clachan* of Penningham:

(*f*) Account of Galloway, 37.
(*g*) Treasurer's Accounts.
(*h*) MS. Rental Book, 82.
(*i*) Acta Parl. iv. 490.
(*j*) Symson's MS. Account of Galloway, p.125.

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And the ruins of it, and of the manse, are still to be there seen. The present parish-church stands at the populous town of Newton Stewart, 2½ miles distant from the old church. There were, formerly, two chapels, in this large parish: 1. Kery chapel, or Keir chapel; the most ancient one stood in the northern end of the parish, a little distance eastward, from the north extremity of Loch Cree: 2. St. Ninian's chapel, at the Cruives of Cree, was built, in 1508, by John Kennedy of Blarquhan, who dedicated it to St. Ninian; and endowed a chaplain, to celebrate divine service in it, with an annual rent of 8*l.* 10*s.* from the barony of Alloway, in Kyle Stewart: And this was confirmed, by the king's charter, 20th June, 1508. (*k*) The ruins of this chapel remain.

Such, then, are the accounts of the several parishes, in the presbytery of Wigton! The following nine parishes are in the presbytery of Stranraer.

The parish of *Stranraer* is of modern origin, and is of small extent. Its name is of difficult derivation: Of old the name of this town appeared under different forms: *Stranrever*, *Stronrever*, Stranraver, and Stronrawer: It is now, generally, written *Stran-raer*, and pronounced *Stranrawer*. This name is obviously Celtic: *Stron* appears, as the prefix of many appellations, in the Scoto-Irish language of North-Britain: And is from the Gaelic *Sron*, or *Stron*, which signifies a *nose*, or promontory; and is, usually, applied to projections, from rising grounds. There is *here*, such a projection, or nose, to which the *Stron* was, probably, applied. The annex, *raer*, may be the Gaelic *Reamhar*, which is pronounced *Reavar*, signifying thick, clumsy: So *Stronreaver* would signify the thick nose, or clumsy projection. But, of this enough! The village of Stranraer was a burgh of barony, in the reign of James VI.; and was created a royal burgh, by a charter of that king, in 1617. It was not, however, enrolled, as a royal burgh, by the convention of the royal burghs, till the latter end of the reign of Charles II. The burgh of Stranraer appears to have been formed into a parish, in the early part of the reign of Charles I., before the year 1638, when it was made the seat of the presbytery of Stranraer. The new parish of Stranraer was confined, in its extent, to the limits of the royal burgh, and its port, which before this creation was, partly, in the parishes of Inch, and Leswalt. (*l*) The limits of the royal burgh, and parish of Stranraer have proved too narrow, for the

(*k*) Privy Seal Regist. iii. 175.; Great Seal Reg. xiv. No. 477.

(*l*) The rivulet, which intersects the burgh of Stranraer, and falls into Loch Ryan, was formerly the march, between the parish of Inch, on the east, and Leswalt, on the west. The eastern half of the town was popularly called the Chapel, from St. John's chapel, which stood there.

prosperity of the town, which has grown to be the most populous one, in Wigton-shire; and the village, which forms its suburbs, being without the limits of the burgh, and parish, are in the adjoining parishes of Leswalt, and Inch. The patronage of the parish of Stranraer belonged to the bishops of Galloway, as being the patrons of the parishes of Inch, and Leswalt. On the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of Stranraer parish was vested in the crown. A new, commodious, and elegant parish-church was built, for Stranraer, in 1785.

The present parish of *Inch* comprehends the greatest part of the old parish of the same name, and the whole of the old parish of *Saulseat*. The church of *Inch* stands on the margin of a lake, wherein there is, near the church, a small *island*, six hundred yards in circumference, which is called, in the Scoto-Irish, *the Inch;* and hence the name of the church, and parish: *Ynys*, in the British, and *Inis*, in the congenial language of the Irish, and Scots, signifying an island: And this word occurs, frequently, in the topography of Scotland, in the form of *Inch*. The church of Inch belonged to the bishops of Galloway, who enjoyed the revenues thereof; while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner. At the Reformation, the Earl of Cassilis had a lease, from the bishop, of the whole revenue of the churches of Inch, and Leswalt, for which he paid, yearly, 260 marks, or 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (*m*) At the same time, the benefice of the vicar amounted to 10*l.* yearly. (*n*) To the church of Inch, there, moreover, belonged lands, rated at 20*s.* in the old extent, which were called the old kirk lands of Inch. These were granted, in fee-firm, to Gilbert Macdoual. (*o*) The church of Inch was vested in the king, by the General Annexation Act of 1587; and in 1588, was granted to Mr. William Melville, the commendator of Tungland, for life. (*p*) At Melville's death, in 1613, this estate returned to the bishop of Galloway, in consequence of the king's grant, during 1605. In 1641, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; but, was restored to the bishop, in 1661; with whom it continued, until the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, when the patronage reverted to the crown. In the old parish of Inch, there were two chapels: 1. Saint John's chapel, which stood at the south end of Loch Ryan, and at the east end of the burgh of Stranraer. This chapel was in ruins, when Symson wrote his account, in 1684. But, a modern castle, or large building, stood near it; and was called, *the castle of the chapel.* The eastern half of the burgh of Stranraer, on the east side of the rivulet that intersects the town, was popularly called *the chapel.* A piece of land, which belonged to the chapel, was called *Saint*

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 68. 71. 86. (*n*) Id. 85. (*o*) Inquis. Special. 209.
(*p*) Acta Parl. iv. 307-8.

John's

John's croft: And a copious spring of soft water, which rises within the flood-mark, is still called *Saint John's well.* The site of the chapel, the castle, and Saint John's well, were all detached, from the old parish of Inch; and were included in the parish, and royal burgh of Stranraer. 2. *Chapel-Patrick*, which was dedicated to Saint Patrick, stood on the west coast, at Port Patrick; a circumstance this, which indicates the origin of the name of the *port.* This chapel served the south-west division of the old parish, which was popularly called *the black quarter of Inch:* and which now forms the parish of Port Patrick, having been separated from the parish of Inch; and erected into a distinct parish, by the name of Port Patrick, in 1628. The diminution of the old parish, by this disjunction, was afterwards compensated, by annexing to it the ancient parish of *Saulseat.* The parish-church of *Saulseat*, with its revenues, belonged to the abbot, and monks of Saulseat, who enjoyed the emoluments, while the cure was served, by a vicar. (*q*) It was vested in the king, by the Annexation Act of 1587: But, a portion of the revenues of the church of Saulseat, was settled, as a stipend, on the minister of the parish; the remainder of the church-revenue was, by Charles I., granted, in 1631, as a part of the stipend, for the minister of Port Patrick. The parish of Saulseat was annexed to the parish of Inch, at the middle of the seventeenth century. The minister of Inch has his manse, and glebe, at Saulseat, distant, from the parish-church of Inch, a mile and a half, southward.

Port Patrick, as we have seen, is a parish of very modern erection, the history whereof has been already given. At the village, and haven, called Port Patrick, there was, as we observed, a chapel, dedicated to the celebrated St. Patrick; and hence the appropriate name of the parish. The village, and haven, were comprehended in the barony of Portrec, which belonged to the family of Adair of Kinhilt, from whom it passed, at the end of James VI.'s reign, to Hugh Montgomery, Viscount of Airds, in Ireland, who soon obtained Port Patrick to be made a burgh of barony. On the 10th of May, 1628, Charles I. granted a charter, detaching, from the parish of Inch, the lands of Portree, and Kinhilt, and the twenty-mark land of Sorbies; and erecting the whole into a separate parish, which was called *Port Patrick.* The same charter ordained, that the church, which was then building, in the baronial burgh of Port Patrick, should be the parish-church; and constituted the church a rectory, giving to the same Viscount of Airds, and his heirs, the advowson of the same rectory, and uniting the same to the barony of

(*q*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Saulseat was taxed at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* being a tenth of the estimated value. In 1562, the vicar of Saulseat received a pension of twenty marks, yearly. MS. Rental Book, 60.

Portree,

Portree, and Kinhilt. The king, by another charter, in October, 1630, suppressed the abbey of *Saulseat;* and granted to the minister of Port Patrick, and his successors, as a part of their stipends, the unappropriated revenues of the parish-churches of Saulseat, and Kirkmadin, which belonged to the abbey, together with the whole revenues of the temporal lands, belonging to the said abbey: These two charters were ratified, by the king in Parliament, in June, 1633. (*r*) During the reign of Charles II. the baronial burgh of Port Patrick, with the advowson of the church, and the adjacent estate, which was now called Dunskey, from the castle of Dunskey, in the place of Portree, passed, from the Viscount of Airds, to Mr. John Blair, the minister of Port Patrick; and the whole now belongs to his descendant, Hunter Blair of Dunskey.

The parish of STONEY-KIRK comprehends the three old parishes of Stoney-kirk, Clachshant, and Toskerton, otherwise Kirkmadin. The first was consecrated to St. Stephen; and was called Stevens-kirk; in popular language, it was called *Steinie-kirk*, and *Stainie-kirk*, and in late times *Stonie-kirk*, and *Stoney-kirk*. The patronage of Stevens-kirk belonged of old to the lords of Galloway; and fell to the king, by the forfeiture of that lordship, in 1455. It appears to have been granted not long after to Gilbert Macdoual of Ravenstoun, and Freugh, who held the seventeen-mark lands of Stevens-kirk. In January, 1473-4, he resigned into the king's hands the lands of Ravenstoun, and others, with the advowson of Stevens-kirk; and obtained a new charter of the same property to his grandson, Gilbert Macdoual. (*s*) In the following century, the right of advowson to this church appears to have been a subject of contest, between the Macdouals of Freugh, and the Macdouals of Garthland. Fergus Macdoual of Freugh fell in the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, and his son, James Macdoual, was served heir to him, in several lands, and in the patronage of this church. (*t*) John Macdoual of Garthland fell, in the same conflict; and his son, Uthred, was served heir to him in the lands of Garthland, with the patronage of the church of Stainie-kirk. (*u*) In 1583 the patronage of Stainie-kirk was resigned to Uthred Macdoual of Garthland, by his niece and ward, Mary Macdoual, the heiress of Freugh, and John Macdoual of Doualstone, her husband. (*v*) The patronage afterwards continued in the family of Macdoual of Garthland. (*w*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, during the reign of James V., Stainie-kirk was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

(*r*) Acta Parl. v. 132. (*s*) Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App. 54. 255.; and i. 291.
(*t*) Ib. App. 55. (*u*) Inquisit. Special. 5. (*v*) Nisbet's Herald. ii. App. 256.
(*w*) Inquisit. Special. 20. 96.

Clachshant

Clachshant parish derives its name from the Scoto-Irish *Clach-sheant*, signifying the holy stone. In modern times, the name has been abbreviated to *Clashant*, and Clayshant; and, in a very few instances, it appears, in the form of Glenshant. The church of Clachshant belonged to the prior and canons of Whithern, who enjoyed the revenues; and the cure was served by a vicar. (*x*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood during the reign of James V., the vicarage of Clachshant was taxed at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At the Reformation, the vicarage of Clachshant was let on lease, by the vicar, to Uthred Macdoual, for 20*l.* yearly. (*y*) At the same period, the rectorial revenues of the two churches of Clachshant, and of Toskertoun, were let on lease, by the prior and canons of Whithern, to the laird of Kilarstair, for 80*l.* yearly. (*z*) The lands, which belonged to the church, and vicarage, of Clachshant, at the Reformation were granted, in fee-firm to Macdoual of Freugh. The church of Clachshant was vested in the king, by the Annexation Act of 1587; and it was granted, by the king, in 1606, to the bishop of Galloway, with the other property of the priory of Whithern. It was transferred, in 1641, to the university of Glasgow; but, was restored to the bishop, in 1661.

Toskertoun parish was so called, from the hamlet of Toskertoun, in the vicinity of the parish-church, which stood on the lands of Toskertoun. This church was dedicated to *St. Medan*, to whom some other churches, in this shire, were consecrated, as we have observed; and hence it was called, *Kirkmedan*, *Kirkmadin*, and, corruptly, Kirkmadrin. The parish was, also, sometimes called Toskertoun, or Kirkmadin. This church belonged to the prior and canons of Whithern, who enjoyed the revenues; while the cure was served by a vicar. At the Reformation, the rectorial revenues of Toskertoun church was leased by the prior, and canons, of Whithern, to the laird of Kilanstair, who paid for this, and the revenues of Clachshant, 80*l.* a year. (*a*) At the same period, the vicarage of Toskertoun was leased to M^c^Culloch of Ardwell, by the vicar, for 20 marks, a year. (*b*) The church of Toskertoun was vested in the king, by the Annexation Act of 1587: It was granted, by the king, in 1606 to the bishop of Galloway, with the revenues of the priory of Whithern: It was transferred to the university of

(*x*) In December, 1541, the king presented Sir Alexander M^c^Kilwyane, the chaplain, to the vicarage of Clachshant, which was vacant, by the decease of Sir William Vaus, canon of Whithern. The patronage was in the king, by the vacancy of the see of Galloway; and collation was given, by Malcolm, the prior of Whithern, vicar-general of that diocese. Privy Seal Reg. xv. 51.

(*y*) MS. Rental Book, 84. (*z*) Ib. 75. (*a*) Ib. 75. (*b*) Ib. 85.

Glasgow,

Glasgow, in 1641; but, it was restored to the bishop, in 1661. At the middle of the seventeenth century, the two parishes of Clachshant, and Toskertoun, were united to the old parish of Stoney-kirk. The patronage of the united parish was shared between the patrons of the old parishes: Macdoual of Garthland had one moiety; and the other moiety belonged to the bishop of Galloway. On the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the bishop's share of the patronage was vested, in the crown: The other share, with the estate of Garthland, was transferred, in recent times, to Hawthorn of Garthland. The churches of Clachshant, and of Toskertoun, have gone to ruin; and the church of Stoney-kirk alone serves the people of the united parish.

Kirkmaiden parish, in the Rinns, obtained its appellation, from the old parish-church, which was dedicated to *St. Medan*, to whom some other churches, in this shire, were consecrated, and it was called *Kirkmedan*, from the name of the saint. After being called, by various forms of the name, Kirkmaiden, at length, became the settled appellation. The old parish-church stood, in the south end of the parish, on the lands of the Mull, two and a half miles south of the present parish-church. In the vicinity of the old church, under the sea-cliff, there is a cave, which was called St. Maiden's Cave. The parish-church of Kirkmaiden belonged to the abbot, and monks, of Saulseat, who enjoyed the rectorial revenues, while the cure was served, by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of this church was taxed *2l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At the Reformation, the rectorial revenues were let to William Adair of Kinhilt, by the abbot, and monks, of Saulseat, for the yearly payment of 300 marks, and 100 bolls of bear, *small measure.* (*c*) The church of Kirkmaiden was vested in the king by the act of 1587. A portion of the revenues of this church was assigned, as a stipend, to the protestant minister of the parish; and the remainder was, afterwards, granted, by Charles I., in 1630, as part of the stipend, for the minister of the newly-established parish-church of Port Patrick; in which grant the king reserved to himself, and his successors, the patronage of the church of Kirkmaiden. (*d*) But, king James had, theretofore, in September, 1602, granted the five-mark land of Drummore, with the patronage of the church of Kirkmaiden, to Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, whose son, Robert, obtained a ratification of this grant, in the parliament of 1641. (*e*) Symson says, in his account of Galloway, "The king's majesty is patron of this parish of Kirkmaiden, although the lairds of Kinhilt pretend a right thereto, and are in possession." The Earl of Stair has long been the patron of this parish. As the old church of

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, 80. (*d*) Acta Parl. v. 132. (*e*) Ib. 608.

Kirkmaiden

Kirkmaiden stood, in a very inconvenient situation, in the southern extremity of the parish, the parishioners gave in a representation to the General Assembly, praying for a new church, in a more central situation. This was referred to parliament; and the parliament, in October, 1639, remitted the prayer to the commissioners, to be appointed, for the plantation of kirks. (*i*) The desire of the parishioners was granted; and a new church was built, in a more central situation. In the southern part of this parish, at the haven, called *Maryport*, there was, formerly, a chapel, consecrated to the Virgin Mary; but, it was a complete ruin, when Symson wrote his account, in 1684.

Old Luce, and New Luce, parishes were formerly comprehended, in one extensive parish, called, *Glenluce*. The parish church, and the abbey of Glenluce, stood on the eastern bank of the river *Lus*, in a pleasant valley, called Glenluce, from the river, and vale. The church, with all its revenues, belonged to the abbot and monks of Glenluce, who were proprietors of this extensive district, over which they had a regality jurisdiction. In the parish of Glenluce, there were formerly two chapels, which, also, belonged to the same abbot and monks. One of them was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called our Lady's Chapel; the other, which was dedicated to Jesus Christ, was called, Christ's chapel, and *Kirk-Christ*. (*j*) This last was ruinous, when Symson wrote, in 1684. It stood near to the sea-coast, between Balcarrie and Schinnerness, which is now called Sunnyness; and the adjacent creek is still called the bay of *Kirk Christ*. The parish church of Glenluce, with the two chapels, were vested in the king, by the act of 1587. They were, afterwards, granted, in 1602, with the other property of Glenluce abbey to Mr. Lawrence Gordon, a son of Alexander Gordon, the bishop of Galloway. On the death of Lawrence, in 1610, they passed to his brother, John Gordon, the dean of Salisbury, who gave them, in marriage, with his only daughter to Sir Robert Gordon, who resigned them to the king, in 1613, for an equivalent; and they were now granted to the bishop of Galloway. In 1641, this property was transferred to the university of Glasgow; but, at the same time, there were reserved 1000 marks, yearly, to the minister of Glenluce, with the precinct, and ruins of the abbey, for a glebe, and manse: and there were granted, at the same time, 200 marks, yearly, to a schoolmaster, at the kirk of Glenluce. (*k*) In 1647, this extensive parish was formed into two parishes; the southern division, which was next to the sea, was called Old Luce; and the other division, extending, northward, to the

(*i*) Acta Parl. v. 269.
(*j*) Acta Parl. iv. 327.; Inquisit. Special. 37.
(*k*) Acta Parl. v. 602.

boundaries of Carrick, was called, New Luce. For the latter parish, a new church was built, near the influx of Cross water into Luce river, four miles north, from the abbey of Glenluce. (*l*) The new church was, popularly, called, the *Moor Kirk of Luce.* (*m*) In 1661, the property of Glenluce abbey, with the patronage of the churches of Old Luce, and New Luce, were restored to the bishop of Galloway; and the two parishes were again reunited, for a time (*n*): But, at the Revolution, the separation became permanent; and on the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of the two parishes was vested in the king.

The parish of *Leswalt* derived its Saxon name from the Anglo-Saxon *leswe*, or *lese*, pasture ground, and *walt*, a wood, or forest: Thus, *Lesewalt* signifies the pasture, in the wood. (*o*) The church of Lesewalt belonged to the abbot and monks of Tungland, who enjoyed the rectorial revenues, while the cure was served, by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Leswalt was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the vicarage of this parish was leased, by the vicar, for 40 marks, or 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. (*p*) At the same epoch, the Earl of Cassilis had a lease, from the bishop of Galloway, as commendator of Tungland abbey, of the rectorial revenues of the church of Leswalt; and for these revenues, with the revenues of the church of Inch, which he also held, from the bishop, he paid 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. (*q*) There belonged to the church of Leswalt two and a half mark lands of old extent, which were granted, in fee-firm, about the Reformation. (*r*) The church of Leswalt was vested in the king, by the act of 1587; and in 1588, it was granted, with the other churches, that belonged to Tungland abbey, to William Melville, the commendator of Tungland, for life. On his death, in 1613, it returned to the bishop of Galloway, by a grant from the king, in 1605. In 1641, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; but was restored to the bishop, in 1661, who retained it, till the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, when the patronage was vested in the crown. At the middle of the 17th century, the lands of Galdenoch, and of Achneil, or Barjarg, were detached from the parish of Kirkcolm, and annexed to the parish of Leswalt; and those lands now form the north-west corner of that parish. (*s*)

(*l*) Acta Parl. vi. 264.: and the unprinted Acts of Assembly, 1646 and 1647.

(*m*) The description of Wigton-shire, by Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, and Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon.

(*n*) Symson's MS. Account, 62.

(*o*) Robert of Glocester uses *lese* for *pasture.*

(*p*) MS. Rental Book, 85.

(*q*) Ibid. 68. 71. 86.

(*r*) Inquis. Special. 102. 179.

(*s*) Ibid. 118. 144. 154-5.

Kirkcolm

Kirkcolm parish obtained its name, from the church, which was dedicated to St. Columba; and hence called *Kirk-colm.* This parish appears to have been a free parsonage, at the end of the 13th century. In 1296, Alexander de Puntunby, the parson of the church of Kirkcolm, in the Rinns, swore fealty to Edward I.; and obtained a writ to the sheriff of Wigton, for delivering his property. (*t*) The parish church of Kirkcolm, afterwards, belonged to the abbot and monks of Sweetheart, or New Abbey, who enjoyed the revenues; while the cure was served, by a vicar pensioner. At the Reformation, the tithes of the church of Kirkcolm, with the kirklands (*u*), were held by Campbell of Corswell, on a nineteen years' lease, from the abbot and monks of New Abbey, for the yearly payment of 100 marks, or 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*v*) The church of Kirkcolm was vested in the king, by the act of 1587. It was granted, by King James, in 1623, to Alexander, the Earl of Galloway, and ratified, in parliament, in 1633. (*w*) The Earl of Galloway is now patron of Kirkcolm, and titular of the tithes. In the middle of the 17th century, the lands of Galdenoch, and of Achneil, or Barjarg, were detached from the parish of Kirkcolm, and annexed to the parish of Leswalt. In the south-east corner of Kirkcolm parish, about two miles south of the present church, on the side of Loch Ryan, there was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and named, in the Scoto-Irish, *Kil-morie;* signifying the chapel of Mary. This chapel was altogether ruinous, when Symson wrote his account, in 1684; but, the Virgin Mary's well, at the chapel, still retained its celebrity, for miraculous properties. The country people resorted to it, for water, to cure sick persons: and it was reported, and believed, that if the disease of the sick person was deadly, the well would be found so dry, that it would be difficult to obtain water; but, if the disease were curable, then there would be found water enough, for all comers. (*x*) The Reformation, gradually, put an end to such credulity, and such folly.

Add to all those facts, and intimations, with regard to the several parishes, in this shire, the subjoined Tabular Statement:

(*t*) Rot. Scot. i. 24.

(*u*) The kirklands, which belonged to this church, extended to three marklands of old extent. They were granted in fee-firm, soon after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 134.

(*v*) MS. Rental Book, 89. 99. (*w*) Acta Parl. v. 68. (*x*) MS. Account, 69, 70.

TABULAR STATE.

The Presbyteries.	The Names of the Parishes.	Their Extent. Length Miles.	Their Extent. Breadth Miles.	Their Inhabitants. in 1755.	in 1791.	in 1801.	in 1811.	in 1821.	No. of Ministers.	Their Stipends. in 1755. £.	s.	d.	in 1798. £.	s.	d.
Wigton.	Wigton	4½	3½	1,032	1,350	1,475	1,711	2,042	1	73	16	8	140	2	0
	Sorbie	6	5	968	1,071	1,091	1,265	1,319	1	76	10	0	111	10	0
	Kirkcowan	14	5	795	730	787	1,006	1,283	1	51	16	0	115	17	4
	Mochrum	10	5	828	1,200	1,113	1,345	1,871	1	61	17	9	122	4	0
	Penningham	14	5	1,509	2,260	2,569	2,847	3,090	1	70	17	9	114	9	9
	Whithorn	8	3	1,412	1,884	1,904	1,935	2,361	1	81	15	6	121	13	2
	Glasserton	8½	3	809	880	860	1,047	1,057	1	69	3	4	131	14	0
	Kirkinner	6	5	792	1,152	1,160	1,433	1,488	1	78	8	4	129	4	0
Stranraer.	Stranraer	¼	¼	610	1,602	1,722	1,923	2,463	1	62	10	0	104	18	10
	Kirkcolm	5½	5	765	945	1,191	1,465	1,821	1	65	8	10	93	0	2
	Stoneykirk	7	6	1,151	1,365	1,848	2,364	3,133	1	73	17	11	133	18	8
	Inch	11	6	1,513	1,450	1,577	1,831	2,386	1	68	2	3	123	14	10
	Kirkmaiden	9	3½	1,051	1,400	1,613	1,719	2,210	1	57	16	1	88	16	8
	Leswalt	6	5	652	1,194	1,329	1,705	2,332	1	57	7	3	113	16	10
	New Luce	9	5½	459	400	368	457	609	1	52	10	0	75	6	8
	Port Patrick	4½	4	611	1,005	1,090	1,302	1,818	1	55	5	10	130	12	3
	Old Luce	10	6	1,509	1,200	1,221	1,536	1,957	1	72	4	5	127	8	8
	The Total, (*y*) - 17			16,466	21,088	22,918	26,891	33,240	17	1,129	7	11	1,978	7	2

(*y*) The patrons of those parishes, who have a right to present the ministers, are as follows:— The king presents to Sorbie; to Mochrum; to Whithorn; to Glasserton; to Stranraer; to Leswalt; to New Luce; to Old Luce: The king presents, by turns, with Agnew, of Sheuchan, to Kirkinner; the king presents, by turns, with Hawthorn, of Garthland, to Stoneykirk. The Earl of Galloway, presents to Wigton; to Penningham; to Kirkcolm. Agnew, of Shouchan, presents to Kirkcowan, and to Kirkinner, by turns, with the king. Hawthorn, of Garthland, presents, by turns, with the king, to Stoneykirk. The Earl of Stair presents to Kirkmaiden. Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, presents to Port Patrick.

In the statement of the ministers' stipends, in 1798, the value of the glebes was included, but not the value of the manses. The bear was valued at 16*s*., and the meal at 15*s*. per boll, Linlithgow measure; being an average of the fiar prices of Wigton-shire, for seven years, ending with 1795.

The stipends of Sorbie, Mochrum, Penningham, Whithorn, Glasserton, Kirkinner, Kirkmaiden, Leswalt, Port Patrick, and Old Luce, were augmented, between 1791, and 1798.

CHAP. V.

Of Ayr-shire.

§ I. *Of its Name.*] The name of this county is, plainly, derived, from the appellation of the shire town: And the town was so called, undoubtedly, from the very ancient Celtic name of the river, Ayr, on the banks whereof, the shire town is situated. There is a river of the same original designation, in England, in Switzerland, and in every country of Europe, saith Gebelin, in his *Monde Primitif.* *Air*, in the British speech, signifies brightness, lucidity; and *Aer* means violence, tumult: *Arw*, in the ancient Gaulish, signified rapid: So we have the *Arw* river, in Hertfordshire; and the river *Arw*, in Sligo, in Ireland. There was, probably, a castle on the same site, as that of the town; and under its protection, according to the practice of rude ages, a village arose. In 1197, there was founded a new town, between the Don, and *Ayr.* (*a*) It is a much more difficult question to answer, when the new-erected village on the *Ar* became the shire town; or, in other words, when the Celtic countries of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham, were formed into a *county.* (*b*)

§ II. *Its Situation and Extent.*] This extensive shire lies along the Frith of Clyde, which washes its western shore, from Kelly-burn, on the north, to Galloway-burn, which enters Loch Ryan, on the south, for an extent of more than 70 miles. It is bounded, on the north, and north-east, by the county of Renfrew; on the east, by the counties of Lanark, and Dumfries; by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the south-east; and on the south, by Wigtonshire. Ayr-shire is situated between 54° 59′ 10″ and 55° 53′ 45″ north

(*a*) Chron. Mailros, 181.: "Factum est novum opidum, inter Don & Ar."

(*b*) In Hearne's Liber Niger, ii. 382. there is a charter of Henry III., wherein he mentions "Quidum amicus et consanguîneus noster *de Galweia*; viz. Duncanus, the father of Neil de Karric." This charter shows, very clearly, that Carrick was then described, as in Galloway. In 1192, Duncan, the son of Gilbert de Galweia, gave to God, and St. Mary of Mailros, a certain piece of land, in Carric, called *Maybothel.* Chron. Mailros, 179. In this charter, we see no intimation of a shire.

latitude;

latitude; and from 4° 0′ 10″ to 4° 59′ 40″ longitude west of Greenwich. (*c*) The length of Ayr-shire, from the burn of Galloway, on the south, to Kelly-burn, on the north, is at least 70 miles, with rather a disproportionate breadth of from 25 to 5 miles. The whole county contains a superficies of 1040 square miles, or 665,600 statute acres. (*d*) In 1821, Ayr-shire, containing 1040 square miles, was inhabited by 128,500 souls (*e*); being 123.55 to a square mile. The 128,500 people composed 26,645 families, who inhabited 17,842 houses; being 4.82 in each family; and 7.2 persons in each house.

Such, then, is the situation, the extent, and the population of Ayr-shire!

Ayr-shire was, in Celtic times, divided into three large divisions: Carrick, lying on the southern side of the Doon; Kyle, lying between the rivers of Doon and Irvine; and is subdivided into King's Kyle, lying on the south, and Kyle Stewart, on the northward of the river of Ayr: And the third Celtic division is Cunningham, which comprehends the whole country on the north of the river of Irvine. Whatever may have been the ancient authorities, corresponding with those divisions, they were superseded, by the statute, abolishing the hereditary jurisdictions.

§ III. *Of its natural Objects.*] Whether the superficies of Ayr-shire consist the most of mountains, or of plains, cannot, easily, be settled; as the whole surface consists of alternations of hills, and dales. Along the shores of the frith, there lie narrow plains, with gravel over-abounding: At some distance, eastward, as the eye looks upward, nothing is perceived but hill after hill, which are covered, not with the darksome russet, but with the lively green. The extent of the several kinds of soil, in Ayr-shire, may be estimated, in this manner:

Of clay soil - - - - - - -	261,960
Of sand, or light soil - - - - -	120,110
Of moss, and moor lands - - - - -	283,530
The total of statute acres - -	665,600

Yet, none of the mountains of Ayr-shire rise to extraordinary heights. (*f*) This extensive shire abounds in hillocks, and hills, but not in mountains.

(*c*) The county town of Ayr stands in 55° 27′ 52″ north latitude; and in 4° 36′ 30″ longitude, west of Greenwich.

(*d*) Of this extent, the division of Kyle contains 403 square miles; that of Carrick 393, and that of Cunningham 244 square miles.

(*e*) This includes 1201 seamen, who were not comprehended in the population returns of 1821.

(*f*) The highest mountains in this county are, *Misty Law*, on the north-east limits of Cunningham; *Cairn Table*, on the eastern border of Kyle; and the *Cairn of Shalloch*, in Carrick.

Of

Of minerals, this shire may be said to abound in the most useful, though every parish cannot hope to enjoy every good. Coal is so generally abundant, that coals, and railways, and harbours, have been formed, for its export. (*g*) There are, almost every where, lime-stone, and iron-stone, and, indeed, every sort of stone, particularly free-stone, and whinstone; marble has been found; and black-lead has been discovered, as well as gypsum, and marle. Near Wallace-town there is a quarry of black fire-proof stone, which is carried into the neighbourhood, and abroad, for making ovens. On the river Ayr, there is a quarry of whet-stones, which have been exported, in great numbers. Near the same place have been discovered copper, and antimony. Lead has been found; but, not brought to any valuable account, by the operations of manufacture, and traffic. In such a country, there must exist many petrifactions.

In the midst of so many minerals, it was to be expected, that there would be many springs, impregnated by them; and, of course, almost every parish has its appropriate mineral water, some whereof is used, by the lower orders: But, none of them seems to have risen to the dignity of a *spa;* nor have they, any where, collected numerous persons of every rank, either for their health, or amusement. (*h*)

From such considerations, it is easy to diverge to the waters of this shire. There are found, on its devious surface, many *lochs:* But, few of them are of any magnitude, though some of them, certainly, are the sources of the rivers. (*i*) From the hills, and hillocks of Ayr-shire, spring many rivulets, which conjoining their kindred waters, as they flow, form streams, which contribute to the elegance, and use, of the country. But, as the eastern heights lie at no great distance from the shore of the Frith of Clyde, none of the rivers, such as the Ayr, the Irvine, the Doon, the Girvan, and Stinchar, convey a large volume of water to the sea; and though none of them afford interior navigation, they all supply an adequate quantity of fish: Yet, several of the streams, which find their issues, in Galloway, Dumfries, and Lanerk, have their fountain-heads, in the Ayr-shire hills; and thus may be considered, as their parent springs.

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] Under this head, the original people, and their appropriate speech, certainly, supply the most curious topics of archaiological

(*g*) It appears, from the evidence of charters, that in the burrow-lands of Torbolton, coal-mines had been wrought, since 1497 A.D.

(*h*) See the Stat. Accounts of Ayr-shire.

(*i*) The largest lake, in the county, is *Loch Doon*, in Carrick, which is five miles long, and about three quarters of a mile broad.

research.

research. The country, lying along the frith of Clyde, which forms the superficies of this great shire, was originally settled, by the same British tribes which colonized every part of Northern Britain. (*j*)

At the epoch of the Roman invasion of this country, in 80 A.D. the great tribe of the *Damnii* inhabited the whole country, from the ridge of hills, which separate Galloway from Ayr-shire, on the south, to the river Ern, on the north; comprehending all Strathcluyd, the shires of Ayr, Renfrew, and Stirling, with districts of Dumbarton, and Perth.

Owing to the want, or the obscurity of remains, it has long been supposed, that the Romans, with all their energy, and perseverance, had never penetrated into Wigton-shire, much less into Ayr-shire. But, time, and chance, have at length discovered the Roman camp of *Rispain*, near Whithern, and adjoining the plantations of Glasserton.

The Roman road, which, after traversing Dumfries-shire, throughout the vale of the Cairn water, by Conrig, to the top of Glencairn, passed, from Dumfries-shire, into the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It now coursed, through Dalry parish, to the farm of Holm, in Carsfairn parish; whence, it proceeded across the ridge of Polwhat, to the north-west extremity of this parish; where it left *the stewartry*, and entered Ayr-shire: It now went forward to Dalmelington, in this county, with a view to the Clyde.

Departing from Dalmelington, for two miles this road forms what is called the bridleroad to Littlemill: It then strikes off, from the Littlemill way, in the farm of Burnhead, and passes through Chapmeknows, Pennasson, Smithston, and Cube. In the four first-mentioned farms, it is only seen, in detached pieces; but, in the *Cube*, it is *quite entire*, for a long distance: It then goes through the farm of Boreland; and on the north side of the Boreland-burn, it is seen, in several detached places; from whence, it passes over the Mains-hill; and about a mile further on, it pushes right through the farm of *the Causeway*, which is supposed to have taken its name, from the circumstance of this road running through it: From the causeway, it is seen quite plain, all the distance to Percluan mill, in one continued line, which is obviously more than a mile. The Roman road now passes through the farms of Brae, Lindsayston, Cockhill, and Whitestanes; but, it is only seen, in small detached pieces, in those farms, where the ground has not been tilled. There is an old man, however, that is called Tinnock, who lives near Cockhill,

(*j*) The names of waters, and places, which still remain, and which are apparent to the judicious eye, on the maps of this shire, form demonstrations of the fact, after every corruption of ignorance, and blunder of inattention.

and

and who said, that about forty years ago, a great deal of this road was raised, to make room, for the plough; and he pointed out where the road was raised, and the purposes to which the stones were applied. Within half a mile of the town of Ayr, on this route, there is a place called, *The Foul Causeway*, which being in a straight line, from Cockhill to Ayr, must have been a part of the Roman road; but, no one could remember of any causeway being there. Some old people, in this neighbourhood, call this road, *The Picts' Road*, and others, *The Roman Way;* but, the construction of the pavement, in the Roman manner, of this remain, evinces clearly that it was a Roman road. (*k*)

The Romans having such a road must, necessarily, have had encampments through which it passed: Yet, no Roman camp has yet been discovered, in Ayr-shire. Their trinkets have been found, in various parts of this extensive shire. They had erected their *villas* along the fine shore of the Clyde-frith, from Kelleyburn to Irvine: and on this coast the remains of their baths have been discovered, where so many bathing establishments have been recently formed.

The abdication of the Roman government left the Damnii, in the possession of their ancient domains, without much change, in their manners, and habits, and still less, in their knowledge, and speech. In the unsettled state of society, which ensued, there appear to have been made, by a people, who were less skilful than the Romans, ramparts, and ditches, and other fences of whatever use, and by whatever names, in Galloway, in Dumfries, in Pebbles, Selkirk, and in Berwick shires, though, by whose hands performed, and for what purpose established, is yet unexplained. In Ayr-shire, there still remains, what is there called, *A Feal Dyke*, which has been carried, from the Cairnwin-burn to the water of Duisk, throughout a distance of five, or six miles. As the dimensions of this dyke are uncommonly large, it is supposed, by intelligent men, in that country, to have formed a dividing line, between

(*k*) This delineation of the Roman road, from Dalmelington to Ayr, was taken, literally, from Mr. Train's letter to me, of the 4th of March, 1821: Mr. Train traversed this road, through its above course, who describes, clearly, what he saw, and understood; and who was accompanied, by Mr. Hetrick of Dalmelington, who knew the course of the Roman road, and showed him the remains of it. It is thus established, then, that the Romans had a road, which conducted them, from Nithsdale, across the hills, to Dalmelington; and from thence to the influx of Ayr river, into the Clyde-frith. We may remember that another *Roman road* went off, from Carstairs, in Clydesdale, coursed along the south side of Avondale, and by Welsley, and Westlingbank, towards the gorge of Loudon-hill. Further its course has not been traced; yet its natural track led along the Irvine-river, till it terminated, at the commodious haven, which is formed, by its influx into the frith of Clyde. See Caledonia, i. p. 135. 138., with regard to this instructive subject.

the pasturages of the hills above, and the cultivated lands, below, on the river Stinchar. (*l*)

The earliest intrusion of settlers, among the descendants of the Damnii, were the successors of the Scoto-Irish colonists, who easily passed the frith of Clyde, from the opposite peninsula of Cantyre, some ages after the settlement of their fathers, in that appropriate cradle of the Scotish aborigines. (*m*) Congenial colonists from Ireland may have, probably, settled along the eastern shores of the Clyde, amidst the ancient people, in after ages; and the two lineages of men, speaking analogous tongues, and having the same manners, would easily coalesce with the descendants of the original Damnii. (*n*)

The next most ancient objects of antiquary research are the *stone monuments*, which, indeed, are fewer in Ayr-shire than could have been expected. (*o*) Some of the *cairns* have been removed, by the husbandmen, during recent ages, when "the gray heaps" were discovered, to be the hallowed sepulchres of ancient chiefs. But, of the vast erections of large stones, the remains, and monuments of the Druids, there are very few, or none: In Galston parish, indeed, there is said to be a *Druid temple*, consisting of a cairn of gray stones, which is 60 feet, in diameter (*p*): But, this is not that sort of vast erection, which is called a *Druid temple;* and is, merely, the burying place of some ancient clan: And this observation is, equally, applicable to the very large cairn, in Sorn parish. It is, certainly, possible, that there may have been, during very early times, real temples of the Druids; which may have, probably, been destroyed, by the first Scoto-Irish settlers, who were Christians, with more zeal, than knowledge; or the

(*l*) The public owe a benefit, and I, a favour, to Mr. Hamilton, of Pinmore, through whose lands this dyke runs, for the communication of this singular remain.

(*m*) From the Roman authors, we might learn, that the Scots often invaded the Roman province, sometimes by themselves, but, oftener with their associate Picts, the true descendants of the original British planters, in Northern Britain. Yet, there is not either fact, or authority, which could satisfy any reasonable doubts, whether the Scots inhabited any part of Great Britain, till after the commencement of the sixth century: Ireland was the proper country of the Scots, till recent times; as we might even learn, from Bede: The Picts, or their progenitors, were undoubtedly the original settlers of this country.

(*n*) The language of the ancient maps of Ayr-shire evinces the fact; whilst it equally shews, that there was no Gothic race settled here, till much more recent times. The Gaelic tongue continued to be spoken, here, during the age of Buchanan, who states the fact.

(*o*) And yet we are told that, there are to be found large cairns, in many places. Stat. Account, vi. 74.

(*p*) Stat. Account, 11. In Sorn parish, there is a large cairn of stones, 250 feet in circumference, and 10 feet high; yet, there is nothing in this of Druidism.

stones

stones may have been appropriated, by those barons, who built towers, and castles, during feudal times, and a wretched government.

Next to those stone monuments, are the *oval*, and *circular encampments*, which are mentioned, as existing, in various parishes of Ayr-shire. (*q*) These were, probably, the fortlets of the British Damnii, long before the Saxon people had arrived on our shores, and before the Danish rovers were known on the coasts of the Baltic. The British circular encampments were succeeded, by the Roman right angular entrenchments: But, of Roman labours, there is little to be seen, or said, within the extensive boundaries of Ayr-shire. From the recollection of the battle of Largs, in 1263, when Haco was repulsed, by Alexander III., the antiquaries of this shire are too apt to attribute every remain, which cannot, easily, be accounted for, to Danish hands. At Torbolton, the Danes are even said to have had a permanent settlement: But, Torbolton is five miles, from the sea (*r*); and the Danes, who were sea-rovers, generally, had their stations, at some convenient harbour, with an impregnable rock, for their shelter. As 795, A.D. is the epoch of the earliest notice of the Vikingr, in the northern regions, what lineage of mankind was it, who were the genuine authors of the stone monuments, whose existence are beyond the commencement of our era?

The ruined castles, and towns, which seem to abound, in Ayr-shire, form a very different class of antiquities; and which may be considered as much more modern. They were mostly all built, as we have intimated, while the feudal lords were strong, and the king's officers were weak, some time after the epoch of 1097, throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, ending in 1306. The most memorable of all those ruined castles is that of Turnberry, which, as the seat of the Earls of Carrick, might be regarded, as the chief seat of the earldom: It stands on a small promontory, on the shore of the frith of Clyde. It was the scene, on the 20th of September, 1286, of the first association of nobles, of which the Scotish history knows any thing: They assembled, on that occasion, and associated, for supporting the title of the competitor, Bruce, to the crown. It was retaken, by assault, by his grandson Robert Bruce; and being then ruined, it has not since been inhabited. (*s*) The castle of Dundonald became the retreat of Robert II., after his retirement, from government, upon the death of James, Earl Douglas, at Otterburn, in 1388. Sorn castle is memorable, for the long sojourn of that extraordinary

(*q*) Stat. Account, xii. 335.; xix. 453. (*r*) Ibid. xix. 483.

(*s*) Grose has given, in his Antiquities of Scotland, ii., a sketch of the ruins of Turnberry castle.

woman, Margaret, the daughter of the first Earl of Stair, and the widow of Hugh Earl of Loudon, who lived here till her ninety-ninth year, the ornament, and delight of Ayr-shire. The other ruined castles, in this shire, may have frequently been the joyous scenes of hospitable hilarity; but now, the pipe, and the dance, are seldom heard, in their halls.

§ v. *Of its Establishment, as a Shire.*] This great sheriffdom was formed, during latter ages, of *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. Carrick was dismembered from Galloway, by William the Lion, in 1186. (*t*) It is, indeed, more than probable, that Ayr-shire had not, in those early times, been formed into a regular sheriffwick; the three divisions being then ruled, by three bailiffs. (*u*) Marcow Mac Kennedy was judge, under the Earl of Carrick, during the reign of Alexander II. (*v*) In the subsequent reign, Rolland de Carrick was confirmed, as the head of his clan, and the leader of the men thereof, and as baillie of the earldom of Carrick. (*w*) The government of Kyle, belonged, by heritable right, to the Campbells of Loudon, as bailiffs thereof. (*x*) The great family of the Morvilles were hereditary bailiffs of Cunningham.

The epoch of the first sheriff of Ayr is 1221, when Reginald de Crawford executed that office, and transmitted it to his heirs. (*y*) The office was now involved, in the competition for the crown, between Bruce, and Balliol, and of Edward I., for the sovereignty. Robert Bruce, the son of old Robert, the competitor, and in his wife's right, Earl of Carrick, resigned the earldom, in 1293, to his son, Robert, who requested the king, Balliol, to receive his homage. It was answered, that, by the laws of Scotland, the sovereign must have seisine, before he can receive homage. Young Bruce resigned to the king whatever seisine he had. The *sheriff* of Ayr was ordered to take seisine of the earldom of Carrick, for the king, and to *extend* the lands. (*z*) Godfrey de Ros was, now, appointed the first sheriff, by Edward I.

(*t*) Hearne's Liber Niger, ii. 382. From this we might infer, that Carrick was still considered, in England, as a part of Galloway: And see Chron. Mailros. 179.

(*u*) Holland's Camden, 19, 20. There is an act of James IV., in 1489, against taking coupes, in Carrick: Calpes, in Galloway, and Carrick, signifies a *gift*, saith Skene.

(*v*) Hay's Vindication, 103.; Chart. Mail. No. 131.

(*w*) Crawf. Chancellors, 21. (*x*) Hol. Camden, 21.

(*y*) Sir James Dalrymple's Col. Pref. lxv.; Chart. Paisley, p. 1. Hugh, his son, succeeded Reginald, and was sheriff about 1255. He was succeeded, by another Reginald, who was slain, by the English garrison of Ayr, in 1297. Douglas Peer. 431.

(*z*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 614.; Lord Haile's An. i. 229.

He

He was sheriff of Ayr, in 1305. (*a*) He was governor of Ayr, for the English king, in 1333.

Sir Reginald Crawford, who expired by a violent death, in 1297, left his heritable office, and a daughter, Susan, his heiress; and she marrying Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, conferred on him the office, in her right. (*b*) Their son, Sir Andrew Campbell, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner with David II., in 1346. This family now lost the office, for a time. In 1406, William de Cunningham was then sheriff of Ayr. (*c*) There was a grant, however, to George Campbell, in May, 1450, of this office, to him, and his heirs. In April, 1503, this office was held by Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon (*d*); he was still sheriff, in 1533, and died, in 1561. (*e*) His son, Sir Matthew, succeeded to the office, and died, about the year 1572. (*f*) His son, Sir Hugh, who succeeded to this office, was made a lord of parliament, in 1601. He was alive, in 1612; but, dying soon after, was succeeded, by his grand-daughter, Margaret, as Baroness of Loudon (*g*); but, she marrying Sir John Campbell, of Lawers, the notorious chancellor of Scotland, during the civil wars of Charles I., the office of sheriff was sold to the crown, for 1500 marks; so that it became thus invested in the king. (*h*) On the 16th of July, 1633, James Chalmers, of Gadsgirth, was, in fact, principal sheriff of Ayr (*i*), the office being now in the king. In 1747, John, Lord Loudon, obtained, for his life, in this office of sheriff, 1500*l.* (*j*) Under the new establishment, after the prudent abolition of the heritable jurisdiction, William Duff, of Crombie, was appointed sheriff of Ayr, in 1748, at a salary of 200*l.* a year. (*k*)

It may be of use, here, to say a few words, with regard to the jurisdictions, which might have interfered with the authority of the sheriff. The ancient divisions of this great country, forming Ayr-shire, were, as we have seen, Carrick, lying on the south of the Doon; Kyle, lying between the rivers Doon and Irvine, and subdivided into King's Kyle, and Kyle Stewart; and

(*a*) Ryley's Placita, 505. (*b*) Wood's Peer. ii. 144. (*c*) Ib. 145.

(*d*) Sir James Balfour's Practicks, 16. (*e*) Wood's Peerage, ii. 146-7. (*f*) Id.

(*g*) The office of sheriff was now, probably, taken into the king's hands, and given to James Chalmers, of Gadsgirth, who was, certainly, sheriff of Ayr, in July 1633.

(*h*) Wood's Peer. 147.; the Earl of Loudon, by a contract with the king, dated the 10th of March, 1634, sold to his majesty the sheriffship of Ayr, for 14,000 marks Scots. Solicitor General Purvis's MS. Col. about the Revenue.

(*i*) MS. Precept addressed to him; Nisbet's Heraldry, ii., App. 20. He was made sheriff in 1632, when the crown acquired the heritable jurisdiction, from the Lord Loudon.

(*j*) Wood's Peer. ii. 151.: So that this office was now purchased a second time, and the earl recovered, for his life, in this office, much more, in 1747, than had been paid, in 1634, for its perpetuity. (*k*) Scots Mag. 1748. p. 155.

Cunning-

Cunningham, lying on the northward of the Irvine-river. All those great divisions were ruled, even after the establishment of the shire, by baillies, who, in many points, acted as sheriffs: We may see, in the dispute, between Ayr, and Irvine, as to their commercial privileges, that Robert II. directed the baillie of Cunningham to call an *inquest*, for settling the facts (*l*); and accordingly, the inquest found, in favour of the privileges, which were claimed, by Irvine. The act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions put an end to such authorities; and in lieu thereof, the sheriff's court came in the place of the whole, and is allowed to be a very respectable jurisdiction, in our own times. The commissary of Glasgow, indeed, holds a court, to a limited extent, which extends all over Ayr-shire, in competition with the sheriffs; being a cumulative jurisdiction. The justices of the peace hold courts, generally, once a month, at all the principal towns, within the shire, which are of great importance to the country. The royal burghs, and the burghs of barony, have all limited jurisdictions, which are of some use, within their usual limits: Ayr, and Irvine, are the royal burghs, the burghs of barony are, Kilmarnock, Maybole, Saltcoats, Newton upon Ayr, Girvan, Mauchlin, Kilmaurs, Newmilns, Kilbirnie, Cumnock, and Prestwick; which, as they act, under the controul of the court of session, very seldom extend their several jurisdictions, beyond their appropriate limits.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] Ayr-shire was, originally, settled, by the same British people, who colonized England, from the nearest coast of Gaul. With the enterprize, which was natural to the earliest tribes, the Gaelic people of England first planted Scotland, and Ireland: So that the three British nations were, originally, derived, from the same Gaelic source, during prior ages, to the first appearance of the Gothic colonists, in Europe.

The great tribe of the British Damnii, both before, and after, the intrusion of the Romans, on Northern Britain, towards the end of the first century, inhabited the ample bounds of Ayr-shire, with the neighbouring districts. They long continued to hunt the game, and to feed their flocks, in the vales, and upon the hills, of this diversified district, notwithstanding the Roman inroad. Such were the occupations of the descendants of the Damnii, even before the sixth century of our common era. They may have, indeed, been sometimes disturbed, by inroads from the south, before they were disturbed, by the invasion of the Scots, from Ireland. But, it was, in subsequent ages, that the Scotish colonists, from Ireland, made lasting settlements among the

(*l*) Chart. Rob. ii., 8th April, 1372, in Hay's Vindication, 92, 93.

British

British people of this district. Those colonists were soon followed, by similar emigrations of the same Scotish people, both from Ireland, and Kintyre, in latter times, who easily amalgamated with the ancient settlers; as they spoke an analogous tongue, and practised congenial manners. In 681, A.D., the old British inhabitants repulsed an invasion of the Cruithne, from Ireland, at Machlin, according to the Ulster annals. In 750, the Northumbrian Eadbert seems to have traversed Nithsdale, and to have seized upon *Kyle*, according to the chronicle, in Bede. (*m*)

Till the eighth century, the Danish Vikingr, or sea-rovers, confined their odious hostilities to the Baltic, and its kindred shores. But, in 789, the Vikingr were first distinctly seen on the eastern coasts of England. In 795, those Danish rovers originally infested the shores of Ireland, and of Albany. They were not felt on the Caledonian shores till the ninth century. There is very little foundation, then, for the intimation of the local antiquaries of Ayr-shire, who attribute every ancient remain, and every doubtful circumstance, to the roving Danes, who seldom settled, within the invaded country. The sea-rovers may have had, during the eleventh century, one, or two, strong fortlets on the rocky cliffs of Wigton-shire: but, there is no evidence, that they ever had any settlement, within the frith of Clyde, on the shore of Ayr. Yet, their frequent invasions of Ireland, may have been the causes of many emigrations, from that island, to Galloway, and to its sister country of Ayr-shire.

At length was this district invaded, by a very different people, from the Danish Vikingr: Alpin, the king of the Scoto-Irish, in Kintyre, who appears to have perceived the weakness of his neighbours, on the south-eastern side of the Clyde; and whose ambition, perhaps, may have *prompted* him, to desire to rule over a richer people, and a more extensive territory, than his own. In 836, A.D., Alpin landed, with his Scoto-Irish followers, in the bay of Ayr: And he, immediately, began, according to the odious practice of a wretched age, to lay waste the country, between the Ayr and Doon, before the people, and their chiefs, could meet him in conflict. Following the course of the last of those rivers, without opposition, he advanced towards Dalmelington. Here, was he opposed, by a body of men, with their chiefs, who appeared unwilling, to resign their country, without a struggle. During a sharp conflict, was Alpin slain, and his followers defeated, near the site of Laicht castle, which derived

(*m*) Smith's Bede, 224: The language of those Northumbrians may still be traced, on the map of Ayr-shire.

its

its peculiar name, from the stone of Alpin, in the parish of Dalmelington, (*n*) and within the extensive boundaries of Galloway. The whole circumstances, which are connected with this transaction are interesting to the people of Ayr-shire: They show, that the country then formed a part of Galloway; that the inhabitants spoke the Gaelic tongue; that, from the gallant spirit, with which the people, and their chiefs, opposed Alpin, the king of Kyntire, who fell, in the conflict, a revolution was produced.

Kenneth M^c^Alpin, the son of the demised king, succeeded him, in 836, A.D.; and in 843, became, also, the king of the Picts: The fortune, the valour, the policy of Kenneth, enabled him, without much bloodshed, to become the sovereign of the Scots, and Picts, united into *one state*. This event produced the suppression of the various tribes, in every part of North Britain; and formed the whole into *one people*, in 843, A.D. Whatever may have been the effects, from the resentment of Kenneth, for the death of his father, the people of this great district, henceforth, formed an important portion of an united people, and an integral part of a considerable kingdom.

Throughout the Scotish period, extending from 843, A.D., to 1097, the inhabitants of Ayr were governed, as a Celtic people, upon Celtic principles, which were not very favourable to peace, or very promotive of prosperity. In addition to the domestic feuds of an irascible people, they were too frequently disquieted, during that period, by the appearance of the Danish rovers, in the frith of Clyde, which was not crowded, for ages, with commercial shipping. A feeble system, and a weak government, did not, by any means, ensure the comfort of the people.

During the change, which ensued, upon the accession of Edgar, in 1097, when the Scoto-Saxon period began, different maxims of law, and new modes of government, were introduced. The people of this district were benefited, by the alteration of a system, which was radically bad. The introduction of the municipal law produced the change of the Celtic maxims, and rude customs, for the Anglo-Norman principles, and more salutary laws. The jurisprudence of Scotland was not only changed; but, an active colonization began, which filled every district, with a new people, from England, with

(*n*) The Chronicle of Dumblane, mentions: Alpin fil Heorhed 3. an. regnavit rex; et occisus est in *Galwithia*. Wyntown concurs with this notice, by saying, that Alpin was slain, in *Galloway*. The foundation charter of the town of Ayr, by William, in 1197, when describing the limits of its exclusive trade, calls for *Lacht-Alpine*, the stone, or grave of Alpin. There is a tradition, in the country, that a battle had been, here, fought, in former times. Near the town of Dalmelington, there are a number of cairns, or tumuli, which indicate that a battle had been fought, on this site. [See Caledonia i., 302-3., particularly, the note (u).]

different

different habits, and new practices. The castles were now begun to be built; the towns were inhabited, by more mercantile inhabitants. The Gaelic people of Ayr-shire had adopted Christianity, as their religion, even before their settlement, in this country: But, churches were at length built, and religious houses were established, amidst a prejudiced people: It was by these operations, that villages began around both, which are now filled with busy tradesmen. We must not, however, suppose, that those various changes, and improvements, altered the nature, and habits, of such a people, in a week, a month, or a year: At the end of five centuries, from 1097, the Gaelic language was still spoken, in Ayr-shire. It was not till the year 1221, A.D., as we have seen, that the new system of the administration of law, and government, was introduced here, by the appointment of a sheriff. (*o*) Of the peerage of Scotland, consisting of thirteen earls, which sat, or might have sitten, in the great parliament, at Brigham, 1289-90, Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick, was the only noble, from Ayr-shire. (*p*) When the great restorer of the monarchy, by a native of that district, became fixed, in the Scotish throne, the earldom of Carrick merged in the crown. Two centuries elapsed, before any other earl did honour to Ayr-shire, when Hugh Montgomery was created Earl of Eglinton, in 1503; and David Lord Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis, in 1509. They were followed, in more recent times, by other nobles, who derived their titles, and residency, from the localities of Ayr-shire.

The first great colonist, during the Scoto-Saxon period, who acquired lands, in this country, was Hugh Morvill, who came into Scotland, under David I.; became constable of Scotland; and acquired a grant of Cunningham. Under him settled, as his vassals, many persons, from England: The progenitor of the family of Loudon was a vassal of the Morvilles: The Cunninghams, whose name was local, were vassals of the Morvilles; Warnebold, from the north of England, obtained, from Richard Morville, a grant of the manor of Cunningham, in the parish of Kilmaurs: The numerous family of the Rosses, also, settled here, in a similar manner: Steven, the son of Richard, obtained from Richard Morville some lands, in Cunningham, to which he gave the name of *Stevens-tun*, which is now known, by the name of *Stevenstown*. (*q*) In this manner, then, were new inhabitants introduced into every

(*o*) In this period, the men of Carrick entered into an obligation, that they would side with the king of Scots, against all men. Ayloff's Calend. 327-42.

(*p*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 471.: Twelve earls actually sat, in that parliament: The Earl of Fife, being an infant, was not present.

(*q*) See the note, in Caledonia, i. 504-5.

part of Ayr-shire, who, acquiring lands among the Gaelic people, settled themselves, and induced others to sit down under them, as vassals, according to the system of subinfeudation.

The family of Montgomery, who, as earls of Eglinton, has long acted a splendid, and important part, in Ayr-shire, originally, settled, in Renfrew, from Shropshire, under holdings, as vassals of Walter, the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts, who owed their origin to the same shire. Crawfurd, who was created Viscount of Garnock, in 1703, was of a family, who settled, early, in the west of Scotland, yet, came but recently into Ayr-shire. (*r*) The Cunninghams, who were created lords of Kilmaurs, in Ayr-shire, and Earls of Glencairn, in Dumfries, during 1488, were, originally, but vassals of the Morvilles, in Cunningham; whence they derived a distinguished name. (*s*) The first of the family of Loudon, who obtained the earldom, in 1633, were only vassals of the Morvilles (*t*): The Campbels, who, by marriage, came into this family, and acquired that title, were formerly of Argyle, where they were not very ancient. (*u*) The Boyds, who acquired the earldom of Kilmarnock, in 1661, cannot show, very distinctly, either the origin of their name, or their family: Sir Robert Boyd of Giruan, and Rysk, near Irvine, was a witness to an agreement, in 1205, between that town, and Bryce of Eglintoun: But, it was Robert Boyd, the son of Sir Alexander Boyd, who was created Lord Boyd, by James V., in 1536, and afterwards acquired many lands, from the Regent Arran, during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots. (*v*) Lord Boyd is said to have acted uniformly, in favour of the queen: But, while *his master*, the Duke of Chattelherault rebelled against the queen's marriage with Darnley, Boyd followed his example. After the duke had been pardoned, on condition of retiring from Britain, Boyd acted with the queen. Hamilton, one of the lower branches of the Hamilton

(*r*) Crawf. Peer. 154. (*s*) Ib. 167-8. (*t*) Ib. 282-5.

(*u*) As early, however, as 1498, a feud existed between Hugh Campbell of Loudon, the sheriff of Ayr, and Sir William Colville of Uchiltre. In July, 1498, the king granted an exemption to Sir William Colville of Uchiltre, knight, and to his tenants, and servants, from the jurisdiction of Hew Campbell of Loudon, the sheriff of Ayr, and his deputies; because it was notoriously known, that there is a deadly *feud* betwixt them. Privy Seal Reg. i. 39. We thus see the origin of the *feuds*, in Ayr-shire, which had a long continuance.

(*v*) Ib. 243-4.: There remain, in the Hamilton archives, two indentures relative to this Robert, Lord Boyd, dated the 12th March, 1548-9: The regent promised to be a true friend to Boyd, and his heirs, as their lord, and master; in consideration of their perpetual subjection, to the regent, and his heirs, as their men, and servants. In June, 1547, Robert Lord Boyd assassinated Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, in a feud, for which, it appears, that Boyd was not hanged; as he received, in 1547, a remission, for the slaughter of Neil Montgomery; and he died, a few years after.

family,

family, who were themselves but recent inhabitants of Scotland, was created Lord Bargeny, in 1639, without adding any thing to the early population of Northern Britain. Lord Kennedy, who was created Earl of Cassilis, in 1509, was undoubtedly of an Irish origin: The Kennedies, and Mackennedy, acted as judges of Carrick, under the earls thereof, during the reign of Alexander II. But, long after the earldom had merged in the crown, and the office of judge became superseded, by that of sheriff, the Kennedies became earls themselves. The Colvils, and the Stewarts, who were, successively, created lords Ochiltree, contributed very little to the population of Ayr-shire. Sir William Cochran was created Earl of Dundonald, in 1669: But, whatever may have been the antiquity of this name, either, as Cochran, or Couchran, there was none of them sat in the great parliament of Brigham, either as peers, or commoners, in 1289-90; neither were there any persons, clergy, or layman, from Ayr-shire, in that parliament, but Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick, and the abbot of Kilwynnan: Whence, we may infer, that there were few eminent barons, or country-gentlemen, who then resided, in Ayr-shire; or they were, perhaps, unwilling to attend such a parliament. There are but few, indeed, who, soon after, swore fealty to Edward, and who are mentioned, in Ragman's Roll. There were no Montgomeries then in Ayr-shire: They were then of Eglesham, in Renfrew. There was Reginald de Crawford, who was then the chief of Loudon. Ranulph de Eglinton, who was the progenitor of Sir Hugh Eglinton, who became eminent, under David II. and Robert II.; and whose only daughter carried his great estates to the Montgomeries. Godfrey de Ardrossan, who was apparently the progenitor of the family of Ardrossan. William Kerr is supposed to be the progenitor of the Kerrs of Kersland. Robert de la Chambre is said to be the ancestor of Chalmer of Gadsgirth. Neil, the son of Robert de Dunlop, is considered, as the progenitor of the Dunlops of that country. (*w*) The fact is, that Ayr-shire, in that age, was merely a Gaelic country, whose chiefs did not affect the honour of holding their lands, by feudal titles, like the Highland chiefs of much more recent times.

The Crichtons, who were created viscounts of Ayr, in 1622, and earls of Dumfries, in 1633, were unknown either, in the one shire, or the other, at that memorable era. The Dalrymples, who, in 1703, acquired the earldom of Stair, were latterly men of great talents, though this circumstance adds nothing to their antiquity, or to the colonization of Ayr. (*x*)

(*w*) Prynne's King John, iii. 649—664.; Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App.; Remarks on Prynne's History, as above.

(*x*) Crawf. Peer. 451-62.

After Ayr-shire had been filled with eminent men of a very different lineage, as well as habits, and manners, Haco king of Norway came into the Clyde with a large fleet: He landed his Norwegians, at Largs, in Cunningham, on whatever pretences of plunder, or conquest: But, Alexander III. brought against him an army full as hardy, valorous, and patriotic, as the Norwegians: And, on the 2d of October 1263, a fierce conflict ensued, when the invaders were driven to their ships, with considerable loss. A storm arose, which dispersed the Norwegian fleet, while Haco found a retreat, and a grave, in Orkney. (*y*)

The competition, for the crown, by Robert de Brus, after the demise of Alexander III., without male heirs, and the failure of his female heirs, introduced some of the intrigue, and many of the conflicts into Ayr-shire. It was the son of the competitor, Robert de Brus, who married Margaret, the Countess of Carrick; and thereby became Earl of Carrick, in her right: And, it was their son, Robert, who, upon the death of his grandfather, and father, as well as the expulsion of Baliol, formed pretensions to the crown, which he obtained, by his fortitude, and prudence. (*z*) Ayr-shire, we thus see, had the honour of giving birth to the illustrious restorer of the Scotish monarchy. With a view to the succession of Bruce, the elder, Thomas de Clare joined with Richard de Burg, the Earl of Ulster, in 1286, in that solemn compact, saith Dugdale, made between them two, on the one part, and Patrick Earl of Dunbar, together with his three sons, Patrick, John, and Alexander, Walter Steward, Earl of Monteith, Alexander, and John, his sons, Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, together with Robert Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, and Bernard de Bruce, James, Stewart of Scotland, and John, his brother, Enegus, the son of Donevald, and Alexander his son; that they would thenceforth adhere to, and take part, with one another, upon all occasions, against all persons whatsoever; saving their allegiance to the King of England, and their fidelity to him, who should gain the kingdom of Scotland, by right of blood, from Alexander, then, lately, deceased; which agreement, continues Dugdale, who had the autograph before him, bears date, at *Turnebyrie*, in Carrick, on the eve of St. Matthew, the Apostle,

(*y*) Torf. Norw. Hist. iv. 47; Johnson's tract on this subject; Lord Hailes, An. i. 176. The ground, whereon this battle was fought, was let on building leases, during recent times; when the graves of the slain were discovered. In one of these, were found among the bones 13 pieces of silver, some whereof were carved, and no doubt served as ornaments of dress. Edinb. Even. Courant, 5th Dec. 1813.

(*z*) Crawf. Peer. 70-2.

An.

An. 1286. (*a*) As the first association among the Scotish nobles, this is a very curious document, and as executed at Turnebyrie, is interesting to Ayr-shire.

Some of the singular exploits of the immortal Wallace, in supporting the national independence, were performed in Ayr-shire, from which it derives additional honour, as well as advantage.

The Scotish barons, without consulting Wallace, submitted to Edward I., at Irvine, on the 9th July 1297. (*b*) The English king, considering Ayr-shire to be the residence, and the resource, of Bruce, made great efforts to secure it. (*c*) In July 1298, Bruce, on hearing of the loss of the battle of Falkirk, burnt the castle of Ayr. (*d*) Here, we may perceive, an early example of Bruce's favourite axioms of warfare, that such a kingdom was not to be gained, or retained, by fortlets. (*e*)

After various defeats, by a too powerful enemy, Bruce found a retreat, in the North of Ireland: From Rachrin, he soon passed to the Isle of Arran; and from thence crossed the Frith to Turnberry castle, where he surprized the English, in their cantonments in February 1306-7; yet was he constrained to find his shelter among the hills. (*f*) Here, however, he did not remain long: Having collected his followers, he defeated Aymer de Valance, at Loudon-hill, on the 10th of May 1307; as we learn, from Barbour. (*g*) Three days after, Bruce defeated Ralf de Monthermer; and obliged him to look for safety, in Ayr-castle, which the conqueror blockaded, for a while; but, on the approach of succours, he was obliged to retire. (*h*)

After many a conflict, and much disappointment, the victory of Bannockburn left none of the English force, to contend with Bruce: And the treaty of Northampton acknowledged the independence of Scotland, with the never-to-be-forgotten Bruce, for the legitimate king. The most important point, which now remained, was declaring the succession to the crown, that had thus been long fought for, and at length won. A parliament was held, at Ayr, on Sunday, the 26th of April 1315: The legislature now swore fealty to the king; in case of whose dying, without issue male, Edward, his brother, an approved warrior, was declared his successor; the king's daughter,

(*a*) Dugd. Bar. i. 216. (*b*) Lord Hailes, An. i. 248.

(*c*) The Wardrobe Accounts. (*d*) Lord Hailes An. i. 263.

(*e*) See in Walter Hemingford, for many of the hesitations, and much of the tergiversation, of Bruce, before he, finally, resolved, to avow his pretensions to the crown. He was crowned, on the 27th of March 1306.

(*f*) Lord Hailes, An. ii. 17—19. (*g*) Ib. 21, in the note.

(*h*) Ib. 206; Border Hist. 231; Abercromb. i. 581.

Marjory,

Marjory, having assented to the preference of her uncle; owing to the emergency of the times.

Soon after this important settlement, Edward Bruce, with 6000 men, embarked at Ayr; and landed, on the 25th of May 1315, at Carrickfergus: Among other considerable barons, who accompanied Edward, on this dangerous adventure, was Sir Fergus of Ardrossan. (*i*) It required not many blows, to deprive Edward Bruce of his hopes, and of his life. This event was followed, by an incident of still greater consequence. On the 7th of June 1329, the great, and gallant Bruce died, and was succeeded, by his son David, an infant: And Randolph, the Earl of Moray, in consequence of the acts of settlement, assumed the character of regent. (*j*)

With the commencement of the new reign, Edward Balliol began to revive his pretensions; and these, being seconded, by the ambition of Edward III., occasioned a new war, which is memorable, for its length, its struggles, and its disasters.

In 1334, Godfrey de Ross, the English governor of Ayr-shire, submitted to the Stewart. (*k*) Edward Balliol, with the aid of some English troops, wasted Cunningham, with other countries, in his progress. (*l*) The English intruders were finally driven out, by the struggles of the government, during the minority of David II., or by the efforts of gallant individuals. After the demise of David II., and the accession of Robert II., the contiguous kingdoms, by the frequent renewment of short truces, became less irritable, and more conciliatory, with each other; since Edward III. had relinquished all pretensions to the Scotish crown. (*m*)

Owing to that circumstance, David II. died quietly, at Edinburgh, on the 22d of February 1371: And Robert II., the first of the Stewarts, who had many connections with Ayr-shire, succeeded him, under the act of settlement, without much intrigue, or opposition. (*n*) He governed awhile without any other disturbance, than the ambition of his brother, Robert, Earl of Fife, the pretensions of Sir Archibald, Lord of Galloway, and the claims of some other great persons. To his son in law, James Douglas of Lidisdale,

(*i*) Lord Hailes, An. ii. 60-1.
(*j*) Ib. 373.
(*k*) Ib. 175.
(*l*) Ib. 221.

(*m*) In 1382-3, Richard II., gave a licence to the servants of the Earl of Carrick, to carry barley into Scotland. Ayloff's Calend. 247. And corn was allowed to be sent to various parts of Scotland. Id. In 1396, Richard II. granted leave to the Earls of Carrick, and Fife, to buy, and carry into Scotland, wine, and barley. Ib. 261.

(*n*) Exclusive of what Robert, the Stewart, possessed, in Ayr-shire, his eldest son John, who was already Lord Kyle, was created Earl of Carrick, by David II.

the

the only son, and heir, of William Earl Douglas, Robert granted, in May 1380, a pension of 200 marks sterling, for his services, and as a retainer to the king, and to his son, John, Earl of Carrick. (*o*) On the death of Earl Douglas, James of Lidisdale became the most powerful noble, in Scotland. Unhappily for Robert II., James Earl Douglas fell, while fighting most gallantly, with Percy, at Otterburn, in 1388. Robert now lost all hope of governing quietly, having thus lost his best support, and only hope: Whereupon, he retired to Dundonalde castle, in Ayr-shire, where he died, on the 19th of April 1390: He was succeeded, by his eldest son, John, who assumed the title of Robert III. (*p*)

When Robert III., by his charter of 1404 A.D. established the principality of Scotland, as an appanage, for his eldest son, he annexed to it the barony of Cunningham, the *barony* of Kyle-Stewart, the *lands* of Kyle Regis, the smaller Cumbray, the whole lands of the earldom of Carrick. (*q*) The Prince of Wales, and Stewart of Scotland is, also, Earl of Carrick; and the name of the district became the appellation of particular families.

However harmless, and however fit, was the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Darnley; yet, did Queen Elizabeth, and Burghly, the Duke of Chattelherault, and Murray, raise a rebellion against the unhappy Queen. The rebellious nobles, with Murray at their head, held a meeting, at Ayr, on the 15th of August 1565; in order to concert their measures (*r*): And here were they joined, by the Earl of Glencairn, a traitor, by habit, and Wishart of Pittasraw, a zealot of faction, and partizan of Murray, as well as comptroller of the Queen's household. (*s*) The chief rebels, who came to Edinburgh, in September, thereafter, were the Duke of Chattelherault, and Murray, the Earl of Glencairn, *Lord Boyd*, and Lord Ochiltree. (*t*)

The irritability of the people, the weakness of the laws, and the improvidence of the government, produced, in every district of Scotland, particularly, in Ayr-shire, family feuds, the most lasting, and destructive. In 1409, a remission was granted, by Robert, Duke of Albany, to Thomas

(*o*) Crawf. Peer. 97. (*p*) Hay's Vindication, 54.

(*q*) M^c^Leod's Casus Principis, 59; Carmichael's Tracts, Appx. No. II.

(*r*) Life of Mary, i. 149. (*s*) Id.

(*t*) Ib. 151. Glencairn's whole life consisted of acts of treason. Robert, Lord Boyd, says Crawford, in his Peerage, 244, was much trusted, by the Queen, to whom he faithfully adhered till the total suppression of his interest: But, we see him with his master, the Duke, in open rebellion against his sovereign: Lord Boyd joined Mary, when the Duke was forced to live, in foreign parts. Lord Ochiltree was another Ayr-shire noble of very loose principles, though a zealous reformer.

Boyd

Boyd of Kilmarnock, with others, for the odious slaughter of one Neilson of Dalrymple, and others. (*u*) In 1498, a feud existed, between Hugh Campbell of Loudon, the sheriff of Ayr, and Sir William Colville of Ochiltre. (*v*) The *office of the king's baillie of Cunningham* produced a feud of very long continuance, between the neighbour families of Eglinton and Glencairn. This office had been held, by Cunningham of Kilmaurs, the predecessor of the Earl of Glencairn; but had been transferred, in the reign of James II., to Alexander de Montgomery, the predecessor of the Earl of Eglinton. (*w*)

In June, 1498, Hugh Lord Montgomery obtained a charter to him, and his heirs, of the office of baillie of Cunningham, and chamberlain of the town of Irvine, to be held, according to the tenor of the old charter thereof, which had been granted to his grandfather, Alexander de Montgomery. (*x*) Whether any feud had existed, about the office, before this time, does not appear; but, it is certain, that about the time of Lord Montgomery's obtaining this new charter of the office, a feud took place, between him and Lord Kilmaurs, which continued between the families, till after the union of the crowns.

On the 17th of February, 1498-9, Hugh, Lord Montgomery, required Cuthbert, Lord Kilmaurs, to find security, for his followers keeping the peace.

On the 13th of March, 1498-9, a remission was granted to Cuthbert, Lord Kilmaurs, and 27 other persons, for the part of the forethought felony, committed by them on Gilbert Dunlop of Hairpland [Harperland], and for the violent hurting of Donald Robison, coming from the king's host; and for all other actions, treason, fire-raising, rape, slaughter, common theft, and forethought felony, committed at the time, when they took the tolbooth of Irvine, and all actions coming thereupon, that day excepted. (*y*)

John

(*u*) The MS. Boyd Papers. *Foed*, says Hottoman, signifies *dispute*.

(*v*) In July, 1498, the king granted an exemption to Sir William Colville of Ucheltre, knight, and to his tenants, and servants, from the jurisdiction of Hugh Campbell of Loudon, the sheriff of Ayr, and his deputies; because it is notoriously known, that there is a deadly enmity, and *feid* betwixt them. Privy Seal Reg. i. 39. What policy!

(*w*) In January, 1448-9, James II. granted the office of the baillie of Cunningham to Alexander de Montgomery. The charter is quoted, in Wood's Peerage, i. 496. Alexander de Montgomery, who obtained the above charter, died before his father, in 1452, seized of the said office. The retour, dated 17th June, 1466, was quoted by Wood, as above. In 1454, Alexander, Lord Montgomery, acquired the heritable office of baillie of Cunningham, from his nephew, Alexander Cunningham of Kilmaurs. Crawford's Hist. of Renfrew, 12.

(*x*) Great Seal Reg. xiii. 297.; and the Privy Seal Reg. i. 31.

(*y*) Privy Seal Reg. ii. fol. 10. There remains a respite for 19 years, by Queen Mary in 1552, to Robert, Lord Boyd, for any action against him, for being in the field with the Earl of Lennox against

John, master of Montgomery, the son and heir of Hugh, Lord Montgomery, was, on the 12th of July, 1505, called, in parliament, on a summons, for treason, in having been participant, in attacking, and wounding William Cunningham of Craigans, the king's coroner, for Renfrew-shire, in the execution of his office: He not appearing, the summons was continued to the 4th of November next. (*a*) He was again called on various days, in November, December, January, following. (*b*) The prosecution was probably dropped, afterwards.

Lord Montgomery, and Lord Kilmaurs, who were created Earls of Eglinton, and Glencairn, soon after submitted their differences to the bishop of Moray, the Earls of Angus, Argyle, Cassilis, and to Lord Borthwick; which arbitrators pronounced a decree, on the 12th of January, 1509-10; finding that the Earl of Eglinton had a full and heritable right to the office of baillie of Cunningham. (*c*) But, though this decree settled the legal right to the office, it did not terminate the feud, between the two Earls.

A remission was, on the 24th of April, 1517, granted to William Cuningham, knight, master of Glencairn, and to twenty-seven of his followers, for the slaughter of Matthew Montgomery, Archibald Caldwell, and John Smith; and for the wounding of John Montgomery, the son and heir of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, and for forethought felony. (*d*)

The feud still continued, in 1526, between the Earls of Eglinton and Glencairn. In the parliament of November, 1526, Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, asked documents, that the Earl of Arran declared, if the Earl of Eglinton would not take friends, and pass to concord, concerning all matters debateable, between the said Earls of Eglinton, and Glencairn; that the Earl of Eglinton

against the queen's father, 1526, at Linlithgow. A remission, by Henry and Mary, to Robert, Lord Boyd, for assisting the Duke of Chattelherault, in taking the castles of Hadington, and Draffan, 1566. A remission, by Henry, King of Scots, to Argyle, Lord Boyd, and others, of all crimes, committed, since the first year of his reign, 1566. Decreet of the Lords of Session, at the instance of Lord Boyd, and others, against the Earl of Eglinton, for warranting them against the slaughter of John Montgomery, in Irving, 1555. Letters of remission to Lord Boyd, for the slaughter of Sir Neil Montgomery, 1547. A remission, in 1571, of Robert Lord Boyd, and Thomas, master of Boyd, and Robert Boyd of Badenheath, and others, for being in the battle of Langside in 1568. A remission to Robert Lord Boyd, his son, and others, for the slaughter of John Mair.

(*a*) Acta Parl. ii. 258. (*b*) Ib. 259—262.

(*c*) Decree in the Eglinton Archives.

(*d*) Privy Seal Reg. v. 108. The above John Montgomery, the master of Eglinton, was afterwards slain, in the conflict upon the street of Edinburgh, which was called *clean the causey*, between the Earls of Angus, and Arran, and their several partizans, on the 30th of April, 1520: John Montgomery fought, and fell; fighting on the side of Arran.

should neither have the Earl of Arran's heart, nor his help, in time to come. (*e*) Not two years after this declaration, in parliament, William, the master of Glencairn, and his followers, burnt the castle of Eglinton. (*f*)

The above were not the only atrocities in Ayr-shire. John Kennedy, the son of John, Lord Kennedy, stole the horse of Ferguson, and another horse, from his own mother, the Countess of Errol; and he committed other felonies: For these crimes, he received the king's remission, in November, 1508. (*g*)

After the disastrous battle of Flodden, on the 9th September, 1513, many violent acts were committed in Scotland, particularly, in the south: In Ayr-shire the strong houses of Uchiltre, and of Cumnock, were both violently taken possession of; their owners having fallen on Flodden-field: Robert Colville of Uchiltre, the director of the chancery, having been killed at Flodden, his castle was instantly taken possession of, by David Colville and James Colville, and their followers. Cumnock Castle was, also, taken possession of, by violence; Dumbar, the owner, having, also, fallen in his country's cause. The privy council, in September, 1513, directed letters to be written to those violent intruders to surrender the castles of Cumnock, and Uchiltre; and a proclamation was made, in the usual form, and manner; to effect the same purpose. (*h*)

The king granted various remissions, for such crimes; and among the offenders were the Earl of Cassilis, and his followers: But, could the granting such remissions, for such crimes, have any other effect, than to promote the

(*e*) Acta Parl. ii. 309.

(*f*) As appears, by the king's letter of the 16th of November, 1528, stating that it was obvious to him [the king] and the lords of his council, that the Earl of Eglinton, and his predecessors, were infeft, in his several lands, and other property; and that it was well known, that the principal messuage of the said Earl, and the manor-house of Eglinton, were lately burnt, by the master of Cuningham, and his followers; and the charters, infeftments, and evidents, of the said lands were consumed therein: Therefore, the king acknowledged the said Hugh Earl of Eglinton to be his immediate tenant in the said lands: The earl, accordingly, obtained a charter for them, under the great seal of the 23d of January, 1528-9. Great Seal Reg. xxii. 207. 232.

(*g*) Privy Seal Reg. iv. 154. The above-mentioned Countess of Errol was Elizabeth Gordon, the daughter of George Earl of Huntley, widow of Nicol, Earl of Errol, and the second wife of John, Lord Kennedy, by whom she had this abominable son, John Kennedy, who is omitted, in the Peerages of Crawford, and of Douglas; but, his name is mentioned, in Wood's Peerage, i. 328.

(*h*) Robertson's Parl. Rec. 526. The privy council heard the complaint of the widow of the Laird of Uchiltre, who had sacrificed his life, at Flodden, in his country's cause, and whose house had been thus, violently, possessed. Ib. 529.

perpetration

perpetration of crimes, and to make disturbances, in a country, which was sufficiently disturbed, without artificial incitements? (*i*)

Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, who received the above respite, in 1526, was slain, at Prestwick, in Kyle, on the 22d December, 1527, by Hugh Campbell, of Laudon, the sheriff of Ayr, aided by a great number of followers. This was said to be done, by the instigation of Sir James Hamilton, the bastard son of the Earl of Arran. The sheriff of Ayr absconded, till he could obtain a remission. At Stirling, on the 1st of July, 1528, a remission was granted to Hugh Campbell, the sheriff of Ayr, and 1400 other persons, for the late slaughter of Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis. (*k*)

The numerous clan of the Kennedies, in Carrick, was divided, during the reign of James VI., by a feud, which involved many parties, particularly, the Kennedies among themselves. The origin of this great feud seems to have arisen, from the violent, and cruel treatment of Allan Steuart, the commendator of Cross-ragwell, in 1570, by the Earl of Cassilis, and his brother, Thomas Kennedy, of Cullean. This cruelty was perpetrated, in August, and September, 1570, by the earl, and his brother, in order to obtain, from the commendator, leases of part of the estate of the monastery of Cross-ragwell. To effect this interested object, the earl applied torture to a respectable person. When Kennedy, the laird of Bargeny, heard of this treatment of his friend, he obtained the authority of government, for procuring his release. The Earl of Cassilis was charged, by the authority of government, to liberate the commendator of Cross-ragwell, under pain of rebellion. As the earl disobeyed this charge, the laird of Bargeny, by the same authority, assembled his retainers, and took the earl's castle of Dunure, wherein the commendator was confined. The earl, enraged, at this capture, assembled his vassals, in Carrick, and in West Galloway; and he besieged his castle of Dunure, which was bravely defended, by the laird of Bargeny, who, by the authority of the government, called out the king's lieges, in Kyle, and in Cunningham, to his aid: Such a force was thus collected, as obliged the earl, to raise the siege: The castle of Dunure was, in this manner, relieved;

(*i*) Privy Seal Reg. viii. 140-43. 103. Acta Parl. ii. 329.

(*k*) Privy Seal Rec. viii. 103. The king soon after ratified, in parliament, the remission to the sheriff of Ayr and his friends, and followers: Acta Parl. ii. 329. In June, 1547, Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, was killed in a feud, by Lord Boyd. Crawf. Peer. 128. On the 20th April, 1586, Hugh, the son of Hugh, the Earl of Eglinton, was shot, on the highway, by John Cunningham, of Colmcherth, and his adherents. But, it appears not, that any of the assassins were punished: So frequent was the crime, and so slight was the offence deemed, by such ungoverned times!

and the gallant Bargeny remained, for some time, in possession of it. The feud thus produced between Bargeny, and his chief, the Earl of Cassilis, remained unextinguished, for many years. Gilbert, the Earl of Cassilis died in 1576, and was succeeded by his son John, who, being a minor, was governed by his uncle, Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Cullean, as tutor, till the infant came of age.

The above feud produced a battle, in Carrick, on the 8th of December, 1601, between the Earl of Cassilis and Gilbert Kennedy, of Bargeny. (*l*) Bargeny seems to have been either killed, in the conflict, or to have died of his wounds: And five months afterwards, his death was revenged, by the assassination of Kennedy, of Cullean, the uncle of the Earl of Cassilis.

There was a subordinate feud, between Sir Thomas Kennedy and John Mure, of Auchendrain, which seemed to be amicably settled: But, revenge still rankled, in the heart of Mure; and Sir Thomas Kennedy having made an appointment to meet Mure, this malicious man gave notice of the appointed day to Thomas Kennedy, of Drumurchie, the brother of the laird of Bargeny; and Mure incited Kennedy of Drumurchie to seize this occasion, of revenging his brother's death. Kennedy of Drumurchie adopted this advice; and with the aid of his friends, waylaid, and murdered Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Cullean, on the 11th of May, 1602, and robbed him of his valuables, to the amount of 2000*l.* (*m*) The baseness of Mure was punished, after the effluxion of nine years. In July, 1611, Mure, and his son, were tried, in the Justiciary Court, for the murder of Kennedy, of Cullean: and Mure, the father, was convicted of this odious crime. On the same day, both the father, and the son, were convicted, for the murder of William Dalrymple, when they were sentenced to be beheaded, and their estates to be forfeited. (*n*)

Thomas Kennedy, of Drumurchie, met with a similar fate; being convicted of a similar crime. Jean, the Countess of Cassilis, who was accompanied, by the master of Cassilis, and seven other friends, and servants, were attacked by Kennedy, of Drumurchie, on the 18th of May, 1603, who was assisted, by fifty armed men. The countess, and her attendants, found refuge in the house of Duncan Crawford, of Auchingaul, in Carrick. But, the assassins set fire to the house of Auchingaul. The countess, and her attendants, fled from the flames. One of them was slain; and seven being taken prisoners, were detained, till they agreed to pay large sums of money, and forsake their chief, the Earl of Cassilis. For this violence, Kennedy, of Drumurchie, was summoned to appear before the parliament, of April, 1604.

(*l*) Birrel's Diary, 55.

(*m*) Acta Parl. iv. 271.; Justiciary Rec. in the Advo. Lib.

(*n*) Justiciary Records.

This

This criminal person fled from Scotland: But, the process being continued, his estate, and life, were forfeited, on the 11th July, 1604. (*o*)

Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, died on the 3d of September, 1546, and left his son Hugh, as his heir, who was considerably under 16 years of age; having several persons, for his curators. Sir Neil Montgomery of Langshaw, the grand uncle of the young earl, although not one of his curators, took possession of the family castles of Eglinton, in Ayr, and of Polnoon in Renfrew, while he assumed the command of the clan, and vassals. Some opposition appears to have been made to this presumption, by Marian Seaton, the countess dowager of Eglinton; but, she was induced to come to an agreement with Sir Neil, on the 29th of September; whereby he was to act, as the chief of the clan, and vassals, till the young earl should attain the age of sixteen; and he was moreover to receive the ward, and rents, of a certain share of the land, with the castle of Eglinton, as well as other property. At St. Andrews, on the 17th of November, 1546, in the presence of the governor and council, Sir Neil agreed to receive into favour several retainers of the late earl, in conformity to the late earl's last will and testament, as well as with the contract made with the countess above mentioned: And he gave assurance to the said countess, with sixteen servants, to come to the castle of Polnoon, on the 25th of November current; and there receive the money, jewels, and evidents, and other goods, wherewith he had intromitted, in the said castle. (*p*) A feud had existed, as we have seen, between the families of Eglinton and Glencairn, during a century; and it, occasionally, produced acts of violence, at different times: It now induced the assassination of the Earl of Eglinton, at the end of ten months, after he had succeeded to his father's title, and inheritance; when, riding from his own castle, towards Stirling, on the 20th of April 1586, he was, at the river Annock, waylaid, and shot, by David Cunningham of Robertland, and other Cunninghams. They were instigated to commit this atrocious crime, by the Earl of Glencairn, upon a promise, which he afterwards denied, of maintaining them, in so foul an act. The youthful earl was much regretted, by the country. Spottiswoode observes, that this unhappy fact did cost much blood; and was afterwards, honourably, revenged by Robert, the master of Eglinton,

(*o*) Acta Parl. iv. 260-7. 270.

(*p*) Those engagements were recorded in the books of privy council, on the 21st of November, 1546. Privy Council Register. In the following year Sir Neil Montgomery of Langshaw was assassinated by Robert Lord Boyd, who soon after obtained a remission, from the regent, Arran, to whom he was a retainer.

the

the deceased's brother. (*q*) The assassins were denounced rebels; and process of law was issued, for arresting them: But this was of little avail, as they skulked among their friends, during several years, and thereby eluded so inefficient a pursuit. On the 13th of August, 1586, an ordinance of the king in council was made, authorizing Robert, master of Eglinton, to take possession of the houses of Robertland, and of Aiket, to be retained, till their owners should be taken, or find security, to stand trial, for the murder of the earl; and the master of Eglinton was authorised to levy a certain part of the rents of Robertland, and of Aiket, to discharge the expence of retaining the said houses. This act of council was ratified, and enforced, by an act of parliament (*r*), in July 1587. Yet, in March 1591-2, David Cunningham of Robertland obtained, from the king, a pardon, for so monstrous an offence, and an order of the privy council, for the delivery of his house. Some of the accomplices, also, obtained pardons, by means of the Earl of Glencairn, who was himself the principal assassin. On the 5th of June 1592, two acts of parliament were passed, repealing the order in council of the 13th of August 1586, and the act of parliament of the 29th of July, 1587; and directing Robert, master of Eglinton, to surrender the houses of Robertland and Aiket; and one of those acts of parliament ratified the pardon to Cunningham of Robertland. On passing those acts, the king, in the presence of parliament, declared, that so far as he remembered, he never granted a pardon to any person, who was accessary to the murder of the Earl of Eglinton, except the remission to Cunningham of Robertland: Whereupon, James Earl of Glencairn protested, that the king's declaration should not prejudice any of the earl's friends, who had already obtained pardons, for the said murder, but that they should be allowed to plead their several remissions, in their defences, when prosecuted for the murder of Eglinton, notwithstanding the king's declaration. (*s*)

Under any other government, than that of Scotland, under James VI., it would have been thought very extraordinary, that none of the assassins of an earl should have been punished, for so atrocious a crime. It was such laxity, which incited private revenge, rather than public punishment. Of course, feuds continued, and revenge was incited, rather than assuaged. There was, at the same time, a feud, between Kennedy of Blairquhan, in Carrick, and

(*q*) Hist. 349. He does not, we see, remark on the childishness of a king, and feebleness of a government, which could leave it to a brother to revenge such a deed: Moyse's Mem. 107.; Acta Parl. iii. 479.; Dr. Johnston's Heroes Scotiæ, 42.

(*r*) Acta Parl. iii. 479. (*s*) Ib. 610-11.

Steuart

Steuart of Garlies, in Western Galloway. At length, in November, 1592, the church interposed: The judicatories of the church considering such feuds, to be as contrary to religion, as inconsistent with law. (*t*)

The feud, between the family of Eglinton, and Glencairn, continued many years: Twenty years after the assassination of the Earl of Eglinton, it produced a great disturbance, under the very eyes of parliament, and privy council, at Perth, on the 1st of July, 1606. On the very day of the meeting of parliament, at Perth, George, Lord Seton, and his brother, Alexander Seton, meeting the Earl of Glencairn, and his attendants, in the bridge gate, made an attack on him, for revenging the murder of their uncle, Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, by the Cunninghams, in 1586, which was instigated, by the Earl of Glencairn. Both parties having drawn their weapons, a tumult was raised, which continued, for some time; and disturbed the council, which was then sitting. Lord Seton was summoned before the council, for creating a disturbance, during the sitting of parliament: But, he retreating from the noisy scene, was denounced a rebel, for not appearing to the summons. (*u*)

During the reign of James VI., owing, perhaps, to the unsettled state of the times, it became the fashion, for country gentlemen, to live in taverns, and houses of refreshment, rather than their own castles. The parliament of October, 1581, interposed: By an act, "against the abuse of some landed gentlemen, and others, forbearing to keep house, at their own dwelling places, and boarding themselves in alehouses." (*v*) This coarseness, thus punished, by enforcing penalties, ere long went out of fashion, especially among the married gentlemen, who, surely, could not have *burded their wives*, in *oistlar houses*.

During subsequent times, which appear to have run into contrary extremes, the good people of Ayr-shire followed their neighbours into the fanatical follies which, during the "grand rebellion," prevailed in Scotland. They adopted "the covenant;" they supplied the nation, during that period, with a lord chancellor, in the person of John, Earl of Laudon; and they contributed men, and money, while they had any to spare, to suppress the

(*t*) Calderwood, 227.

(*u*) Spottiswoode, 476.

(*v*) Acta Parl. iii. 222: In March, 1600, the treasurer paid 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to James Creichtown, sheriff in that part, for summoning Hugh Kennedy, of Pinwhirrie, John Kennedy, of Brigend, Hugh Kennedy, in Girvan-Moins, [Ayr-shire] Uthred Macdonel, of Garthland, Alexander Hannay, of Sorbie, Sir John Vaus, of Barnbarroch, and Alexander Gordon, of Hills, [Wigtonshire,] to compear before the lords of session, to hear themselves decernit, to have incurred the pains, containid in the actis of parliament, for burding [boarding] themselves in *oistlar* houses, [inns.] The Treasurer's Books, in the Register-house.

sovereign,

sovereign, without being able to exist, without a king, provided he would adopt "the covenant," which was only assumed to be broken. By carrying such follies to extremes, the ruling clergy, and laity, brought on the subduction of the kingdom, by a greater, and more artful, and able, fanatick than themselves. The nobles of Ayr-shire, who were most active, during that busy period, were the Earl of Laudon, the chancellor, and the Earls of Cassilis, Glencairn, and Eglinton: Of the commissioners, lay and clerical, who were sent to negotiate with Charles II., at Breda, the chief was the Earl of Cassilis (*y*): And, they succeeded, by whatever artifices, in bringing the king, with them, to Scotland.

The results are sufficiently known. The king found his way, from England to France, by his secrecy, and address, notwithstanding every endeavour to arrest him. The death of Cromwell, and the conviction of the great body of the people as to the folly, and the fruitlessness, of the late warfare, produced the restoration of Charles II., in May, 1660.

Whether his government, in Scotland, or some of the clergy, with their followers, were the most to blame, cannot easily be ascertained. The government, constantly, recollected the late confusions, and the recent fanaticism; which had confounded all the forms of the constitution, and the principles of society: They dreaded the renewment of such scenes. The portion of the clergy, who were most fanatical, considered *the covenant*, as still in existence; they were not convinced, that the first principles of every society existed, here, in full force; they of consequence were guilty of the most visionary follies, which was a material injury to all those, who allowed themselves to be so far deluded, as to commit a wrong to the community, whereof they were members.

Under such circumstances, the government adopted extraordinary remedies; considering that the king's power had been denied; the force of the laws had been disputed; and the authority of the government had been set at nought. In 1664, the towns of Ayr, and Irvine, were directed to choose quite different magistrates from those, who had refused to make the declaration, appointed for all those, who acted in any public trust. (*z*) In 1666, Ayr-shire contributed its people, and its purse, towards the insurrection, which was dispersed, at Pentland-hills. (*a*) A committee of the privy council, under a special commission, sat, at Ayr, in March, 1678, for directing the military execution to its proper objects. On the 4th of that month, a garrison of 120 foot, and

(*y*) Cunningham's MS. Quotidien-Record.

(*z*) Wodrow, i. 202.

(*a*) Ib. b. ii. ch. i.

horse

horse were placed, in the house of Blairquhan, in Carrick; in Barskimming-house, 60 foot and horse; in Cessnock, the same number of foot and horse. (*b*) In addition to such military measures, the highland host, as the highland clans were called, were brought into the western shires; to live at free quarter. Wodrow has preserved "an account of the losses, sustained, by quartering, robbing, and spoiling of the soldiers, and by the highland host," in March, 1678:

	Scots Money.
In Kyle, the value of the whole losses - . -	£55,419 11 0
In Carrick, the same - - - - -	31,677 0 0
In Cunningham, the same - . - - - -	50,402 15 0
The loss in Ayr-shire - -	£137,499 6 0

Many other losses, in Ayr-shire, are reckoned, by Wodrow. (*c*) And all those losses, and vexations were sustained, for the profit, and the pleasure of preaching or being preached to, in mosses, and moors, on hills, and in dales. The consequences of such proceedings were insurrections, and civil war, in Ayr-shire. In July 1680, a conflict occurred, at Airs-moss, in Auchinleck parish, wherein the insurgents were overpowered, and their leaders were taken. (*d*) It was not so much a change of measures, as a change of manners, that could obtain quiet, amidst a people, as fanatical as they were irascible.

We might, from these circumstances, suppose, that the people of Ayr-shire would concur, zealously, in the Revolution of 1688. As one of the western shires, Ayr-shire sent its full proportion of armed men to Edinburgh, to protect the convention of *Estates*. On the 6th of April 1689, the forces, that had come, from the *western counties*, having received thanks, from the convention, for their seasonable service, they immediately departed, with their arms, to their respective homes. (*e*) They were offered some gratification; but, they would receive none; saying that they came *to save and serve their country*, but not to enrich themselves, at the nation's expence. (*f*) It was, at the same time, ordered, "that the inhabitants of the town of Ayr should be kept together, till further orders." (*g*) On the 14th of May, arms were ordered to be given to Lord Bargeny, an Ayr-shire baronet. (*h*) On the 25th of May, in answer to a letter from the Earl of Eglinton, the convention ordered, "that the heritors, and fencible men, in the shire of Ayr, be in-

(*b*) Wodrow, i. 482. (*c*) Ib. 489-91.

(*d*) Wodrow, ii. 140. Cameron, who was, probably, the chief of the Cameronian sect, was killed, in the above conflict.

(*e*) Proceedings of the Convention, No. 6. (*f*) Id.

(*g*) Ib. No. 7. (*h*) Ib. No. 19.

stantly raised, and commanded, in conformity to the appointment of the Estates." (*i*) But, of such proofs of the revolutionary principles of Ayr-shire enough! The men of Ayr not only approved of *the Revolution;* but, they drew their swords, in support of its establishment, and principles. On that memorable occasion, the governors were not only changed; but, new principles were adopted, and better practices were introduced: And the Ayr-shire people were gratified, by the abolition of episcopacy, and by the substitution of presbyterianism, in its room, which brought, with it, its old maxims of intolerance, and its invariable habit of persecution.

There was, moreover, placed at the head of the college of justice the Lord Viscount Stair, one of the celebrated men, whom Ayr-shire has produced: Yet, may we doubt, if the law, and right, were administered, according to the genuine maxims of the Revolution (*j*): We thus see a custom set up, in the face of an act of parliament; so difficult is it, for the old, to forget the prejudices of their youth! The Revolution led on, however, to one of the most fortunate events, in the annals of Northern Britain, the incorporate union of Scotland with England.

The established principles of Ayr-shire led the people to concur with the Union. Ayr-town, like Glasgow, had no mob, and had no agitators, to pervert either the many, or the few. The people of Ayr-shire of course acquiesced, in what had been agreed upon, as comprehending the best terms, that could be obtained; and experience has confirmed the rectitude of their concurrence, and the salutariness of the wisdom, that directed the nation, in agreeing to stipulations, which were solid, in their avowed theory, and salutary, in their practical effect. (*k*)

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufacture, and Trade.*] Ayr-shire after the effluxion of many an age, remained still covered with woods, which sheltered the game, and protected the cattle, that supplied the wretched inhabitants with the necessaries of life: "Yes," said the intelligent minister of Dalrymple

(*i*) Proceedings, No. 23.

(*j*) The fleshers of Ayrtown brought an action against their magistrates, for suspending a fine imposed upon them, and choosing *a deacon* of their trade, contrary to an act of their town council, annulling that incorporation, for having a *deaconry*. It was answered, by the magistrates, that the act of parliament, 1555, prohibited deacons. Yet, the lords did not regard this, saith Fountainhall, seeing the universal practice of the nation had run in the contrary; and finding they had more than a possessory judgment of seven years, they maintained the fleshers in their possession, and suspended the fine. Fountainhall, i. 635-6.

(*k*) See Defoe's History of the Union, throughout.

parish;

parish; "mosses cover our ancient forests." (*l*) The Scoto-Irish colonists, who came in upon the descendants of the Damnii, did not change much the old habits, and newer manners of their predecessors, in this diversified country. They lived chiefly, by the pasturage of their cattle, and during many a year, before peats or coals were thought of, as fuel, cut down the woods, for their necessary firing. Such was, perhaps, the georgical state of Ayr-shire, during the Scoto-Saxon period. At length Alexander III. died, without a successor, which introduced a competition, with long and wasteful wars, as well as civil feuds. It was in this period, also, that the towers, castles, and fortlets were built, to shelter the lord of the manor, from surprise, and to protect him, from the expected intrusion of a personal enemy.

At a much later period, as low down, perhaps, as 1750, the farm houses were mere hovels; having an open hearth, or fire-place, in the middle of the floor; the dunghill at the door; the cattle starving; and the people wretched: There were no fallows; no green crops; no artificial grass; no carts, or waggons; no straw yards; and hardly a potatoe, or any esculent root. Such was the agricultural state of Ayr-shire, about the year 1750, a period of great commercial prosperity. The farms were, generally, divided, between the infield, and the outfield land: The first received the whole manure; the second was almost relinquished in despair. From such husbandmen, what rent could the landlords expect! Yet, such was the general state of Ayr-shire, as low down as 1750, when both manufacture, and commerce, at the end of long wars, prospered greatly.

It is, certainly, a much more pleasant task to trace the rise, and progress of agricultural improvements, than to recount the effects of unskilfulness, and the miseries of langour. The dawn of a better husbandry began to appear in the union with England. The year 1723, as it was the epoch of the association of improvers, at Edinburgh, may be deemed the morning of a better spirit. But, such associations can only be confined to the higher orders of men, who readily perceive their own interest, and do not soon spread their benefits over the whole agriculture of a country, having an unkindly climate, and an ungrateful soil. The year 1757 may be deemed the true epoch of efficient improvements; being, also, the epoch of the settlement of Margaret, Countess of Loudon, in *S*orn castle. (*m*) Wight had the honour to see this very uncommon woman, the daughter, and wife,

(*l*) Stat. Account, xii. 90.; the names on the county maps evince, that Ayr-shire was once covered with woods.

(*m*) In Wight's Agricultural Tours, that castle is twice called *L*orn castle, ii. 261.

of two earls, who, in her younger days, had adorned courts, by her elegance, in her widowhood, sat down, in a solitary castle, amidst rudeness, and ignorance; and who lived here upwards of seventy years, improving her demesne, and benefiting her neighbourhood. Fifty years ago, saith Wight (*n*), when this lady took up her residence in Sorn castle, [1727,] not a tree was to be seen, a scrubby wood excepted, and now the finest oaks, and other barren trees are striving, as it were, which shall rise the highest. The plantations are extensive, and trained in the best order; every thing being directed by the countess herself. The soil of her farm is far from being kindly, continues the intelligent Wight; yet, by skill, and perseverance, she has brought it into high order; not greater verdure can be seen any where. In a word, her farm graces the county of Ayr, and might grace the richest county of Britain. She surprised me with her knowledge in husbandry; discoursed on the qualities of various grasses; inquired into the method of raising potatoes from the apple; and expressed uncommon zeal, for husbandry improvements. (*o*)

But, it was at a much later period, when the nobility, and gentry, of Ayr-shire began to improve their estates, upon systematic principles, under the skilful direction of intelligent stewards. Farmers were even invited, by them, from the more southern shires, to show the inferior husbandmen the practice of the best principles of genuine farming. The clergy of this shire have been celebrated, for their knowledge of this most useful art, and for teaching their parishioners how much they would benefit their families, by departing from old ignorance, and adopting new knowledge. Much had been done, in this country of various soils, and wet climate, by inclosing and planting, by blasting rocks, and pulverizing the glebe, before Wight made his first tour, in Ayr-shire, during 1777. (*p*) The landlords, and tenants,

(*n*) Tour, iii. 261.

(*o*) She died, in the 99th year of her age, on the 3d of April, 1779. Scots Mag. 1779, p. 22. which is mistakingly stated, in 1777, in Wood's Peerage. Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Boswell, offered their homage to this venerable woman.

(*p*) In a letter, dated the 26th of September, 1777, from that elegant, and very intelligent gentleman, the late Sir Adam Ferguson, baronet: "With regard to this part of the country, if you never was in it before, you would, no doubt, observe in general much to find fault with; a great deal of land uncultivated, and the culture of other parts very imperfect: But, if you had been here, some years ago, and compare the state it was then in, with that, in which it is now, you cannot fail to have remarked a very great alteration. To me, who remembers this country, when there was scarce an inclosure in it, but some few round the gentlemen's houses; when there was not a pound of grass-seed sown, from one end of it to the other; and when the whole attention of the farmer, and the whole manure of the farm, was applied to a few acres, while the rest was totally neglected; the difference is very striking." Wight's Tour, iii. 158.

now

now began to drain their fields, which were overcharged with moisture; to apply much lime, as the most efficacious manure; to cultivate grass, rather than corn, in so wet a climate; and to turn most of their attention to what was the ancient practice, by feeding cattle, and sheep, with less attention to rotation of crops, than is used, in those districts, which are blessed with happier climes. It is in vain to talk of any settled system of rotations; since the true practice of every district must be adopted, from the known circumstances of their soil, and climate. The cultivation of grasses, and the peculiarity of climate, have induced the farmers of Ayr-shire, to carry the practice of the dairy beyond example, in Scotland, and equal to that of England. The value of those dairies to Ayr-shire, in milk, butter, cheese, and cattle, is very considerable. The ardent spirit of improvement has been now roused, and promises a long endurance: The true system of agriculture, considering the soil, and climate, is now perfectly understood, not only by the nobility, gentry, and clergy, but, also, by the professed farmers: And the interest, and benefit, which result from that system, both to the landlord, and tenant, are so well known, and acknowledged, that it will, probably, long continue to bless an industrious people.

There is another kind of improvement, which is analogous to agriculture, and is of vast importance to every georgical people. In former times, Ayr-shire had no other roads, but those pathways, which led to church, and market: But, since the spirit of improvement was raised, and the people came to understand the benefit of communications; roads, general, and vicinal, have been made, in almost every direction, wherein policy pointed the course.

Analogous to roads are railways; and a very important one, of rather more than nine miles, has been made, by the Duke of Portland, from the Troon Point, upon the Clyde frith, to Kilmarnock; having for its end two great objects; to connect Kilmarnock, a place of considerable manufacture, and trade, with the Troon; and to convey the coals from the several collieries of the adjoining country. Whatever interest the Duke may have had; yet, the public spirit, which directed his labours, merits the highest praise, as his country's benefactor. There are other railways formed, and forming, in various districts of Ayr-shire, which will greatly promote the export of her staples; though coal seems to be one of the greatest. (*q*)

Next to railways, in utility, are canals. Several small canals have been executed, either for removing coals to the place of export, at Saltcoats, or

(*q*) Aiton's Gen. View, 554-60.

transporting

transporting minerals, and metals, to the iron-works of Muirkirk. But, what are those, either in usefulness, or greatness, to the canal, which was projected, from Glasgow to Ardrossan, of one-and-thirty miles; one-third whereof has been executed, from Tradestown, opposite to Glasgow, on the Clyde, to Johnstone, beyond Paisley: Such a canal would have collected the whole products of the adjoining country; and carried them either to Glasgow, or to Ardrossan, or might have facilitated the import to Ardrossan, or the export from Glasgow: But, the expectation of transferring Port Glasgow, and Greenock, to Ardrossan, was surely hopeless: Such a frith, and river, which carry West India ships to the wharfs of Glasgow, are not to be superseded, by a *ditch* canal; particularly, when to those natural advantages, are added the prodigious advantages of steam-boats.

We are thus carried forward, to considerations, concerning the manufactures, and trade of Ayr-shire. From the ages, that the descendants of the Damnii ceased to paint their bodies, and were driven, by a rugged climate, to cover themselves with the skins, and furs of the beasts, which they killed, every family must have carried on some manufacture. The mildness, the energy, and the enterprise of the long reign of George III., carried up that domestic manufacture, in this shire, to the extent, and importance, of professed, and public manufactures. The fabricks of wool, of linen, of cotton, of leather, of iron, have taken very deep root, here, amid the advantages of Ayr-shire. Fuel is very abundant; the necessaries of life are plenty, and cheap: The materials for building are at hand; the channels of communication are open, and free. The materials of manufacture are either produced, in the shire, or easily obtained. For their own products, the markets are near. The vicinity of such towns, as Glasgow, and Paisley, inspired all orders with industry, and supplied them with employment: And this intercourse was promoted, and strengthened, by the many roads, which traversed every district. In this manner, then, the seeds of vigorous manufactures were sown, with an abundant hand, throughout Ayr-shire. The fabricks of wool seem to have taken root, here, in very early times. Bonnets, and serges, were, to a great value, made, in early times, by the industry of Kilmarnock: Machinery of various kinds, and singular use, were introduced, here, as early as machinery was thought of. Carpets, and cloths, and stockings, were made; but, after all their efforts, they seem not to have fabricated the finer broad cloths. This useful manufacture of a material, produced, in the same country, extended at the end of the last century, to every district of this shire. In Dalmelington, and in Cumnock, this manufacture is carried to a great extent of various kinds, by the aid of machinery,

for

for teasing, and carding wool. Connected with these woollen fabricks, there are established, in every parish, dyers, and fullers.

The linen manufacture has also, been introduced into Ayr-shire, though it has never been carried to a great extent. In the year ending with November 1800, there were made, in Ayr-shire, 60,414 yards for sale, of the value of 5,986*l.* 11*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ As the other manufactures prospered, the linen declined: So that in 1815, a great year of manufacture, there were only made, for sale, in this shire 21,039 yards of linen, worth 3,418*l.* 7*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$: And this manufacture became less, in its amount, and value, in 1819. The making of thread has been carried to a considerable extent, in Beith. There were here employed seventy mills, for twisting thread, which were turned either by steam, or by the strength of men.

About the year seventeen hundred and seventy, the manufacturing of silk was introduced into Ayr-shire, and employed many persons: But, the fashion changed; and with it the fabrick fell.

The cotton manufacture was introduced into Ayr-shire, about the year 1787, soon after it was established in Glasgow, and Paisley. Great works were settled at Catrine, which have been carried to a great extent; and which have raised a town, where there was, scarcely, a village: and the weaving of muslins has spread over the whole of this country, though with less advantage, owing to the habits of the weavers. Incident to those manufactures is bleaching, which has been carried to a great amount, in this shire.

The fabricks of leather have been greatly extended, in Ayr-shire; and tanning, and the making of shoes, and boots, have been greatly extended, and to considerable profit. Saddlery, also, has been carried up not only to domestic supply, but to foreign export, to much advantage.

Great iron works were established, at Muirkirk, in 1787, which has produced iron of every kind, and goodness, so as to employ many hands, and to interest many people. Other iron works have been, also, erected, with success; and founderies have been introduced into many places, and give profitable employment to many persons.

Potteries have been erected at various places, for domestic utensils, though perhaps not to any great amount, or profit. Kelp, barilla, black ashes, soda, and salt, have all been made to advantage along the shores of the frith. It is now quite apparent, that manufactures of various kinds, of different advantages, have been established, and settled in Ayr-shire: They are now so fixed, and so understood, as to induce the country gentlemen of the lower rank, to invest some of their property in them, to useful advantage, besides introducing

ducing their younger children to the skill, and advantage, which are to be gained, from engaging, in manufactures.

We are now induced to speak of the trade, and shipping, of this shire.

Salt is made on its shores, and fishing is carried on, upon its waters; but, neither to any great amount, or value. There is a paper mill on the Doon. Ship-building and rope-making, are incident to shipping. In this shire, there seem to be only two custom-house ports, Ayr, and Irvine, along 70 miles of coast: Ayr, in 1656, possessed 5 barques, carrying 177 tons. In 1692, Ayr had none; having lost all their ships, during late times, to the value of 2611*l.*(*r*): But, during the century, which elapsed, in 1792, Ayr had acquired 34 vessels, bearing 2167 tons; and before 1818, Ayr had obtained 57 vessels, carrying 5842 tons. We thus trace considerable progress, in the acquisition of shipping. (*s*) Irvine seems, generally, to have had more ships, than Ayr. In 1656, Irvine had 4 barques, carrying 40 tons. In 1692, Irvine had 8 small ships, barques, and boats. At the end of a century, this port possessed 103 vessels bearing 8320 tons. In 1818, Irvine had 129 vessels, carrying 11,399 tons. In the custom-house register, the shipping were said, to be employed, in *foreign* trade, 44 ships, having 5398 tons; in the *coast* trade 13 ships, having 444 tons; in fishing, none. Irvine was said, in the same register, to have employed in *foreign* trade 112 ships, having 9972 tons; in the *coast* trade, 11 ships, having 221 tons; in fishing, 6 ships, having 302 tons.

One of the principal causes of so much prosperity, and improvement, in Ayr-shire, was the establishment of commercial banks. The first bank, which was settled, in 1763, by John M^c^Adam, and company, carried on the business of banking till they were overpowered, by too considerable rivals. The first bank was followed, by the great bank of Douglas, Heron and Company, which was commonly called, the Ayr Bank; and which had well-nigh ruined the most opulent, and the highest in rank, in Scotland, by the extent, and imprudence, of their speculations. This bank, which was, chiefly, founded on land, the worst possible capital, for such a mercantile concernment, was settled, in 1769, and closed, in 1772: But, however unfortunate the Ayr

(*r*) MS. documents, in the Advocates Library.

(*s*) It is a fact, which cannot be doubted, that both Ayr, and Irvine, have greatly augmented their trade, during late years: In the port of Ayr, there arrived and cleared, 1818, 188 sail of shipping, in 1821, 411 sail: In 1818 Ayr exported of coals 2761 tons; in 1821, 9640 tons. Within the port of Irvine, there were shipped of coals, in the year ended, on the 4th January, 1821, 74,662 chalders and 20 bushels of coals Winchester measure, or about, 83,995 tons, being almost 3637 tons of increase, in last year. [From the custom-house accounts.]

Bank

Bank was to its co-partners, its liberality, or imprudence, did the greatest service, to the southern counties of Scotland, by supplying country gentlemen, and traders, and manufacturers, with what they wanted the most, capital, for enlarging, and carrying forward their several speculations: The good was done to the country, while the Bank was ruined. Upon the dissolution of this great establishment, another bank of less pretension, and more prudence, under the mercantile firm of Hunters and Company, to which was soon added a subdivision of the Bank of Scotland, in 1775. (*t*) These several banks, which carried on their useful business, at the shiretown, have served the country, and profited themselves, as much as could reasonably be desired.

To all those commercial establishments the towns, and villages, of Ayr-shire, are of great importance, which require some historical notice. Prestwick, which stands on the coast of Kyle-Stewart, appears to have been a burgh as ancient, as the epoch of the settlement of the Stewarts, in Renfrew, and Ayr-shire. It became the chief town in Kyle-Stewart. Under a charter of James VI., in June, 1600, it has a right to choose a chancellor, two baillies, and other officers, to grant franchises, and to hold markets. To this burgh, there belongs 1000 acres of land, which are divided among 36 freemen, or *barons*, each of whom enjoy a lot of arable land, and pasturage, on the common moor. All this was supposed to be very fine; but, the burgh of Prestwick has not flourished. (*u*)

At the issue of the river of Ayr into the frith of Clyde, under some ancient fortlet, there rose, in ancient times, the hamlet of Ayr, though the Celticism of the people was not very favourable either to traffick, or towns. In 1197, A.D., there appears to have been a new town settled, between the Don, and Ayr (*v*), as well as a castle, which, in the charter of Ayr, by King William, is called, "Novum castellum mecum super Ayr." The king, here, erected *a burgh*, with the usual liberties to his burgesses, with some lands. (*w*) It appears, that the privileged territory of the burgh of Ayr, for buying, and selling, bounded with the limits of Rutherglen, at Karnbuth, on the eastern extremity of Kyle, and in the south-east bounds of Cunningham. Its monopoly of trade extended to almost the whole of Kyle; and

(*t*) Scots Mag. 1763. 1769. 1775. (*u*) Aiton's Gen. View, 93. (*v*) Chron. Mailros, 181.

(*w*) In 1223, King Alexander II., confirmed the charter of William; and the grant of Alexander was confirmed, by a charter of David II., in 1367. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 166. In the grant of Alexander to his queen, in 1221, it was allowed, that the queen, and her heirs, might go to the castle of Ayr, and enjoy the benefits of the Castellaria, till the decease of his mother. Rym. Foed, i. 252.

thereby interfered with the commercial monopoly of Irvine. The gross revenue of the corporation of Ayr, which was returned to parliament, in 1788, was 679*l.* 2*s.* 6¾*d.* sterling. This burgh is governed, by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and ten merchants, and two trades counsellors; the whole government consisting of seventeen persons. At so late a period, as 1556, the town of Ayr appears to have paid to the tax of that year more than Glasgow, and much more than Irvine:—

	By Ayr.	By Glasgow.	By Irvine.
In 1556-7, was paid - - -	£322 7 1	£276 15 0	£184 10 0
In 1695, for the monthly assessment -	128 0 0	180 0 0	60 0 0
In the Tax-roll of 1771 - -	0 15 0	0 18 10	0 18 0

Irvine, as early as the reign of Alexander II., had charters of an earlier date; it has still more of latter dates. (*x*) The monopoly of its trade extended over the whole of Cunningham, and Largs. Between two towns, so near each other, as Ayr, and Irvine, and claiming such exclusive privileges, disputes naturally arose. Those commercial controversies were settled, by Robert II., in April, 1372, when the baillie of Cunningham, by an inquest taken, found, that the burgesses of Irvine were entitled, time out of mind, to an exclusive trade, within the barony of Cunningham, and the barony of Largs. These privileges were now confirmed, by the charter of Robert II., which granted, moreover, to the burgesses of Irvine, the liberty of a guild. (*y*) Such were the law, and practice of those times, when the benefit of the whole people was sacrificed to the interests of particular towns. Without adverting to such impolicy, King James, in 1601, granted a new charter to the burgesses of Irvine, which was ratified, by the parliament of 1641. (*z*) The revenue of the corporation of Irvine, as reported to parliament, in 1788, was 554*l.* 15*s.* 9$\frac{4}{12}$*d.* sterling. (*a*) The magistracy of this town consists in all of seventeen members, including a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, fifteen merchant counsellors, and two trades counsellors. The prosperity of those two ancient burghs, though considerable, has not equalled that of Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock: Even the burghs of barony of Ayrshire have, during the last sixty years, advanced with a rapid progress.

(*x*) Robert I. granted a charter to the town of Irvine. Roberts. Index, 14.

(*y*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 302.

(*z*) Acta Parl. v. 656. The charters of Robert II., Robert III., James IV., and one of James VI., in 1572, to the burgh of Irvine, were all ratified, at the same time.

(*a*) The revenue of this corporation, in 1817, as reported to parliament, was 1000*l.*

Kilmarnock,

Kilmarnock, the most populous town, in this shire (*b*), has long enjoyed the benefits of industry, though it stands at seven miles distance, from the sea (*c*); and enjoys the advantages of healthfulness. The epoch of its manufactures seems to have been 1742; and in the subsequent fifty years, they have made a very great progress; amounting in value, about 1792, to 86,850*l.* a year; whereof the carpets manufactured were valued at 21,400*l.*; the shoes and boots, at 21,216*l.*; skins tanned, 9,000*l.*; sheep and lamb-skins dressed, 6,500*l.*; printed calicoes, 6,500*l.*; and various other fabricks of less value: But, the whole give employment to an industrious people. Kilmarnock is a burgh of barony (*d*), which is governed, by two baillies, and a council of seventeen. These five incorporated trades: the bonnet-makers, the skinners, the tailors, the shoe-makers, and the weavers: These societies are said to be of very great service, by preserving regularity, and good order, in the different branches of manufacture. But, it is in the absence of such rules, and good order, that such manufactures flourish the most. In this parish, there are two antiquities, which are noted: Dean castle, the residence of the imprudent earl of Kilmarnock: It was burnt down, in 1735. The other antiquity is *Soules* cross, situated in the north-eastern part of the town; being a pillar eight, or nine feet high: Some years ago, the inhabitants repaired, at their own expence, this ornament to their town; and placed thereon this inscription: L. Soules, 1444: This was the eighth year of the reign of James II.: But, the fact is, that there were no Soules, in Scotland, either as a friend, or an enemy, after the reign of Robert I.: The silence of Dugdale seems to evince, that the family of Soules became extinct, about the period of that reign, in England.

The town of Saltcoats, which, like Kilmarnock, owes its origin, and progress, to industry, is singularly situated on the limits of the two parishes of Stevenston and Ardrossan. It owes its origin to the reign of James V. (*e*); and by means of the coal trade, the source of so much wealth, has risen to be a populous town. During a century, it has sent coals to Ireland: At

(*b*) Stat. Acc. ii. 85.

(*c*) In 1670, the town of Kilmarnock was burnt, when a public collection was made, for the sufferers, by direction of the diocesan synod. Lamont's Chron. 274: It should seem, from this curious work, that Kilmarnock had been often injured, by fire.

(*d*) It was created a burgh of barony, by a charter, to Thomas Lord Boyd, the 12th January, 1591-2, which was ratified in parliament, on the 5th June, 1592. Acta Parl. iii. 647. The privileges of a burgh of barony were confirmed to it by a charter of Charles II., to William Earl of Kilmarnock, in 1672. Ib. viii. 120.

(*e*) Saltcots was created a burgh of barony, by a charter of James V., the 1st February, 1528-9. Privy Seal Reg. viii. 25.

an earlier period, it was occupied in making salt; and hence, probably, the name of Salt-cotes, or cottages.

The seeds of industry have been scattered with a very liberal hand, throughout Ayr-shire; and nothing more is wanting to the prosperity, and wealth of this district, but a steady application of the people to their own affairs.

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] Some account of the *religious houses* of Ayr-shire may properly be given, prior to the notices of its parishes.

Kilwinning abbey was founded, for Tyronensian monks, in 1140, A.D., by Hugh Morville, who became constable of Scotland, before that year, and died, in 1162 (*f*): The male descendants, and name, of this family, failed, by the decease of William, in 1196, when his vast estates, in Cunningham, and other districts, with his office, went to his sister, Helena, who carried them to her husband, Roland, the lord of Galloway. This abbey was dedicated, according to the practice of the age, to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Winin, who is said to have been a bishop, in Scotland, as early as the eighth century. There existed here, before 1140, a church, which had been dedicated to the same saint, and from him, called *Kil-winnin; kil*, in the British, and Irish languages, signifying, by various declensions, a retreat, a cell, a church. A spring of water, in the vicinity, which was celebrated, for its virtues, was called St. Winnin's well. (*g*) At this church an annual fair, which is called St. Winnin's fair, has long been held, on the 21st of January, the epoch of the saint's festival. This monastery was very amply endowed, with lands, and churches, by the founder, by his successors, and by various persons, who either thought well of the family of the founders, or venerated the virtues of the saint. (*h*) In 1560, this splendid house was almost destroyed, by that religious

(*f*) Chron. Mailros; Caledonia, i.

(*g*) Hoveden, gravely, relates, that a fountain, near the church of St. Winnen, in Cunningham, ran blood, for eight days, and nights, in 1184, the 20th of the reign of William. Hoved. 622. For such a miracle, this year is rather late; and history has recorded nothing, that would justify the fiction. The monks of Kilwinning preserved, in their monastery, some reliques, which brought them many offerings. James IV., when passing this place, on the 10th July, 1507, made an offering of 14 shillings, to the reliques, in Kilwinnin. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*h*) The monks of Kilwinning obtained a charter, from Robert III.; ratifying one of his progenitor King Robert, of all their lands, mills, and other property, which were comprehended, in the barony of Kilwinning, the whole to be held in a free regality, with ample jurisdiction. This charter was afterwards confirmed by James IV., on the 6th July, 1498. MS. Donations, p. 80. From James III. they obtained a charter, giving them power, to hold chamberlain courts, on their own lands, and to replege their tenants, and men, from any other judicatory; 8th January, 1472-3.

religious ruffian, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who enjoyed pensions, from Henry VIII., for injuring the country of his birth, and benefits: But, for the same injuries, the earl was sainted by Knox. The earl endeavoured to derive some property to his family, from this demolished abbey (*i*): But, the Earl of Eglinton, finally, obtained its various possessions, under several grants of the king, and acts of parliament. (*k*) A part of this religious house was used, as the parish church, till 1773, when a new one was built. (*l*)

Crossragwell (*m*) abbey, in the parish of Kirkoswald, in Carrick, was founded, by Duncan, the first Earl of Carrick, who died about the year 1240; and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and it was planted with Cluniac monks, from Paisley. Duncan had granted to the monks of Paisley, several churches, and some lands, in Carrick, upon condition, that they should establish, in that country, a monastery of their order; but they having failed to perform this, he founded the abbey of Crossragwell, for Cluniac monks, and transferred to it the churches, and lands, which he had granted, conditionally, to the monks of Paisley. The abbot and monks of Paisley endeavoured to subject the new establishment, at Crosragwell, as a cell of their monastery of Paisley; but, after a struggle of some years duration, this

1472-3. Ib. p. 27.; Regist. Mag. Sig. vii. 213. This was, also, confirmed, by James IV., on the 6th July, 1498. The monastery of Kilwinning was by far the most opulent religious establishment, in Ayr-shire. At the epoch of the Reformation, there belonged to it sixteen parish churches, with their tithes, and lands. The rental of this abbey, as reported, in 1562, amounted to 850*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in money; 8 bolls, 1 firlot of wheat; 14 chalders, 1 boll, 3 firlots, 3 pecks of bear; 67 chalders, 9 bolls, and 3 pecks of meal; 40 stones of cheese; 13 stirks; 140 capons; 100 hens; 4 hogsheads of wine; and 9 fathoms of a peat stack. Another rental states the cheese, as "268 cheeses;" but both statements must be greatly under the truth; for the possessors, and feuars, of the lands of Achintiber, and Airthmaid, in Cuningham, paid to the abbey no less than 198 *stones of cheese.* Acta Parl. iv. 453. These notices show, that Cuningham was equally distinguished, in former times, as at present, for a large manufacture of cheese.

(*i*) Upon the death of Gavin Hamilton, commendator of Kilwinning, in June 1571, the Earl of Glencairn procured his younger son, Alexander, to be appointed commendator of that monastery, and he obtained, from his son, as commendator, a grant of various lands, in Ayr-shire, which belonged to the monastery. Of this grant, he obtained a confirmation, under the great seal, the 19th February, 1572-3. Regist. xxxiv. 585.

(*k*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xliii. 66.; xlvii. 58.; Acta Parl. iv. 464.; v. 649.; vi. 273. 408.; Inquisit. Special. 510.

(*l*) Of the ruin of St. Winnin's house, Grose has, in his Antiq. ii. 212., left a good view, from a drawing, in 1789.

(*m*) In various charters, the name of this religious house has been, differently, written; Crosragmer, Crosragmol, Crosragwell, and Crosregal; but, in none of those forms can any satisfactory etymon of the name be made.

controversy

controversy was decided, on the 18th July, 1244, by William, the Bishop of Glasgow, who ordained that, the monastery of Crosragwell should be exempt, from the power of the abbot and monks of Paisley; but, that they should receive from it ten marks of silver, yearly. (*n*) The endowment of Crossragwell, by the founder, was greatly augmented, by additional grants, from his son Niel, the second Earl of Carrick, from his granddaughter *Marjory* (*o*) Countess of Carrick, and from his great grandsons Robert Brus, the restorer of the Scotish monarchy, and Edward Brus, Earl of Carrick. (*p*) The monks of Crossragwell obtained from Robert III., in 1404, a charter, confirming to them all their churches, and lands, to be held in a free regality, with the most ample jurisdiction, comprehending even the four points of law, that belonged to the crown. (*q*)

At the epoch of the Reformation, the Earl of Cassilis had a lease of the whole property, and revenues, of this abbey, for payment of 700 marks yearly, which was little more than a fourth of its real value. (*r*) The last abbot of Crosragwell was the celebrated Quintin Kennedy, upon whose death, in 1564, George Buchanan obtained, from the queen, a grant of a pension of 500*l.*, yearly, from the revenues of this abbey, for life. (*s*) But, the Earl of

(*n*) Chart. Paisley, No. 174.

(*o*) This celebrated lady is called *Martha* by Fordun, and *Margaret* by the peerage writers; but, in a charter of her son, Robert I., to this monastery, she is called *Marjorie;* [Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. ii. 60.] and he gave to his own daughter the name of *Marjorie*, after his mother, according to a usage, which has long prevailed, in Scotland. Marjorie was the only legitimate child of Niel, the second Earl of Carrick, upon whose death, in 1256, she succeeded to the earldom. She married, before 1266, Adam de Kilconachar, who, in her right, was styled Earl of Carrick. He joined in the crusade of 1268, and died at Acon, in Palestine, in 1270, without issue. [Chron. Mailros.] In 1271 she married Robert Brus, the son of the lord of Annandale, by whom she had a numerous family; and she died in 1292. Her oldest son, Robert Brus, became Earl of Carrick, in 1292, by his mother's death, and his father's resignation; and, after he ascended the Scotish throne, he conferred the earldom of Carrick on his younger brother Edward Brus. Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 45.

(*p*) The whole was confirmed to this monastery, by several charters of Robert I., which were ratified by three charters of Robert II. Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. ii. 58, 59, 60.

(*q*) Charter dated 24th August, 1404, in the archives of the Earl of Cassillis.

(*r*) The Earl of Cassillis returned the rental of this abbey, at 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in money; 18 chalders, 8 bolls of bear; 37 chalders of meal; and 5 chalders of oats; but, the real revenues of the abbey amounted to about 2600 marks. At the epoch of the Reformation, there belonged to this monastery five parish churches, in Carrick, viz. the churches of Kirkoswald, of Stratoun, of Girvan, of Invertig, and of Daily. All those churches, with their tithes, and lands, belonged to the abbey, in the thirteenth century.

(*s*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxii. 100. In consequence of this liberal provision, Buchanan was usually stiled "Pensioner of Crosragwell."

Cassilis

Cassilis seized possession; and it required all the authority of the queen, and her council, to maintain the rights of Buchanan. (*t*) This abbey appears to have been a large, and fine pile of building, though much less than the more opulent abbey of Kilwinnin. At the epoch of the Reformation, the abbey of Crosragwell was preserved, from demolition, or defacement, by the influence of Quintin Kennedy, and the power of the Earl of Cassillis: Even now it is in a better state of preservation, than any other building of the same kind, in the west of Scotland.

A state of the ruins of this abbey may be seen, in Grose's Antiquities (*u*), and the statistical account of Kirkoswald. (*v*) The abbey stood, in the middle of an inclosure, containing about eight Scots acres, which was surrounded, by a very strong stone and lime wall, that has been almost entirely abolished, as well as the two gates, one on the north, and the other, on the south-west. This inclosure was called the precinct of Crosragwell, and, vulgarly, the abbots' yard. It now belongs to the *chapel royal*, and has been long let, on leases of 19 years, to the family of Kilkerran, who are the proprietors of the surrounding estate. The ruins of the abbey are now carefully preserved; the tenants of the circumjacent farms, not being allowed to pull down, and carry off the stones, from the building.

At Mauchlin, in Kyle, there was planted a colony of Cistertian monks, who were brought, from Melros abbey, of which Mauchlin formed a distinct cell. The time, and the circumstances of this establishment, at Mauchlin, cannot now be distinctly ascertained. Dugdale, indeed, puts (*w*) Mauchlin, in the list of monasteries, which were founded, by David I. Spotiswoode, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, says that, "Mauchlin, in Kyle, is said to have been founded by David I." (*x*) In the chartulary, indeed, of Melros, in the Advocates' Library, which is very imperfect, there is no

(*t*) Privy Council Reg. 16th Oct. 1564. Mr. Alan Stewart, a younger son of James Stewart of Cardonald, was afterwards appointed commendator of Crossragwell; but, owing to the power, and the violence, of the Earl of Cassillis, he found much danger, and little profit, in this appointment. Bannatyne's Journal, 55—66. 142. In 1617, the abbey of Crosragwell, with all that remained of its property, was annexed to the bishoprick of Dunblane, by act of parliament, reserving to Mr. Peter Hewat, then commendator of Crosragwell, the revenues, during his life. Acta Parl. iv. 553.; v. 72. 566.

(*u*) Vol. ii. 203-7., wherein there are three good views. (*v*) Stat. Acc. x. 493-4.

(*w*) Monast. Angl. ii. 1057.

(*x*) The charter of foundation is recorded in that chartulary of Melros, which was not long since, in the hands of the Earl of Hadington: Although, by another chartulary of Melros, which is yet extant, in the Advocates' Library, it would rather appear, that it was the Stewarts, who founded Mauchlin, and bestowed it upon Melros." App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 467.

foundation

foundation charter of Mauchlin, by David I., or by any other person; nor does it appear, from that chartulary, as Spottiswoode intimates, that the Stewarts founded Mauchlin, and gave it to Melros. The fact is, that the first Stewart, Walter, the son of Alan, granted to the abbot and monks of Melros, *the lands of Machlin*, and pasture in his forest, on the upper branches of the river Ayr, extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale; he also gave them a carrucate of land to improve, in the places most convenient; and he gave them a fishing, at the mouth of the river Ayr; all which King William, at the request of the donor, confirmed to the monks. (*y*) This liberal grant of the first Stewart to the monks of Melros, was confirmed to them, by his son, Alan, who succeeded him, in 1177; and also by his grandson, the second Walter, who succeeded Alan, in 1204, and died, in 1241 (*z*); and it was, also, confirmed, by Alexander II. (*a*)

None of those charters mention, that the first Stewart, or any of his successors, founded a religious house, at Mauchlin: It is, therefore, probable, that the convent, for Cistertian monks, at that place, was established, by the monks of Melros themselves. Having obtained, as we have seen, from Walter, the first Stewart, a grant of the lands of Mauchlin, which were of considerable extent, and, also, the right of pasturage over the large forest, with the right of improving certain parts, they, no doubt, planted a colony of their own members, at Mauchlin, to manage, and improve their property, in that quarter, which was afterwards, greatly, augmented.

From the second Walter, the Stewart, the monks of Melros obtained a grant of a considerable tract of forest land, on the south side of the river Ayr, in the east of Kyle; extending from Dolcarnel-burn (*b*), which falls into the Ayr, to the top of Cairntabel-hill and the boundaries of Lanarkshire; and having the river Ayr, for its northern boundary. This tract of land was granted, by Walter, the father of Alan, the Stewart, to Alan Little, for his service, and he having become a "*converso*" (*c*) of Melros, his lord, Walter, the Stewart, granted his lands to the monks of Melros. (*d*)

Richard Walence, or Waleys, who appears to have been one of the most considerable vassals of the Stewarts, in Kyle, granted to the monks of Melros

(*y*) Chart. Melros, No. 125. The deed is imperfect, by part of the leaf being torn off; but, the subsequent confirmations of it, furnish the means of supplying the defects.

(*z*) Chart. Melros, No. 125—7. (*a*) Ib. No. 63.

(*b*) Now called Polquharmel-burn. It is the boundary, between the present parish of Muirkirk, and that of Auchinleck.

(*c*) He became a convert to a monastic life, with the monks of Melros. For the word *converso*, see Cowel.

(*d*) Chart. of Mel. No. 128.

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the lands of Barmore, and Godeneth, with their pertinents; and this grant was confirmed to them, by the second Walter, the Stewart. (*e*) From Alexander, the Stewart, the monks of Melros obtained a charter, confirming to them the lands of Mauchlin and others, which had been granted, by his predecessors. (*f*) Alexander, the Stewart, also granted to them the liberty of buying, and selling, and taking toll, and other privileges, escheats, and profits, in their judicial courts, in their lands of Mauchlin, Cairntabil, Barmore, and Godenoth: And this grant was confirmed, by a charter of Alexander III. (*g*)

The same monks improved, and augmented their extensive property, in the north-east of Kyle, before-mentioned, over which they had obtained an ample jurisdiction; so as to hold the whole, in a regality, the courts whereof were holden, at Mauchlin (*h*), where they had a cell, or convent, which was dependent on their monastery of Melros. They had, also, the church of Mauchlin, with the tithes of a very extensive parish belonging to it; all which they held till the Reformation.

In 1587, all those estates were vested in the king by the general annexation act. In July, 1606, an act was passed, by parliament, dissolving from the abbey of Melros the lands, and lordship, and baronies of Kylesmure before-mentioned, and also the parish church of Mauchlin, with its pertinents; and converting the whole into a temporal lordship, to Hugh Lord Loudon, and his heirs (*i*), with all the necessary incidents. The town of Mauchlin was made, by the creation of 1633, the second title of the Earl of Loudon.

At Dalmulin (*j*), on the northern bank of the river Ayr, the second Walter, the Stewart, founded, in 1229, a convent for canons, and nuns, of the order of Simpringham, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. They

(*e*) Chart. of Mel. No. 127.

(*f*) Ib. No. 130.; and this charter was confirmed, by Alexander III., on the 12th of December, 1264. Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. xxxvi.

(*g*) Chart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. They also obtained from the same Alexander III. a charter of their whole lands, in Ayr-shire, to be held as a *free forest*, with the usual privileges, and prohibitions. Chart. Mel. No. 132.

(*h*) The village of Mauchlin, in the lordship of Kylesmuir, was created a free borough of barony, in 1510, by James IV. Regist. Mag. Sig. xvi. 86.

(*i*) Acta Parl. iv. 323.: On this, Lord Loudon obtained a charter, upon the 30th of June, 1608; and the whole was ratified, by the parliament of 1609. Ib. 456.; and again, by the parliament of 1621. Ib. 655.

(*j*) The name of this place is derived from the Gaelic *Dal-muilean*, signifying the *Mill-field*. There was, in fact, a mill at Dalmulin, in early times; and this mill afterwards belonged to the monks of Paisley. Privy Seal Reg. xxi. 33.

were brought from Sixile, in Yorkshire. They were called Gilbertines, from Gilbert, the founder of the order. This was the only establishment of Gilbertines, in Scotland. Walter endowed this religious house with many lands, mills, fishings, and other temporal property. (*k*) He, also, gave those canons the church of Dundonald, with the chapels of Crosley, and Ricardstown, and the church of Sanchar, in Kyle. (*l*) All those grants, and privileges were confirmed by Alexander II., at the town of Ayr, in May, 1230. (*m*) The Gilbertines did not remain long at Dalmulin. Pretending the want of health, they resigned their establishment here, and returned to Yorkshire, in 1238. (*n*) The monks of Paisley now contrived to obtain, from Walter the Stewart, a grant of Dalmulin, with its property, and pertinents, on condition of paying 40 marks yearly to the Gilbertines of Simpringham. (*o*) The monks of Paisley, as soon as they had secured Dalmulin, with its rights, possessed it, by a detachment of monks, who held it as a cell of Paisley, till the Reformation. The ruins of the house of Dalmulin were extant at the beginning of the 18th century. (*p*)

In 1230, Alexander II. founded, in the town of Ayr, a convent of Dominican friars, who were called Black Friars, from their habit, and Preaching Friars, from their profession. (*q*) The king built them a convent, and church, in the town of Ayr: And he granted them 20*l.* a-year out of the firms of his mills, and of his burgh of Ayr. (*r*) Robert I. and Robert II. granted to those friars confirmations of the grants of Alexander, the founder of their house. (*s*) They appear to have received many grants of property from

(*k*) Chart. Paisley, No. 109. 112. (*l*) Ib. No. 111. (*m*) Ib. No. 110.

(*n*) Chart. Paisley, No. 125, 126. For the resignation of their establishment, and property, in Ayr-shire, the Gilbertines of Simpringham were to receive 40 marks, yearly, from the monks of Paisley; but, this being very irregularly paid, the Gilbertines transferred it, for a valuable consideration, to Sir William More of Abercorn, in 1368. Ib. No. 124—132.

(*o*) Ib. No. 123. Besides the church of Dundonald, with its two chapels, and the church of Sanchar, they also obtained from Walter a grant of the church of Achinleck. Ib. 113. 115. Before this acquisition, the monks of Paisley had a number of churches, with various lands, and other property, in Kyle, by the grants of the Stewarts, and their vassals.

(*p*) Spottisw. Appx. to Hope's Minor Pract. 478. Spottiswoode seems to have mistakingly placed the cell of Paisley, in Ayr-shire, at Feale, instead of *Dalmulin*.

(*q*) The seal of this convent, appended to some documents, in the archives of the burgh of Ayr, bears the image of St. Katherine, who seems to have been the patroness of the convent. The church of the convent was called *St. Katherine's Kirk*.

(*r*) There remains in the archives of the corporation of Ayr a precept from Alexander II., 4th August, 1242, to the provosts of Ayr, commanding them to pay to the Preaching Friars of Ayr, 20*l.* yearly, according to the grant.

(*s*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. v. 39.

various

various persons, and from the corporation of Ayr (*t*); and thus the convent became very opulent before the Reformation. The Preaching Friars of Ayr received frequent gratuities from James IV., who was often at Ayr. In 1527, they obtained from James V. a donation of 20*l.* for the repair of the buildings of their convent. (*u*) After the Reformation, Queen Mary granted, in 1567, to the magistrates, and community of Ayr, for special purposes, the whole property of the Preaching Friars of Ayr, with the ground, whereon their convent stood, and their gardens. (*v*)

The inhabitants of the town of Ayr founded there, in 1472, a convent of Franciscan Friars of the Observantine order, who were properly called Gray Friars, from their habit. These Gray Friars obtained from James IV., when he came to Ayr, many donations. They, also, received, in 1530, a gift of 10*l.* from James V. (*w*) A statue of the Virgin Mary, in this convent, is said to have wrought many miracles, fictions these, which, no doubt, gained the Gray Friars some credit, and some profit. (*x*)

At *Feil*, or *Faile*, called, also, *Failfurd*, in the parish of Torbalton, within Kyle, a convent of Red Friars, or Trinity Friars, who pretended to be canons regular, was founded, in 1252. They were, also, called Mathurines, from the house of this order, in Paris, which was dedicated to Saint Mathurine; and they were, also, called "Fratres de redemptione captivorum;" as it was a part of their duty, to redeem christian captives from slavery. It is unknown, who was the founder of this convent.

The name of the place, where this convent was founded, appears in the different forms of *Feil*, *Fail*, and *Faile*: A rivulet, which passed this convent, was called by the same name; and a passage over this rivulet was called *Failfurd*. A lake, in the neighbourhood, was called *Loch-fail*. These various

(*t*) Privy Seal Reg. vi. 64. The charters and papers of this convent, which are preserved in the archives of the burgh of Ayr, show the numerous grants of property, and revenues, which these mendicants obtained.

(*u*) Treasurer's Accounts, 25th July, 1527.

(*v*) Charter, the 14th April, 1567, in the archives of the burgh of Ayr. This grant was, however, subject to a lease, for 19 years, of this property, which the queen had granted to Charles Crawford, one of her superior servants; and which was ratified by the Regent Moray, the 1st March, 1567-8. Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 41. The Black Friars' convent, with their church, and gardens, were situated on the side of a lane which was called the *Friars' Vennel*, and they had a pigeon-house in the vicinity. Not a vestige of their convent remains.

(*w*) Treasurer's Accounts, under the head of *Elemosina*.

(*x*) The Gray Friars of Ayr were far less opulent than the Black Friars. Of their convent, which stood near to that of the Black Friars, not the smallest vestige remains. On the site of the Gray Friars' convent there was built, in 1654, the present parish church of Ayr.

names have misled Spottiswoode to put into his catalogue of religious houses, three several establishments, under the names of *Feale, Faile-furd,* and *Loch-feal:* And the first of these he makes a cell of Cluniac monks, belonging to the abbey of Paisley; and the two last, he states, as convents of Red Friars. (*y*) But, the fact is, that all these names apply to the same establishment, which was a convent of Red Friars. There was, indeed, a *church* of Fale, in Ayr-shire, the patronage whereof belonged to Sir James Lindesay, of Crawford, during the reign of Robert II. (*z*)

The chief, who ruled this convent, was styled *minister.* (*a*) The *minister* of Failfurd was provincial of the Trinity order, in Scotland. (*b*) From being the head of the order, he appears to have had a seat in Parliament. (*c*)

The rental of the *ministry* of Failford, as given up, by Robert Cunningham, the minister, in 1562, amounted to 174*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in money; 3 chalders of bear; 15 chalders, 4 bolls of meal; 30 stones of cheese; 10 hogs, (young sheep;) 3 stirks, (young bullocks;) 2 dozen grilses, or salmon. (*d*) There belonged to this convent five parish churches, viz. the churches of Barnwell, Symontoun, and Galstoun, in Kyle, of Torthorwald, in Dumfries-shire, and the church of Inverchaolan, in Argyle-shire; the profits whereof were let to the laird of Lamont, for 26 marks, yearly, of which he had not paid one penny, for six years. (*e*) When the said rental was given up, "twa puir men" lived, in the convent, and had 22*l.* yearly, for their subsistence: "Four auld beidmen of the convent," who lived out of the place, received each of them 11 bolls of meal, and 12 bolls of malt yearly, and eight marks each of habits

(*y*) Appx. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 450. 428. 430.

(*z*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. viii. 13.

(*a*) On the 7th of May, 1532, the king granted a precept for the admission of "Fratris Johannis Hamilton *ministri* de Fail, ad ministralium ejusdem;" being appointed thereto, by the Pope. Privy Seal Reg. ix. 107. On the 9th of January, 1537-8, Sir James Hamilton, of Finnart, obtained a grant of the temporal revenues of the *ministry* of Fail, which was then vacant, by the death of John Hamilton, untill the lawful appointment of a *minister.* Ib. xi. 44. In 1540, Robert Cunningham, at the age of 22, a bastard son of William, the Earl of Glencairn, was appointed *minister* of Failford, vacant, by the decease of John Hamilton, the last *minister.* Epist. Reg. Scot. ii. 86-7.

(*b*) Privy Seal Reg. An. 1543.

(*c*) The *minister* of Failfurd, Robert Cunningham, sat in parliament, among the clergy, in 1546, and in 1560. Acta Parl. ii. 467. 525. On the 6th March, 1563-4, Robert Cunningham, the minister of Faill, obtained a yearly pension of 100*l.* from the queen's casualties, during life, or until he be provided with a benefice of 100 marks yearly. Privy Seal Reg. xxxii. 40.

(*d*) MS. Rental Book, f. 48. 52.

(*e*) Ib. The patronage of the church of Garrel, in Dumfries-shire, appears also to have belonged to this convent, in 1565. Privy Seal Reg. xxxiii. 135.

silver,

silver, and eithing silver. (*f*) William Wallace, minister of Failfurd, during the reign of James VI. died, in 1617; and his son, William, seems to have considered this monastery, and what remained of its property, as his inheritance. (*g*) In August, 1619, there was a grant to Mr. Walter Whyteford of the benefice of the *ministrie* of Failfurd. This grant was ratified, in 1621, by parliament. (*h*) In October, 1690, William, Earl of Dundonald, was served heir of his father, John, Earl of Dundonald, in the benefice of Failfurd, as well temporalitie, as spiritualtie. (*i*) The ruins of the convent are still extant, near to a hamlet, called Fail, or Feale.

There was established, in Irvine, a convent of Carmelites, or White Friars, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary: It is said, to have been founded, in the fourteenth century, by Fullerton, of Fullerton. (*j*) Reynald Fullerton, of Crosby and Dreghorn, granted to the same White Friars, at Irvine, an annual rent of six marks, and ten shillings yearly, from his lands; and this was confirmed, by a charter of Robert III. (*k*) After the Reformation, the houses, property, and revenues of the Carmelite Friars, at Irvine, were granted to the burgh, and burgesses of Irvine, on the 8th of June 1572, with the property of all chapels, chaplainries, altarages, prebends, or colleges, within the liberty of the said burgh: This grant was ratified, in Parliament, on the 17th of November, 1641. (*l*)

In 1371, Sir John Kenedy "dominus de Dunoure," with the authority of of Walter, bishop of Glasgow, founded near the cemetery of the parish church of Maybole, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and endowed it with 18 mark lands, contiguous to the said chapel; 18 bolls of meal of dry multure, yearly, from his lands; ten marks sterling, yearly, from the lands of Balmaclewhane; the five mark lands of Barrycloych; the six mark lands

(*f*) MS. Rental Book, 48. 52. (*g*) Inquisit. Special. 162.

(*h*) Acta Parl. iv. 688. There was another ratification, by parliament, in June, 1633. Ib. v. 120. The person who was thus favoured was Doctor Walter Whyteford, one of the king's chaplains, and sub-dean of Glasgow.

(*i*) Inquisit. Special. 657: In this Inquisition, the lands of the convent are specified.

(*j*) By a contract, which was made at Irvine, on the 24th of August, 1399, between Reynald Fullerton, of Fullerton, and the provincial and brethren of the Carmelite friars, in Irvine, Reynald engaged, to pay 40 marks, for meliorating, and upholding the houses of the said convent, and for repairing the principal church, and cloister; and the friars engaged to pray, weekly, in all time coming, on the Lord's day, or any other fast day, in the beginning of a mass, at the great altar, with an audible voice, for the souls of Sir Adam Fullerton, and Marjory his wife, and for Reynald Fullerton, and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs, and successors, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased. Stat. Acc. vii. 185.

(*k*) Robertson's Index, 446. (*l*) Acta Parliament, v. 657.

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of Treuchan; and the five mark lands of Barrelach; all for the support of the said chapel, and of one clerk, and three chaplains, to celebrate divine service, in the same, for the safety of him, and Mary, his wife, and his children, during their lives, and for their souls, after their deaths, and for the souls of all his ancestors, and successors, and of all the faithful deceased persons: The patronage was to remain with him and his heirs; but, if they failed to present, within four months of a vacancy, the presentation was to fall to the bishop of Glasgow. The charter of Sir John, which was dated, at Dunoure, the 29th of November, 1371, was confirmed by a charter of Robert II., on the 4th December, 1371. (*m*)

The collegiate chapel, which was thus founded, at Maybole, in 1371, appears to have been the first establishment of this kind, in Scotland. Though it was called a chapel, when founded, and for some time after, yet, it was afterwards called, like the other establishments of this nature, a collegiate church, and the clerk, and chaplains, were styled the provost, and prebendaries of Maybole. (*n*) The patronage continued with the family of the founder, who obtained the dignity of Lord Kennedy, between 1452, and 1459, and Earl of Cassillis, in 1510.

On the 14th of November, 1516, a charter was granted to Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, and to the provost, and prebendaries of the collegiate church of

(*m*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 282; and Rot. ii. No. 1. It was also confirmed by John, Earl of Carrick, the king's eldest son, on the 27th of December, 1371. Hay's Vind. p. 91. Spottiswoode, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, has mistakingly stated, that this foundation was made by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunnure, in 1441, who granted to it his lands of Larganlen, and Brocklach, in Carrick. Appx. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 525. The fact is, that on the 18th May, 1451, Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dunure, granted to God, and to St. Ninian, the lands of Largenlen and Brocklach, in Carrick, *for the support of a chaplain, to perform divine service, in the church of Maybole;* and this was confirmed, by a charter, from the king, on the 23d of May, 1451. Regist. Mag. Sig. iv. 204. This was merely the foundation of a chaplainry, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, in the church of Maybole, and not the foundation of the collegiate chapel of Maybole, which had been made, by Sir Gilbert's predecessor, 80 years before.

(*n*) Sir David Robertson was provost of the collegiate church of Maybole, in the end of the reign of James III., and beginning of the reign of James IV., and died in, or before 1494. Acta Auditorum, 185. On the 17th of February, 1501-2, David Kennedy, the son, and apparent heir of John Lord Kennedy, obtained, on his father's resignation, a charter of the lands, and baronies of Cassillis, and Dunure, &c., " with the right of patronage, advocation, and donation of the provostry of the collegiate church of Maybole, and of the prebends of the same. Regist. Mag. Sig. xiii. 492.; and see this charter in the Appx. to Sir Robert Gordon's case. In 1525, Mr. Walter Kennedy, rector of Douglas, and canon of Glasgow, was elected rector of the university of Glasgow, and made provost of the collegiate church of Maybole. M^c^Farlane's MS. Notes, from the Chartulary of the College of Glasgow.

Maybole;

Maybole; creating this town a free burgh of barony. (*o*) The ground, on which Maybole stands, belonged to this collegiate church. Maybole is now a populous place, and is the chief town of Carrick.

The value of the provostry, and prebends, of this collegiate church, given up at the Reformation, was as follows: The provostry 20*l.* in money, and 72 bolls of meal, yearly. Sir John Kennedy's prebend 25*l.* yearly. Andrew Gray's prebend, called the third stall, 54 marks yearly. The value of the other prebend is not stated. (*p*) The provost and prebendaries enjoyed the income of their benefices, with the deduction of a third, during their lives. The whole property of this collegiate church was taken possession of, by the Earl of Cassillis, who was the patron of the establishment; but, he was obliged to pay out of it 70 marks, yearly, being the assignation, from the thirds of benefices to the minister of the parish church of Maybole. The collegiate church of Maybole has long been a ruin; but the walls are still standing; and the area within them is still used, as the burying-place of the family of Cassillis. (*q*)

There was founded, at Kilmaurs, in Cunningham, a collegiate church for a provost, six prebendaries (*r*), and two singing boys, by Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, who endowed this establishment, with lands, and revenues, and a mill, in the vicinity, by a charter of the 13th of May 1403. (*s*) The patronage of this establishment belonged to the founder, and his descendants, the Lords of Kilmaurs, and Earls of Glencairn. After the Reformation, the property of the establishment was taken possession of, by the Earl of Glencairn, the patron.

At *Kilcaiss*, which is now called *Kincase*, or Kingcase, on the coast of Kyle, in the parish of Prestwick, there was founded an hospital, for leprous persons, which was dedicated to St. Ninian. (*t*) Tradition relates, that the founder

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xix. 136. (*p*) MS. Rental Book, 55.

(*q*) There is a good view of this ruined church, in Grose's Antiq. ii. 193.

(*r*) Spottiswoode says *eight* prebendaries, and two singing boys. Appendix to Hope's Min. Pract. 523.

(*s*) The mill was called the Prebendary Mill; and a district of the parish of Kilmaurs was astricted, to grind its corn at this favoured mill, the profits whereof belonged to the prebendaries. Stat. Account, ix. 374.

(*t*) During the reign of James V., the name of this hospital, in various charters, was *Kilcaiss*, *Kilkayis*, and *Kylecaiss*: In more recent times the popular name has been Kincase, or King Case, the last of which it probably obtained, from the tradition of its having been founded, by king Robert Bruce. The origin of the first name is far from obvious: In the Scoto-Irish *Cil*, or *Kil*, signifies a retreat, a cell, and, also, a chapel, or church; and *Cas* signifies the plague: So

founder of this establishment was king Robert Bruce, who was himself afflicted with the leprosy, the result of hard fare, hard living, and hard work. This hospital was endowed with the lands of *Robert-lone*, which is now called *Loans*, in Dundonald parish; with the lands of Sheles, and Spital Sheles, in Kyle Stewart, and with other lands, which cannot now be specified. As the foundation charter of this hospital does not exist, it cannot be ascertained what number of persons were, originally, maintained in it. It appears, however, to have been governed, by a guardian, or prior, and it had a chaplain. In the reign of James II., Wallace of Newton acquired the lands of Spital Sheles, which belonged to this hospital, as the name implies, and the hereditary office of keeper, or governor of the hospital, and of the lands, belonging to it. (*u*) In January, 1515-16, all these were resigned by Hugh Wallace of Newton, in favour of his brother Adam. (*v*) After the whole property of this hospital was thus granted away, the only revenue, that remained to it, was the feu-duties, payable from the lands, in this manner granted in fee-firm, and these, amounting to 64 bolls of meal, and 8 marks Scots of money, with sixteen threaves of straw, for thatching the hospital, are still paid. For more than two centuries past, this diminished revenue has been shared among eight objects of charity, in equal shares of eight bolls of meal, and one mark Scots to each. The leprosy having long disappeared, the persons, who are now admitted to the benefit of this charity, are such as labour under diseases, which are considered as incurable, or such as are in indigent circumstances. The right of appointing these belonged to the family of Wallace of Craigie, for a long time, and was purchased about 1790, by the burgh of Ayr, which still holds this patronage. (*w*) The old

So *Kil-cas* would signify the retreat of the plague: But, this place was founded for *lepers*; and *Lobhar* is the Scoto-Irish word for a leper, and Laibhre, for the leprosy.

(*u*) Hew Wallace obtained, from James II., a charter of the lands of Spitalshiels, which pertained before to the hospital of Kylcass, to be held in feu, of the Stewart of Scotland, for payment, to the said hospital, of eight marks, and sixteen threaves of straw, yearly.

(*v*) On the 30th of January, 1515-16, Adam Wallace obtained a charter of all those objects, in consequence of his brother's resignation. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xix. 98. In May, 1530, William Hamilton of Macnaristoun obtained a charter of appreciation of the whole lands of this hospital, which were appreciated, at 240 marks, in part payment of a larger sum, due from Adam Wallace to William Hamilton. Privy Seal Reg. viii. 199. Edward Stewart obtained a charter, from Arthur, the prior of the hospital of St. Ninian, called Kilcaiss, and the convent of the same; granting to him the eight mark lands of *Robertlone*, and the eight marklands of *Scheles*, in Kyle Stewart, and this was confirmed, by a charter, under the great seal, on the 13th September, 1538. Privy Seal Reg. xii. 25.

(*w*) Stat. Account, xii. 403.

hospital

hospital, which existed in the better days of this charity, has been long in ruins. In the description of Kyle, by Robert Gordon, in the reign of Charles I., he mentions the chapel of this establishment; and says, that the persons admitted to the charity, were then lodged, in huts, or cottages, in the vicinity. (*w*)

There were, formerly, an hospital, and chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, at a place called Donislee, or Doonslee, within the jurisdiction of the burgh of Ayr, and not far north of the river Doon. It is unknown, when, or by whom, this establishment was founded; and nothing further can be ascertained of its original constitution, than that it was an hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, the usual patron of such charities; and that it had, like other places of the same kind, in former times, a chapel, and a chaplain. In the reigns of James IV. and James V., and Queen Mary, the chaplain appears to have been, also, master of the hospital, whose appointment belonged to the crown; as appears from the Privy Seal Register. (*x*) The ruins of *St. Leonards* was extant, when Timothy Pont made his survey of Kyle, in the reign of Charles I. There is no notice of this establishment in Spottiswoode's Catalogue of Hospitals.

There was before the Reformation, a religious establishment, which was called, popularly, "Our Lady Kirk of Kyle;" but, the time of the foundation, or the nature of it, cannot now be ascertained. It stood on the common pasture lands of the manor, or barony of Adamtoun, about three quarters of a mile south of the mansion-house of Adamtoun. The building *formed a square; having turrets upon each corner;* and there was a chapel, in the middle of the square. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, from which it obtained the popular name of "Our Lady Kirk." In a charter of James IV., in 1490, it is called "Capella de le Grace. (*y*) In a grant of the same king, in 1505, which is entered in the Privy Seal Register, in the Scotish language, it is called "the Preceptory of Our Lady Kirk of

(*w*) Blaeu's Atlas, p. 64.

(*x*) On the 25th of May, 1506, Sir David Ouchterlony, chaplain, obtained an appointment to the hospital of St. Leonard of Donislee, near the burgh of Ayr, upon the resignation of Sir Florentine Achinleck. Privy Seal Reg. iii. 58. On the 29th of November, 1511, Sir George Blair was appointed to the chaplainry and hospital of St. Leonard, near the burgh of Ayr, which was vacant by the decease of Sir Florentine Achinleck. Ib. iv. 175. On the 28th of September, 1529, Mr. William Hamilton was appointed to the chaplainry of St. Leonard's chapel, in the burrowfield of Ayr, which was vacant, by the decease of Sir John Campbell. [Ib. viii. 104.] On the 28th of July, 1548, Sir Thomas Raith was appointed to the chaplainry of St. Leonard's chapel, in the territory of the burgh of Ayr, which was vacant, by the resignation of Mr. Bernard Hamilton. Ib. xxii. 26. (*y*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xii. 206.

Kyle." (*z*) There appears to have been connected with this establishment a *Pardoner*, who was popularly called "Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner;" and he seems, like other Pardoners, to have travelled the country, for the sale of his pardons. On the 8th of December, 1511, the king then being at Edinburgh, gave a gratuity of 3 shillings "to Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner:" On the same day, he gave a gratuity of 5 shillings "to a Pardoner with St. Dutho's *coup.*" (*a*) On the 24th of the same month, the king gave 14 shillings to a Pardoner, in Leith. (*b*) The Pardoner is one of the characters, brought forward, and held up to ridicule, by Sir David Lyndesay, in his Satyre of *The Three Estates.*

Our Lady Kirk of Kyle appears to have been a place of some note before the Reformation. James IV. never passed through that part of the country, without making an offering at "Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle;" generally giving 14 shillings at a time. (*c*) The patronage of Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle belonged to the family of Blair of Adamtoun, who were proprietors of the barony, in which it was situated. They acquired this estate of Adamtoun, in the reign of David II.: But, whether Lady Kirk was in existence then, does not appear. They certainly held the patronage of Our Lady Kirk, during the reigns of James III. and James IV., and as low down, as the Reformation. Long after the reform of such establishments, the same family maintained their right to the patronage of this establishment; and they had it inserted, as usual, in their several charters. (*d*) The ruins of Lady Kirk are still extant, though much dilapidated. One of the old turrets, and a part of the chapel, still remain: They are included in the garden, near to a mansion, named, *Lady Kirk*, the seat of the proprietor of the lands of Lady Kirk, which were formerly a part of the barony of Adamtoun. There appears to have been a cemetery at Lady Kirk; as many human bones have been found, when digging near the ruins. (*e*)

(*z*) Privy Seal Regist. iii. 29.

(*a*) *Coup*, a cup. Rud. Glos. Dougl. Virgil. (*b*) Treasurer's Accounts.

(*c*) In the Treasurer's Accounts, there are numerous entries of such offerings, at this noted establishment. On the 6th of July, 1497, the king gave an offering of 14 shillings "in Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle." In September of the same year, when the king was again at "Our Lady Kirk of Kyle," the Treasurer gave 5*l.*, for five trentales of masses, to be there said for the king. And he gave 16*d.* "to the pure folk, at the same place." Treasurer's Accounts.

(*d*) On the 2d of July, 1669, Charles II., as prince and stewart of Scotland, granted a new charter to David Blair of Adamtoun of the 20-pound lands of old extent of Adamtoun, with the right of patronage of the Lady Kirk, in Kyle-Stewart. Regist. Carol. II. lib. ii. 179.

(*e*) Stat. Acc. xii. 402. It is not noticed, by Spottiswoode, in his account of religious houses.

The

The whole of Ayr-shire was formerly comprehended in the bishoprick of Glasgow: And it formed three deaneries, corresponding with the three divisions of the country, viz. The deanery of Cunningham, the deanery of Kyle, and the deanery of Carrick.

After the Reformation, the parishes of Ayr-shire were formed into several presbyteries: In 1581, there were, in this county, four presbyteries; Ayr, Irvine, Maybole, and Colmonall: But, the last one included several parishes in the west of Wigton-shire. These four presbyteries then formed *the synod of Ayr.*

This arrangement was afterwards changed. From the presbyteries' report to the assembly, in 1593, it appears, that there were then only two presbyteries in Ayr-shire, namely, those of Ayr, and Irvine, which comprehended all the parishes in Ayr-shire. This arrangement has continued to the present time; only, that in 1699, the parishes of Ballantrae, and Colmonell, in the south of Carrick, were detached from the presbytery of Ayr, and annexed to the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. The presbytery of Irvine now contains 17 parishes, being the whole 16 parishes of Cunningham, and the parish of Cumbray, in the shire of Bute. The presbytery of Ayr contains no fewer than 28 parishes (*f*), being the whole of the 21 parishes of Kyle, and seven of the parishes of Carrick: The remaining two parishes of Carrick, viz. Colmonell and Ballantrae, which are included in the presbytery, and synod of Galloway. The two presbyteries of Ayr, and of Irvine, are included in the synod of Glasgow, and Ayr.

The presbytery of Ayr, as we have seen, contains 28 parishes. The parish of Ayr obtained its name from the town; and the town, from the river. The town of Ayr, where a hamlet may have stood, even from Roman times, was established, by William the Lion, in 1197 (*g*): And a few years after, he granted a charter to the burgesses of this town, as a royal burgh. (*h*) The ancient church of Ayr was probably founded, at the same time with the town; and it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, who was regarded as the patron saint of the town, till the Reformation cast discredit on all such observances. A fair was annually held, at Ayr, on the 24th of

(*f*) The greatest number that any presbytery, in Scotland, contains.

(*g*) Chron. of Melrose, 1197, "Factum est *novum* oppidum inter Don et Ar." This seems to imply, that there was an old town.

(*h*) See the engraved charter, which is dated at Lanerk, on the 21st of May, without a year: From the witnesses, however, it appears to have been granted, between the years 1202 and 1207.

June, the festival of St. John; and St. John's fair is still held yearly on the last Tuesday of June, old style. There were schools, here, in very early times, of some celebrity. (*i*) In the charter of William above mentioned, besides the rights, and privileges, which were conferred on the burgesses of Ayr, he granted them a large tract of land, in the vicinity of the town, on the south side of the river Ayr. This formed the parish of Ayr, and the church of St. John was the parish church. This church, and parish, formed a rectory, or parsonage; the patronage whereof belonged to the crown.

In 1292, on the 28th of November, Edward I. issued a writ to *Walter, the rector of the church of Ayr*, and Mr. Richard de Lanerk, rector of the church of Rathern, to take the extent of the lands, which had belonged to the late Alexander Earl of Buchan, and Dervorgil of Galloway, late Lady Baliol. (*k*) The rectory of Ayr appears to have been of great value. A prebend was founded in the cathedral church of Glasgow, from the fruits of the parsonage of Ayr, as early as the 14th century. In a *taxatio* of the prebends of that cathedral, in 1401, the prebend of Ayr was taxed *5l.* The patronage of this prebend belonged to the king. (*l*) After the rectory of Ayr was established a prebend of Glasgow, the church was served by a vicar, assisted by a chaplain, till 1449, when a curate was established, in place of the vicar. There were, besides, on the establishment of the church of Ayr, a number of chaplains, who officiated at the different altars; and there were several choristers, or singing-boys, with an organist at their head, who played on the organs, sang in the choir, and who taught a singing-school, in the town. (*m*)

(*i*) The deans of Carrick, and Cunningham, "et magister scolarum de Are," gave judgement against Dufgal, in 1224, in pursuance of a mandate from the Pope. Chart. Paisley, 284.

(*k*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 12. Mr. William de Lyndesey, a canon of Glasgow and Dunkeld, was presented to the rectory of Ayr, by Robert I.; and Lyndesey was chamberlain of Scotland, during a considerable time, in that reign, before 1322. In 1324, or 1325, he built *a chapel at Ayr*, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and endowed it with 10 marks, yearly, for the support of a priest, to perform divine service, in the said chapel. Chart. of Glasgow, p. 349—353. In the charter granting the above, he is designed, "Willielmus de Lyndesey, canonicus Glasguensis, et Dunkeldensis, ac *rector ecclesie de Are*, atque dominus de Kirkconel, in valle de Nith, et de Leteny." Mr. David Levingston, the rector of Ayr, was keeper of the Privy Seal, under James III., from February, 1482-3 till 1488.

(*l*) Privy Seal Regist. ii. 134., iii. 83. On the 31st of October, 1531, Andrew Lockhart obtained, from the king, a presentation to the rectory, and prebend of Ayr canonry, within the church of Glasgow, when the same became vacant, by the resignation of Mr. William Stewart, provost of Lincluden. He had been several years rector of Ayr, and prebendary of Glasgow. He was made dean of Glasgow, about 1529, provost of Lincluden, and treasurer of Scotland, in 1530, bishop of Aberdeen, in 1532, and died, in April, 1545.

(*m*) Records of the burgh of Ayr.

In

In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., there was among the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow, "Rectoria de Ayr," which was taxed 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the tenth of the estimated value. In the beginning of the 16th century, when James IV. refounded, and greatly enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal, at Stirling, he appears to have endowed some of the prebends of that establishment, from the fruits of the rectory of Ayr. (*n*)

In St. John's church, at Ayr, the parliament met, in 1315, on the Sunday before the festival of St. James, on the 26th of April; and settled the succession to the crown on Edward Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, the king's gallant brother. (*o*) In St. John's church, there were a number of altars, each of which had its chaplain, who were endowed, by pious persons, to officiate at them. (*p*) The deacons of the several trades of Ayr founded, in honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and all saints, an altar in the parish church of Ayr, which they dedicated to St. Anna, St. Eloy, and other saints, who were the supposed patrons of the said trades. They obtained, from the magistrates of the town of Ayr, a rollment of court; granting to the trades certain privileges, and freedoms, for upholding the said altar: And all those transactions were confirmed, by James V., on the 17th of June, 1532. (*q*) The chaplainry of this altar of the trades was, at the Reformation, valued at 20 marks, yearly. (*r*) St. John's church of Ayr stood between the town, and the sea, in what is now called *the Citadel.* This church, and the town, was, formerly, exposed to great danger, from the blowing of the sand, by violent winds. This appears to have created great alarm, during the reign of Robert II., when the bones of the cemetery were laid open, by the winds. In order to excite the ingenuity, and exertion of individuals, to stop this

(*n*) Privy Seal Reg. iii. 51. There were no fewer than six prebends, of the chapel royal, called by the name of Ayr; as Ayr prima, Ayr secunda, Ayr tertia, Ayr quarto, Ayr quinto, and Ayr sexto: Ib. v. 21.; Ib. viii. 222. But, they do not appear to have been all endowed from the rectory of Ayr; as two of them were endowed from the revenues of the church of Coylton, in Kyle; and these two were sometimes called Ayr prima, and Ayr secunda, and sometimes Coylton prima, and Coylton secunda. Ib. v. 36.

(*o*) James IV., who was often at Ayr, made numerous offerings in *St. John's kirk.* When he was at Ayr, in September, 1497, his treasurer gave 20*s.* to the priests to say *a trentale of masses of St. John*, for the king. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*p*) The four principal altars, in the church of Ayr, were those dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to the Holy Cross, to the Holy Blood, and to the Virgin Mary: There were other four altars, in this church, dedicated to St. Michael, to St. Nicholas, to St. Peter, and to St. Ninian. All these existed long before the craftsmen dedicated an altar to their patron saints. Records of the burgh of Ayr; Robertson's Index, p. 14. 21.

(*q*) Privy Seal Reg. ix. 117.

(*r*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 50.

ravage,

ravage, Robert II., in December, 1380, granted a charter; giving to any one, who should prevent the blowing of the sand, the right of property of all the waste land, where the sand should be settled, and the place rendered habitable. This charter, which is preserved in the archives of the town, is printed, by Grose. (*s*) St. John's church withstood the sand; and continued to be the parish church, till Cromwell overpowered the Scotish forces, when, to the great horror of the people of Ayr, he took possession of the church, which he converted into a storehouse; and built, at a vast expence, a regular fortification around it, in order to overawe the western country. This fortification inclosed an area of 10 or 12 acres, and was surrounded by a wet ditch, which had a drawbridge over it, on the side next the town. Being thus deprived of their ancient church, by this barbarian, in 1652, the inhabitants were assessed, for building a new church: And the same destroyer, in order to quiet discontent, granted 1000 marks, to aid them, in building the new church: This was, accordingly, erected, on the site of the Gray Friars' convent, in 1654; and this continues to be the parish church to the present time. (*t*) After the Restoration, the Earl of Eglinton obtained a grant of Cromwell's fort, which was called the Citadel, and included the ancient church. This grant was made, to compensate the Earl, for the losses, which he said, he had sustained; as if every one had not sustained loss, during the usurping powers of Scotland, and the conquest of Cromwell. This property passed, from the Earl of Eglinton, to the Earl of Cassillis: And it now contains within it a kiln, and a brewery, which, in 1798, paid the Earl, yearly, 50*l.* rent. (*u*) The church of St. John was allowed to fall into ruins; but, the cemetery belonging to it, was still used as a burial-place, in the 18th century. The tower of the old church now stands alone; but, from tracing the foundation of the whole church, it appears to have been built, in the form of a cross. (*x*) At the Reformation, a protestant minister was settled at Ayr; and not many years after, a second minister was added: The stipend of the first was assigned, from the teinds of the parish; and the king is patron: The stipend of the second was assigned, in money, from the rents of certain mills, which had belonged to the friars of Ayr, and were granted to the town of Ayr, for that purpose, by the Roman Catholic, Mary, in 1567; and the patronage of this second benefice was vested, in the town council,

(*s*) Antiq. ii. 195., which, in the usual manner, mistakes the date of the charter.

(*t*) The whole expence of building, and finishing, this church, and inclosing the churchyard, with a stone wall, amounted to 20,827*l.* 1*s.* Scotish money.

(*u*) Stat. Acc. xxi. 42.

(*x*) Grose's Antiq. ii. 194-6., wherein he has given a view of the ruin of this ancient structure.

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and kirk session. The small parish of *Alloway* lay on the north side of the Doon, and between that river, and the parish of Ayr. In 1236, Alexander II. granted to the burgesses of Ayr the lands of Auleway, of Cortoun, and Corcloy. (*y*) All these lay on the northern side of the Doon, Cortoun and Corcloy being higher up than Alloway. Grose says, without any authority, that Alloway is one of the oldest parishes, in Scotland. (*z*) In the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. refounded, and enlarged, the establishment of the chapel-royal, at Stirling, he annexed to it, *the church of Alloway, in Kyle*, which formed the prebend of one of the canons of that collegiate chapel. This continued even after the Reformation. (*a*) The patronage of this prebend belonged to the king, who continued patron of the church of Alloway, after it ceased to be connected with the chapel-royal. The parish of Alloway being small, and the stipend inadequate, for the support of a minister, it was annexed to the adjoining parish of Ayr, in 1690; and, its stipend, of 600 marks Scots, was shared between the two ministers of Ayr. (*b*) The church of Alloway was now allowed to become ruinous. It stands on the northern bank of the Doon, near the bridge, which crosses that river, on the road, from Ayr to Maybole, in Carrick. A good view of it, which was taken, in 1789, is given by Grose. (*c*) The walls were then standing, a small part of the roof remained, and the bell continued in the belfry: The magistrates of Ayr attempted to remove the bell; but, the good people of Alloway repelled the attempt, by open force. This ruined church has been long notorious, in the superstitious belief of the country, as a haunt of witches, and many ridiculous stories were told of their nocturnal gambols, here. On one of these stories, Burns founded his humorous poem of "Tam O'Shanter," which has given celebrity to "Alloway's auld haunted kirk."

2. *Newton upon Ayr* is a parish of very modern establishment. It was formerly included, in the parish of Prestwick, but, was disjoined from it, and erected into a

(*y*) Charter, 20th April, 1236, in the archives of the burgh of Ayr. On the 20th of January, 1323-4, Robert I. granted to the corporation of Ayr, a charter of confirmation for these lands, to be held, in a barony. Charter in Ibid. The barony of Alloway, thus formed, was co-extensive with the parish of Alloway.

(*z*) Antiq. ii. 200.

(*a*) Privy Seal Regist. xxxix. 106.

(*b*) The glebe of Alloway, consisting of four acres, was assigned to the second minister of Ayr, the first minister having the glebe of Ayr. In 1754, the glebe of Alloway was resigned to the magistrates of Ayr, for a perpetual annual rent of 40*l.* Scots, (3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) to be paid to the second minister.

(*c*) Antiq. ii. 199.

separate

separate parish, in 1779. It is of small extent; being, only, about a mile and a half long, and one mile broad; comprehending the burgh, which gives its name to the parish, and the lands, commons, and property, belonging to the burgh. The town stands on the northern bank of the river Ayr, opposite to the shire-town, which is situated on the south bank; having only the river between them, and being connected by a bridge. They may be thus considered, as one town; but, are certainly distinct boroughs, having different constitutions; Ayr being a royal borough; and Newton upon Ayr, a borough of barony. The origin of this last town is obvious, being derived from its having been founded, at a much more recent period, than the shire-town, which was, in the same manner, called the New-town upon Ayr, till the other claimed, and was popularly allowed, its name of Newton upon Ayr. The original charter of the creation of this last New-town has been lost; and tradition has attempted to supply the defect, by stating, that it was created a borough of barony, by Robert I.; but, of this there is not the smallest evidence. The practice of creating boroughs of barony did not become common till after the middle of the 15th century; and of a great number of boroughs of barony, in Ayr-shire, nearly the whole were created in the reigns of James IV. and James V., Queen Mary, James VI., and Charles I. Newton upon Ayr was, certainly, a borough of barony before the reign of James VI.; and appears to have been under the government of two baillies, in 1574. In 1595, James VI. granted a charter, confirming all the privileges formerly given to this borough of barony; and he granted a charter to the same effect, about five years after. (*d*) The borough of Newton upon Ayr having greatly increased, in population, during the eighteenth century (*e*); and being three miles distant from the parish church of Monkton, and Prestwick, in which the inhabitants of Newton had much too little accommodation, a chapel of ease was built, in 1777, by the burgesses of Newton upon Ayr, in their own borough; and in 1779, they obtained their borough, with its territory, to be erected into a separate parish, the chapel of ease being made the parish church. The burgesses purchased from the patron of Prestwick the right of appointing their own parish minister, on whom they settled a

(*d*) Stat. Account, ii. 263.; and the View of the Agriculture of Ayr, 97., wherein the singular constitution of it is explained.

(*e*) At the epoch of the Union, the population of this borough is supposed to be under 400 souls; in 1755, it was 740; in 1791, it was 1689; in 1801, it was 1724; in 1811, it was 2809; and in 1821, it was no fewer than 4027. This borough of Newton upon Ayr has a separate port, in the mouth of the river Ayr, on the north side; and the royal borough has its harbour, on the south side.

stipend,

stipend, and a glebe; and in 1787, they built a manse, for his accommodation; and they, also, appropriated a house, for the parish school. (*f*)

3. The united parish of *Monktoun and Prestwick* comprehends the whole of the old parish of Monktown, which was anciently called Prestwick, and a great part of the old parish of Prestwick, that was anciently called Prestwick-borough. It, also, comprehends on the north, the *chapelry of Crosby*, which, anciently, belonged to Dundonald parish. The old parishes of Monktoun, and Prestwick, existed in the 12th century, and were then called *Prestwic* and *Prestwic-burgh.* (*g*) The names of Prestwic are derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *Prestwic*, signifying, the priests' habitation, or village. The church of Prestwic was dedicated to the Saxon St. Cuthbert, and the church of Prestwic-burgh to St. Nicholas. Both those parishes, and the patronage of the churches, belonged to Walter the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts, who was lord of all the northern half of Kyle, between the rivers Ayr and Lugar, on the south, and the river Irvine, on the north: And this country was called, from him, *Walter's Kyle*, and afterwards *Kyle Stewart;* to distinguish it, from the southern half of Kyle, between the Ayr and the Lugar; on the north, and the Doon, on the south, which belonged to the sovereign, and was called *King's Kyle.* In the beginning of the reign of William, the Lion, Walter granted to the monastery which he had founded, at Paisley, the church of Prestwic, with the lands, which formed the manor of Prestwic, and he also granted to the same monastery the church of Prestwic-burgh, with its pertinents. (*h*) In 1227, Walter the bishop of Glasgow, made an ordinance, respecting all the churches, belonging to the monks of Paisley, within his diocese, whereby it was settled, that the vicar of the church of St. Cuthbert of Prestwic should have, in the name of vicarage, six chalders of meal, yearly, with the altarages; and the monks were allowed to hold the church of St. Nicholas of Prestwic-burgh, solely, to their own use; they finding a chaplain, to serve the cure. (*i*) This

(*f*) Stat. Account, ii. 268, and xii. 394-5.

(*g*) The parish of Prestwic-burgh lay on the south of the parish of Prestwic, which was afterwards called Monktoun, from which it was separated, by the rivulet called, anciently, Pol-Prestwic, which is now Dowburn. From the rivulet, the parish of Prestwic-burgh extended southward to the river Ayr. It continued of that extent, when it was annexed to Monktown, and long after: In 1779, the southern end next to the river Ayr, was detached, and erected into a separate parish, which was called Newtown upon Ayr.

(*h*) Chart. Paisley, No. 7. Those grants were confirmed by a bull of Pope Alexander, on the 25th March 1172. And, also, by Florence, and Walter, bishops of Glasgow: Ib. No. 11, 97, 98.

(*i*) Chart. of Levenax, ii. 170, 172.

settlement continued till the Reformation. The monks of Paisley having obtained from Walter not only the church of Prestwic, with the glebe, and pertinents, but the property of the lands, forming the manor of Prestwic, this place was called "the *Monks Prestwic*," and afterwards *Monk-toun.* (*k*) This last superseded the original name which was dropt; and the village, the church, and the parish, have since been called Monktoun. After this change of the name of Prestwic to Monktoun, the other parish of Prestwic-burgh was called simply Prestwic, the adjunct being no longer necessary, to distinguish it, from the adjoining parish, which was called Monktoun. The monks of Paisley continued to hold the two parishes of Monktoun, and Prestwic, till the Reformation. The church of Monktoun was served by a vicar, who had the altarages, and a fixed stipend of six chalders of meal; as we have seen. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Monktoun was taxed 4*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. The church of Prestwic was served by a chaplain, who was found, by the monks, and paid, at their discretion; and they drew the whole of the tithes, and profits; and hence Prestwic was not rated, in Bagimont's Roll. In 1587, Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, obtained a grant of the patronage of the churches of Monktoun, and Prestwic, and of their tithes, along with the other property of the monks of Paisley, the whole of which was erected for him, into a temporal lordship in fee, with the title of Lord Paisley. In 1621, he was succeeded in all those objects, by his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn. (*l*) At what time the parishes of Monktoun, and Prestwic, were united does not appear: But, the union probably took place, in the 17th century. Then was conjoined to them, on the north, the small parish of Crossby, which was a chapelry belonging to the parish of Dundonald, before the Reformation. Crossby chapel was situated, in the manor of Crossby, which obtained its name, from the Anglo Saxon, *Cross-bye*, signifying the dwelling at the Cross. The manor of Crossby was a part of the extensive property, which was acquired, by Walter, the first Stewart, in Kyle. This manor was held, under the Stewarts, by Fullerton of Crossby, in the 14th century, and perhaps, during an earlier age. It continued to belong to the family of Fullerton till the beginning of the 19th century. As an appurtenant to the church of Dundonald, the chaplainry of Crossby was granted, with that church, by the second Walter, the Stewart, as we have seen, to the convent, which he founded at Dalmulin, in 1229. When that convent was

(*k*) Chart. Glasg. p. 182; and Chart. Levenax, ii. 183.

(*l*) Inquisit. Special. 201.

relinquished,

relinquished, in 1238, the chapel of Crossby was transferred, with the church of Dundonald, to the monks of Paisley, and belonged to them, till the Reformation. After that epoch, the patronage of Crossby chapel was acquired by Fullerton of Fullerton, the proprietor of the barony of Crossby, and the chapelry was converted into a parish. (*m*) Crossby being a small parish, was afterwards annexed to the adjoining parish of Monktoun; and now forms the north western part of the united parish of Monkton, and Prestwic. After the annexation, the church of Crossby was allowed to fall into ruins. The churches of Monkton and Prestwic, are both very old buildings; as they existed long before the Reformation. After the union of the two parishes, the church of Monktoun was chiefly used, as the parish church; but, the minister of the united parish preached every third Sunday, in the church of Prestwic, till 1779: In this year, the southern part of the parish of Prestwic, consisting of the lands of *Newton upon Ayr*, was detached from Prestwic, and formed into a separate parish, by the old name of *Newton upon Ayr*. Since that time, the church of Monktoun has remained the only church of the united parish. The church of Prestwic, though disused, continues standing at the ancient burgh of Prestwick, which, though now a mean place, has the distinction of being the most *ancient burgh of a baron*, in Ayr-shire. It existed, as such, when William began to reign, in 1165, as the property of Walter, the first Stewart, who called it, "burgo meo de Prestwic." It thus appears to have been more ancient than the *royalty* of the shire town. The ancient burgh of Prestwic was the head *baronial* burgh of the bailliery of Kyle Stewart, which, after the accession of the Stewarts to the throne, was included, by Robert III., in *the principality*, which he created in 1404. After that epoch, the burgh of Prestwic held of the Prince, and Stewart of Scotland, as its superior lord. In June 1600, James VI., as administrator, for his son, Henry, the Prince of Scotland, gave a new charter to the burgh of Prestwic, renewing, and confirming, its rights, and privileges, as a free burgh of barony. This charter states, that it was known to have been a free burgh of barony, beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years, before the renewal. (*n*) By that charter, the freeholders have a right, to choose a provost, and two baillies, with counsellors, and to grant franchises to several trades, to hold weekly markets, and one annual fair, on the 6th of December, the festival of St. Nicholas, the patron of the burgh. Several

(*m*) Inquisit. Special. 72, 782, 555.

(*n*) Charter, in possession of the burgh, quoted, in Stat. Acc. xii. 396. This statement would carry its origin back to A.D. 983, far beyond the epoch of record, and still farther, from the truth.

of those privileges have fallen into disuse. This burgh has a market cross, at which the process of the *law* is usually executed. The lands belonging to this burgh, extending to about 1000 Scots acres, are divided among thirty-six freemen, or *barons*, as they are called, each of whom possesses a lot of arable land, and a right of pasturing a certain number of sheep, and cattle, on the common. None of them can sell their freeholds, but to the community, who have a right to sell them again, to whom they please. The magistrates have power, to regulate the police of the burgh, and a jurisdiction over the freemen, for enforcing the recovery of small debts. Though they have the power of committing a freeman to prison, they cannot lock the doors upon him; but, if he come out of the prison, without proper liberation, by the magistrates, he loses his freedom, or baronship, in the burgh. The town of Prestwick contained, in 1792, about 66 inhabited houses, and 266 inhabitants. The patronage of the united parish of Monkton and Prestwick now belongs to Reid of Adamton.

4. The parish of *Dundonald* derived its name from the Gaelic *Dun*, signifying a round hill, and secondarily, a fort, or fortified hill, and *Donald*, the name of a man: And thus does Dundonald mean Donald's fort. Near to the village and church of Dundonald, there is a small round hill, on the summit whereof stand the ruins of Dundonald Castle, which belonged to the Stewarts. The name must refer to some more ancient fortlet on this eminence, which had been constructed, by some person of the name of Donald. About a mile south of Dundonald, there are two hill forts, upon two adjoining hills. The manor, and parish of Dundonald belonged to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart, who held the whole of the northern half of Kyle, in the beginning of the reign of William the Lion; and it must have been granted to him by David I., or his successor, Malcolm IV. Perhaps, the castle of Dundonald was built, by the first Walter, who had no appropriate house, or castle, when he settled in Scotland. It seems to have been the only castle, which the Stewarts had in their extensive barony of Kyle Stewart; but, several of their vassals had small castles, in that district. Robert II., after he succeeded to the throne, lived much in Dundonald Castle, wherein he died, in 1390. (*o*)

The parish of Dundonald was, anciently, of much greater extent than it

(*o*) Dundonald Castle has long been a ruin, having sustained much dilapidation; but, a large pile of the building still remains. The arms of the Stewarts appear, in different parts of the building; and the whole has much the appearance of those castles, which were built, during the 12th and 13th century. Stat. Acc. vii. 619.

has

has been, in more modern times. It comprehended, on the east, the chapelry of Ricardstoun, which was formed into a separate parish, long before the Reformation; and it comprehended, on the south, the chapelry of Crossby, which is now included in the united parish of Monktoun and Prestwick. The church of Dundonald, with its two chapels of Ricardstoun, and Crossby, was granted by the second Walter, the Stewart to the Gilbertine convent, which he founded at Dalmulin, in 1229. (*p*) When this convent was given up, in 1238, Walter granted the church of Dundonald, with its two chapels of Ricardstoun, and Crossby, to the monks of Paisley. (*q*) The chapel of Ricardstoun was established as a separate parish church, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation; as did, also, the church of Dundonald, with its remaining chapel of Crossby. The church of Dundonald was served by a *vicar*, who had a fixed stipend, from the monks, out of the tithes of the parish, and some other profits. (*r*) In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Dundonald was taxed 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation the vicarage of Dundonald was held by Mr. Hew Montgomery, to whom it yielded 60*l.* yearly, besides 40 marks more, which were paid to two curates, who did the duty. (*s*) The rectorial revenues of the church of Dundonald, were reported, in 1562, as producing to the monastery of Paisley 140*l.* and 2 chalders 8 bolls of bear, yearly. (*t*) In 1587, the patronage, and the tithes of the church of Dundonald were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, who was created Lord Paisley; and they descended, in 1621, to his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In 1653, the patronage of this parish passed, with the lordship of Paisley, from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir William Cochran of Cowdon, who, some years before, acquired from Wallace of

(*p*) Chart. Paisley, 111. This grant was confirmed by Alexander II., 28th May, 1230. Ib. 110.

(*q*) Ib. No. 113. This was confirmed, by his son, and successor, Alexander, the Stewart. Ib. No. 114. It was also confirmed to the monks of Paisley, by William, the bishop of Glasgow, 11th September, 1239, when he stipulated, for the continuance of the vicarage of 28 marks, yearly, which had been established, in the church of Dundonald, according to his taxation. Ib. 115. The monks of Paisley, to make surety double sure, obtained the confirmation of several popes. Ib. 116—119.

(*r*) There belonged to the vicarage of Dundonald glebe lands, in various places, to the extent of ten marks, seven shillings, and four pence, of the old valuation. All those were acquired, about the epoch of the Reformation, which was equally the epoch of dilapidation, by Cunningham of Caprington. Inquisit. Special. 782. There belonged to the church of Dundonald other church lands, which also passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. Ib. 181.

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 49.

(*t*) Ib. fo. 27, 28.

Dundonald,

Dundonald, the estate of Dundonald, with its ancient castle. (*u*) Sir William was created, in December, 1647, Lord Cochran of Dundonald: And in May, 1669, he was created Earl of Dundonald, and Lord Cochran of Paisley. In the beginning of the 18th century the patronage of Dundonald church passed, with the estate of Dundonald, to the Earl of Eglinton: And they still belong to that family; and are, at present, held by Lady Mary Montgomery. When that transfer was made the Earl of Dundonald retained the old castle, and the small hill, whereon it stands, with five roods of land adjoining, as the place whence he had derived his title. This reservation still belongs to the family of Dundonald, and is the only property, which they possess in the parish. Within the castle of Dundonald, there was anciently founded a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Ninian; and an endowment was made, for the support of a chaplain, to perform divine service in it. The patronage of this chaplainry, probably, belonged to the Prince, and Stewart of Scotland; but, during the reigns of James IV. and James V., and till the Reformation, the patronage was exercised, by the crown; there being, in those periods, no prince, who was of full age. (*x*)

5. The parish of *Riccartoun* was, in former times, called *Ricardstown.* (*y*) This name was obviously derived, from some early proprietor of the name of Richard, and the common Anglo-Saxon termination of *tun;* forming *Ricards-tun,* or Richardstown. Tradition states, that the person, who gave the name to the place, was Richard Wallace, who is said to have been the uncle of Wallace, the celebrated defender of his country's independence: But, the person, from whom Ricardtown derived its name, lived rather too early to be the uncle of the illustrious Wallace: Yet, is it highly probable, that the name of the original proprietor was Richard Wallace; as the lands of Ricardstoun were held under the Stewarts, in the 13th and 14th centuries, by a family of the name of Wallace, or rather, Waleys, as it was written of old. During the reign of Alexander II. Richard Waleys held considerable estates in other parts of Kyle Stewart, under the second Walter: And he appears to have been then one of the most considerable vassals of the Stewart, in

(*u*) On the 5th March, 1638, Mr. William Cochran, the son of Alexander Cochran of Cochran, obtained a charter, from Charles I., of the 20 pound lands of Dundonald, and other lands, and this charter contained a *novodamus,* erecting the kirktown of Dundonald into a free burgh of barony. Acta Parl. v. 656.

(*x*) In the Privy Seal Regr. there are presentations to this chaplainry, in 1509, 1510, 1538-9, and in 1549. Vol. iv. 33. 62. 90.; xii. 87.; xxiii. 4.

(*y*) In various charters of the reign of Alexander II. the name was written *Ricardstoun.*

Kyle.(*z*) It is, therefore, probable, that this very Richard Waleys, also, held the lands of Ricardstoun under the Stewart, and that the place obtained its name from him.

Ricardstoun was anciently a chapelry, which was subordinate to the parish church of Dundonald. It was granted, with Dundonald church, by the second Walter, the Stewart, to the convent, which he founded, as we have seen, at Dalmulin, in 1229.(*a*) When this convent was relinquished, in 1238, Walter granted the chapelry, with the church of Dundonald, to the monks of Paisley.(*b*) The chapel of Ricardtoun was afterwards established, as a parish church, which belonged to the monks of Paisley; and it remained, as such, till the Reformation. The monks, meantime, received the tithes, and revenues, while the church was served by a chaplain, who was appointed, and, by them. In a rental of Paisley abbey, which was given up to government, in 1562, it was stated, that the monks derived, from the church of Ricardtoun, 17 chalders, 6 bolls, and 1 firlot of meal, yearly.(*c*) In 1587, the patronage of the church of Ricardtoun, and the tithes belonging to it, which then appertained, for life, to Lord Claud Hamilton, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him, and his heirs, with the other property of the monks of Paisley, which was created into a temporal lordship to him, in fee. In 1621, he was succeeded, in the whole, by his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn.(*d*) The patronage of the church of Ricardtoun was, afterwards, transferred to Cunningham of Caprintoun, who held it, at the end of the reign of Charles II.(*e*): And it still belongs to that family. After the Reformation, the parish of Ricardtoun was united to the parish of Craigie; and both were placed under the charge of one minister: But, they were again disunited in 1648; and have since remained distinct parishes.(*f*) The church of Ricardtoun was almost wholly rebuilt, in 1772: It stands at the village of Ricardtown, which was made a burgh of barony, in 1638; and contained, in 1811, upwards of 500 inhabitants.

5. The parish of *Craigie* obtained its name, from several *craigs*, and rocks, near the church: *Craig*, in the British, signifies a rock, and the plural

(*z*) In the south of Scotland there are several places known by the same name: As *Ricardtoun*, in Mid Lothian; *Ricardtoun*, in West Lothian; *Ricardtoun*, in Lanerkshire; *Ricardtoun*, in Roxburghshire, and *Ricardtoun*, in Clackmannanshire; all which names were similarly derived, from the appellation of Richard.

(*a*) Chart. Paisley, No. 111. (*b*) Ib. No. 113, 114.

(*c*) MS. Rental-book, fo. 27. (*d*) Inquisit. Special. 201. (*e*) Ib. 638.

(*f*) The parish of Riccartoun has been, recently, somewhat enlarged by a decree of the Court of Session.

creigiau,

creigiau, rocks: *Craig*, in the Gaelic, also, signifies a rock, and *craigeach*, rocky: In the Scoto-Saxon speech, the name assumed the form of *craigie*. During the reigns of Malcom IV. and William the Lion, the manor of Craigie was held, by a family of the name of Hose, who were patrons of the church of Craigie, which was then a rectory. In the early part of the long reign of William, Walter Hose succeeded his father, in the manor of Craigie, and his younger brother, John, was parson of the church of Craigie. The father had granted to this church half a carrucate of land; and the son of Walter granted to it another carrucate of land. About the year 1275, Walter Hose, for the salvation of the souls of his father and mother, granted to the monks of Paisley, in pure alms, the church of Craigie, with all its lands, and pertinents. This transfer was confirmed to the monks, by the bishops of Glasgow, and by several popes. (*f*) The manor of Craigie was held by Sir John Lyndsay, during the reign of David II.; and from him it passed, in the reign of Robert II., to John Wallace, of Ricardtoun, whose son Hugh, held Craigie, Ricardtoun, and other lands, during the reign of Robert II. Craigie became the chief seat of this family of Wallace: The barony of Craigie was held, by this family, for four centuries, till about the year 1790, when it was sold, *judicially*, to pay the debts of Sir Thomas Wallace, the last possessor. The church of Craigie, with its pertinents, continued to belong to the monks of Paisley, till the Reformation. The cure was served, by a vicar pensioner, who had an established income, which was settled, by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1227. By that settlement, the vicar was to have the altarages, with 3 chalders of meal, or 100 shillings, yearly. (*g*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Craigie was taxed at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of its estimated value. To the vicarage of Craigie, there belonged a glebe two and a half mark lands of the old extent, which, after the Reformation, passed into lay hands. (*h*) At the epoch of the Reformation, Wallace of Craigie held the office of baillie in Kyle, for the monks of Paisley; and he received, as his fee, 6 chalders and 15 bolls of meal,

(*f*) Chart. Paisley, No. 72. 75. 97, 98, 99. 77-8. 96. 149. In 1272, the church of Craigie was confirmed to the monks of Paisley, by Thomas de *Craigie*, the son and heir of John *Hose*. Ib. 73. Thomas appears to have assumed the local surname of *Craigie*, as more dignified than that of Hose. This family ended in two female heirs, Christian, and Matilda, the daughters of Sir John Hose, Knight. Christian, the eldest, married Sir William Lyndesay, a younger son of Sir David Lyndesay, of Crawford, by whom she had Sir Walter Lyndesay, who inherited the estate of Craigie, from his mother; (Ib. 74.) and from him it descended to Sir John Lyndesay, of Craigie, who held, it in the reign of David II.

(*g*) Chart. of Lennox, ii. 170.

(*h*) Inquisit. Special. 401.

yearly,

yearly, out of the tithes of Craigie church. (*h*) In 1587, the patronage, and tithes, of the parish church of Craigie, which then belonged to Lord Claud Hamilton for life, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him, in fee, with the other property of the monks of Paisley: He was succeeded, in the whole, during 1621, by his grandson James, Earl of Abercorn. (*i*) Long afterwards, the patronage passed to Wallace of Craigie: And about the year 1790, was transferred to Campbel of Craigie, to whom it now belongs. After the Reformation, the parish of Ricardtoun was united to that of Craigie; and both were placed under the charge of one minister, but, they were again disunited, in 1648. In 1653, when the old parish of Barnwell was suppressed, a part of it was annexed to the parish of Craigie, and the remainder to the parish of Torbolton. The present parish church of Craigie was built, in 1776.

7. When William, the Lion, succeeded his brother Malcolm, in 1165, the lands of *Symontoun* were held under Walter, the first stewart, by *Symon* Loccard, from whom the place obtained the name of *Symonstoun*. (*j*) The same Symon Loccard, also, held a manor, in Lanarkshire, which acquired, from him, the same name of *Symonstoun*. (*k*) He was succeeded in both those estates, by his son, Malcolm Loccard, who granted to the monks of Paisley, in pure alms, for the salvation of the soul of Walter, the son of Alan, six acres of land, "in *Villa Symonis*, de Kyil." (*l*) Symon Loccard, who thus gave his name to Symonstoun, in Kyle, and Symonstoun, in Lanerkshire, was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, and of other families of the same name. The church of Symonstoun, was granted to the convent, which was founded, at Feil, or Faile, in Kyle, during the year 1252; and it continued to belong to that convent till the Reformation. (*m*) The cure was served, by a vicar pensioner, who had a settled income, and a glebe (*n*); and the minister, and brothers of Fail enjoyed the remainder of the tithes, and revenues. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Symontoun, in the deanery of Kyle, was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of its estimated value. After the Reformation, the patronage of the church of Symontoun passed through several hands, and was at length acquired by the Earl of Eglinton: It still continues in that

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, 27.
(*i*) Inquisit. Special. 201.
(*j*) Chart. Paisley, No. 7.
(*k*) Chart. Kelso, No. 331-4.
(*l*) Chart. Paisley, No. 67.
(*m*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 48. 52.
(*n*) There belonged to the vicarage of Symontoun, in Kyle, a glebe, extending to forty shillings land, of old extent, which was granted in fee farm, to Cunningham, of Caprinton, about the time of the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 782.

family, being, at present, held by Lady Mary Montgomery. The parish church of Symontoun is old; and the time of its erection is unknown. It was thoroughly repaired, at the middle of the eighteenth century, but it is dark, and too small. It stands at the village of Symontoun, which contained 204 inhabitants, in 1792.

8. The parish of *St. Quivox* was, anciently, called *Sanchar*, or *Senechar*. This name was derived from the Gaelic *sean caer*, or *sean-chaer*, signifying the old fort. The places named Sanchar, in Nithsdale, and in Moray, derived their names, from the same source. In charters of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the name was written, *Senechar*, or Sanchar: In subsequent times, it was changed to Sanquhar, the *quh* being substituted for the ch. The church of Sanchar appears, in 1212, to have been then a rectory. (*o*) This church, with its property, and pertinents, were granted, by the second Walter to the Gilbertine convent, which he established, at Dalmulin, in 1229. (*p*) When this establishment was relinquished, in 1238, Walter, the stewart, granted the church of Sanchar with all its property, and pertinents, to the monks of Paisley. (*q*) The church of Sanchar continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation, though it did not continue to bear the same local name. Long before that epoch, the name of the patron saint, to whom the church was dedicated, had supplanted the local name. At the epoch of the Reformation, this church was called *Saint Kevoc's* church, or the church of *Saint Kevoc;* and the parish was of course called, by the same name. Sanchar, however, continued to be the name of the several estates, which were portions of the ancient territory, or manor. The name of Saint Kevoc's, which the church had borne at the epoch of the Reformation, and during the reign of James VI., afterwards went through the changes of *Saint Kevocke's*, *Saint Keevox*, *Saint Queevox*, *Saint Quivox*, which last is now the name of the church and parish. A Saint *Kevoc* no where appears. Like other property of the monks of Paisley, this parish came first to Lord Claud Hamilton, and settled at last on the Earl of Abercorn. (*r*) The patronage of Saint Quivox church has belonged to Oswald of Achencruive, for many years. This estate of Achencruive lies in this parish, and is the same place, which is called *Achenero*, in the foundation charter of the convent,

(*o*) Charts. Paisley, No. 120.

(*p*) Ib. No. 111. This grant was confirmed by Alexander II. Ib. 110.

(*q*) Ib. No. 113. This was confirmed, by William, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1239. Ib. 115. It was, also, confirmed by the Popes. Ib. 117-18-19.; and it was confirmed by Alexander, the stewart, the son, and successor of Walter. Ib. 114.

(*r*) Inquisit. Special. 201.

at

at Dalmulin. The lands of Achinero, then, belonged to Richard Waleys. When Saint Quivox church was repaired, in 1767, a new aile was built, by Oswald of Achencruive, the patron, for the accommodation of his family.

9. *Torbolton* parish has received its name from the village, wherein the church stands. At this village, there is a mount or small hill, which was formerly the *court-hill* of the barony of Torbolton; and the hall formerly built on this mount, was the chief messuage of the barony, where seisin was given of the same. (*s*) *Tor* in the British, the Gaelic, and the Anglo Saxon, signifies a mount or small hill: *Tor* has evidently been applied to the mount at Torbolton, and forms the prefix of that name. The other part of the name, *Bolton*, is probably from the Anglo Saxon; as there are many places, in England, which are called Boltoun, or Bolton, and some in the south of Scotland, as Bolton, a village, and parish, in East Lothian, and Bolton, a hamlet, near Kinross. The church of Torbolton was a rectory, the patronage of which belonged to the proprietors of Torbolton. This manor was a part of the extensive territory of Kyle Steuart, which was originally acquired, by Walter, the son of Alan, the first Steuart, at the middle of the 12th century. In January, 1337-8, John de Graham of Torbolton, granted to the convent of Failefurd, the patronage of the church of Torbolton. And this grant was confirmed by John, Lord of Kyle, and Earl of Carric, in August, 1368. (*t*) In July, 1342, John de Graham, of Torbolton, granted to the monks of Melros, the patronage of the church of Torbolton; and this grant was witnessed by Robert, the Stewart. (*u*) It does not appear, that either the convent of Failefurd, or the monks of Melros, enjoyed the church of Torbolton, in consequence of the above grants. Torbolton continued a free rectory (*v*), and the patronage appears to have gone, with the manor of Torbolton, to the Steuarts of Dernley, in 1361-2. (*w*) In 1429, John Cameron, the bishop of Glasgow erected the church of Torbolton into a prebend, or canonry of the cathedral church of Glasgow: This was done with the consent of Sir John Stewart of Dernley, the patron of the church thus converted into a prebend; and the patronage of the prebend was settled to belong to him and his heirs. It was established, at the same time, that a vicar pensioner should have the

(*s*) Privy Seal Regist. xl. 87.

(*t*) Spottiswoode's App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 428.

(*u*) Andrew Steuart's General Hist. of the Steuarts, 67.

(*v*) John de Lyndsay was parson of the church of Torboltoun, in 1362. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 864. Walter de Roule was rector of the church of Torboltoun, in 1388. Chart. Lennox, ii. 190. "Dominus Willielmus de Fayre" was rector of the same church, in 1408. Ib. 198.

(*w*) Andrew Steuart's General Hist. of the Steuarts, 71, and App. 390.

cure of souls, at the parish church, with a stipend of 20 marks, yearly, and a manse, and glebe. (*x*) The canon, who held this prebend, had the whole revenues of the church of Torbolton, with the dedication of the 20 marks to the vicar: And he was moreover taxed 3*l.* a year for the benefit of the cathedral church of Glasgow. (*y*) The rectory of Torbolton continued a prebend of the church of Glasgow till the Reformation; and the patronage continued equally with the Stewarts of Dernley, who became Lords of Dernley, and Earls of Lennox. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Torbolton, a prebend of Glasgow, was taxed 16*l.*, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the period of the Reformation, the rectory, and prebend of Torbolton was held, by James Cheisholm, who let the tithes and revenues thereof to Cunningham of Caprintoun, for the yearly payment of 160*l.*; out of which Chisholm paid 20*l.* yearly to the curate, who served the church of Torbolton, and eleven marks, yearly, to the chaplain, who served in his stall within the quire of Glasgow. (*z*) There were several lands, which belonged to the church of Torbolton, which were granted in fee-firm to Cunningham of Caprintoun, at the period of the Reformation. (*a*) One of the titles, which were given to Esme Lord D'Aubigny when he was created Duke of Lennox, was Lord of Torbolton, on the 5th of August, 1581. The lands of Torbolton, with the patronage of the church, appear to have continued with that family, in 1655. (*b*) The lands, and patronage, of that church, seem to have passed to the Earl of Eglinton, before 1661. (*c*) The patronage of the church of Torbolton now belongs to the Earl of Eglinton. The village of Torbolton, wherein the church stands, was created a burgh of barony in 1671 (*d*); and it contained, in 1811, about 750 people.

The small parish of *Barnwell*, a part of which was annexed to Torbolton, lay between the parishes of Torbolton, and Craigie. Before the Reformation, the church of Barnwell belonged to the convent, which was formed at Faile, *in the parish of Barnwell.* The minister, and brothers, of that convent, drew the tithes, and other revenues of Barnwell church, and provided a curate to serve the cure. (*e*) Barnwell continued a parish till 1653, when it was sup-

(*x*) Chartz. of Glasgow, p. 323.
(*y*) Ib. 491.
(*z*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64.
(*a*) Inquis. Special. 782.
(*b*) Ib. 235. 480.
(*c*) Ib. 510.
(*d*) By a charter of Charles II., in 1671, it was erected into a free burgh of barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, and certain annual fairs. Acta Parl. viii. 146.
(*e*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 48. 51-2.

pressed.

pressed. (*g*) A considerable part of it was then annexed to the parish of Torbolton, and the rest to the parish of Craigie. (*h*)

10. The parish of *Galston* had its name from the village of the same name, where the church stands; and the village, and lands, obtained their name of Galston, from some early proprietor, or settler here, called *Gall*, to whose name was annexed his tun, or town. The church of Galston was dedicated to St. Peter, and a fair was annually held at Galston, on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June. The fair has declined in business, and importance, but, the custom of lighting fires on the neighbouring hills, on the evening before the fair, is still continued. The church of Galston was granted to the convent of Red Friars, which was founded at Faile, in 1252; and it continued to belong to that establishment till the Reformation. The church was served, by a vicar, who had a stipend of five chalders of victual, yearly, with a manse, and glebe; and the brothers of Faile enjoyed the remainder of the revenues. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Galston was taxed at 4*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicar's income of five chalders of victual was let, for the payment of 50 marks, or 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, which was greatly under its real worth. (*i*) Besides the five chalders of victual, which was payable to the vicar, the minister, or chief of the convent of Faile, drew from the parsonage tithes of Galston, 9 chalders 2 bolls of victual, yearly, at the period of the Reformation. (*j*) Out of this, he was obliged to pay 40*l.* annually, to the *exhorter*, whom the reformers placed in the church. Before the year 1471, a chapel was founded, in the tower of Galston, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and a chaplain was endowed, for performing divine service in it. (*k*) On the 3d of November, 1489, Mr. John Charteris, as chaplain of Galston, obtained a letter of confirmation of the lands of Lenfene, in Kyle Stewart, which were settled on him, for his life. (*l*) In 1578, the patronage of the chapel of Galston belonged to Campbell of Cesnock (*m*): The chapel was not then used; but, the right of patronage seemed to give a right to the property of the chapel. After the Reformation, the patronage of the parish

(*g*) The Stat. Account of Craigie says, that the suppression of Barnwell parish took place, in 1673. Vol. v. 369. After the suppression, the church of Barnwell was allowed to fall into ruins: It stood at a little distance, on the north, from the old castle of Barnwell.

(*h*) From the stipend of Barnwell parish, three chalders of victual was assigned to the minister of Stair, which was then established a parish. Stat. Account, vi. 112.

(*i*) MS. Rental Book, p. 52-3.

(*j*) Ib. 48.

(*k*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. vii. 192.

(*l*) Ib. xiii. 173.

(*m*) Inquis. Special. 719.

of

of Galston passed through the hands of several proprietors; and was at length acquired, in 1787, with a large estate, in the parish, by Miss Scot, of Scotstarvit, who is now Duchess of Portland, and it still belongs to her. The present parish church of Galston was built before the Reformation. It stands at the village of Galston, on the south bank of the Irvine, which village has two annual fairs, and contained, in 1811, about 1300 inhabitants.

11. *Mauchlin* parish derived its name, from the town, whereat stands the church; and the town had its name from the Gaelic *Magh-lin*, signifying the plain with the pool: *Lyn*, in the British, and *Linne*, in the Gaelic, signifies a pool, in a running stream; and being applied to the pools, which were formed by cascades, it came to signify a *cascade*, which in the common language of Scotland is called, a *lin:* Mauchlin stands in a plain, and there runs through the town a rivulet, which has three several falls, or small cascades, that form pools below. On the side of this rivulet, there is a green, where the women bleach, and dry their linens. The parish of Mauchlin was formerly of very great extent; comprehending the whole of the extensive country, which now forms the three parishes of Mauchlin, Sorn, and Muirkirk. The whole of this tract belonged to the Stewart; being a part of their larger territory of *Kyle Stewart*. At the commencement of the reign of William, in 1165, Walter the son of Alan, granted to the monks of Melros, the lands of Mauchlin, with the right of pasturage, in his wide-spreading forest on the upper branches of the Ayr river; extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale: and the Stewart, also, gave the same monks a carracute of land, to improve, in the places most convenient; all which was confirmed to them, by King William, at the request of the donor. (*n*) The monks of Melros planted, at Mauchlin, a colony of their own order; and this establishment continued a cell of the monastery of Melros, till the Reformation. In the before-mentioned grant of the lands of Mauchlin, or in the confirmations thereof, there is no mention of the church of Mauchlin: It is, therefore, more than probable, that the parish church of Mauchlin was established, by the monks of Melros, after they had become owners of the territory: And it is quite certain, that the church belonged to them. It is apparent, that the country, which formed the extensive parish of Mauchlin, was but very little settled, when the monks obtained the grant, from the first Walter: This fact shows, that during the reign of David I., and even during the reigns of his grandsons, and successors Malcolm IV., and William, Renfrew, and

(*n*) Chart. Melros, No. 124. This grant was confirmed, by Walter's son Alan, and by his grandson, the second Walter, and also by Alexander II. Ib. No. 125-6-7., and 63.

Ayr,

Ayr, were inhabited chiefly by Scoto-Irish, who did not supply a full population of their country. The monks, afterwards, acquired great additional property, in that district, and they contributed greatly to the settlement, and cultivation of it. They obtained ample jurisdictions over their extensive estates of Mauchlin, Kyles-mure, and Barmure, which were formed into a regality, the Courts whereof were held at Mauchlin. This village was, afterwards, created a free burgh of barony, by the charter of James IV., in October, 1510. (*o*) Before the Reformation, there were, in this parish, two chapels; the one on the Greenock water, in the district, which now forms the parish of Muirkirk, and the other on the river Ayr, on the lands, that now form the parish of Sorn: This last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood a little to the eastward of the present village of Catrine, on a field, which is still called *St. Cuthbertsholm.* The church of Mauchlin, with its tithes, and pertinents, continued, at the Reformation, to belong to the monks of Melros, who also held the extensive barony of Kylesmure and Barmure, in that parish; and the whole was granted, in 1606, to Hugh, Lord Laudon. An act of parliament was then passed; dissolving from the abbey of Melros, the lands, and barony, before mentioned, and the parish kirk of Mauchlin, with its tithes, and other property; and erecting the whole into a temporal lordship to Hugh Lord Loudon; and creating the town of Mauchlin into a free burgh of barony, with a weekly market, and two fairs yearly. (*p*) The great effect of such grants was only to make one ungrateful, and a dozen discontented. The monks had done fifty times more good to the country, than the Loudons ever essayed. In 1631, the large district, which forms the parish of Muirkirk, was detached from Mauchlin, and formed into a separate parish. In 1636, it was settled, that the district, which is now included, in the parish of Sorn, should be detached, from Mauchlin, and formed into a separate parish; and a church was built, at Dalgain, in that year; but, from the distractions, that followed, the establishment of this new parish was not fully completed, till 1692. The parish of Mauchlin was thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude. The patronage of the church has continued in the family of Loudon, since the grant, in 1606, and it now belongs to the Marchioness of Hastings, as Countess of Loudon. The present parish

(*o*) Charter, 30th October, 1510, to the abbot and monks of Melros. Reg. Mag. Sig. xvi. 86.

(*p*) Acta Parl. iv. 323. By that act, Lord Loudon, and his heirs, were obliged to pay to the crown 100 marks Scots, yearly; and to pay to the ministers, serving the cure, at the church of Mauchlin, 40 bolls of oatmeal, and 300 marks Scots, yearly, and to furnish bread and wine, for the celebration of the communion. Of the property, which was thus granted to Lord Loudon, he obtained a charter, in 1608, which was ratified in Parliament. Ib. 456. 655.

church

church was built before the Reformation. It stands at the village of Mauchlin, which, we have seen, is a burgh of barony, a post town, and a market place; and which contained, in 1811, about 1200 inhabitants.

12. The large parish of *Muirkirk* was formerly included, as we have just seen, in the still much larger parish of Mauchlin; from which it was detached, and erected into a separate parish, in July, 1631. The patronage of the new parish was then settled on the notorious John Earl of Loudon, who figured, as a factionary, during the reign of Charles I. The new church, which was thus established, was called "*the kirk of the Muir:*" all those operations were ratified, in the parliament of June, 1633. (*q*) The kirk of the Muir was afterwards called more briefly *Muirkirk*, and more formally the Muirkirk of Kyle. The church, which was then built, was repaired, and heightened, in 1775. Near to it a village has arisen, which, in 1811, contained 1200 industrious people, who were chiefly employed, by the Muirkirk Iron Works. (*r*)

13. *Sorn* parish was, formerly, as we have perceived, a part of the extensive parish of Mauchlin. In 1656, a settlement was made, for detaching, from Mauchlin parish, that country, which forms the present parish of Sorn: A new church was built on the lands of Dalgain, with a view, to form a separate parish. From the distraction of the times, however, and the consequent changes, after the restoration, the establishment of the new parish was not carried into complete effect till after the Revolution. In 1692, a minister was ordained, and settled in the new parish, a stipend, and glebe, were assigned, a manse and offices were built, and the whole establishment was then finally completed. The established name of the new parish was then *Dalgain;* and it continued for some time. Dalgain is the ancient name of the lands adjacent to the church, and of the mansion of the proprietor of the lands, and of a village, a little way east from the church. This name is derived, from the Gaelic *Dal-gain*, signifying the sandy field, which is exactly descriptive of the place. The church of Dalgain, standing at no great distance, from the castle of Sorn, it was frequently called the church of Sorn; and by popular usage, Sorn, at length, supplanted Dalgain, as the name of the church, and parish. The ancient name of *Sorn* may be derived, from the British *Sarn*, signifying a causeway, or stepping stones. Sorn castle stands on a rocky height, which forms the north bank of the river Ayr; and a rivulet, that

(*q*) Acta Parl. v. 83.

(*r*) See the Edinburgh Magazine, February 1761, vol. v. 62-4., for an account of the parish of Muirkirk, which has undergone a great change, and more than tripled its population, since that time.

passes

passes the castle, on the east side, falls into the Ayr, a little below. In Cornwall, there is a village, named *Sorn*, which in the ancient language of that country signifies a *corner*. This would apply well enough to the site of Sorn castle; but, the same name appears, in some other places, where it is doubtful, whether the Cornish Sorn will apply equally well to the situation. When the parish of Dalgain, which was afterwards called *Sorn*, was established, the patronage was settled, as belonging to the Earl of Loudon. In 1782, the patronage of Sorn parish was sold, with the castle of Sorn, to William Tennent, by whom they were sold, about 1796; and the patronage now belongs to Somerville, of Hamilton farm. From the rapid, and great increase of the population of the manufacturing town of Catrine, the parish church of Sorn became insufficient, for their accommodation. A chapel of ease, becoming thus necessary, was built at the village of Catrine, in 1792; a clergyman was then ordained, to serve the cure; and a yearly salary was assigned to him. In 1811, his congregation amounted to full 2000, while the rest of the parish of Sorn contained, only, between 1300 and 1400 people.

14. *Old Cumnock*, and *New Cumnock* parishes, were formerly comprehended in one extensive parish, which was called *Cumnock*. The name of *Cumnock* is derived, from the British *cwm*, a hollow, or valley, and *cnoc*, a hill; forming *Cwm-cnoc*, which was usually pronounced *Cumnock*. The British *Cwm*, in the prefix of the name, applies exactly to the hollow, or valley, in which the church, and village of Old Cumnock stand, on the bank of Glasnock rivulet, which falls into Lugar water: But, whether the *cnoc*, in the termination of the name, applies to the small hill, at the village, or to some other hill, in the vicinity, is not quite certain. Cumnock was of old a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the proprietors of the barony of Cumnock. In the reign of David II., the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, belonged to Patrick Dunbar, the Earl of March, who resigned them, in 1368, to his eldest son, and heir, George, to whom at the same time, he resigned the earldom of March. (*r*) George, Earl of March, resigned the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, to David Dunbar, who obtained a charter thereupon, from the king, in March, 1374-5. (*s*) In the fifteenth century, the rectory of Cumnock was converted into a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, with the consent of the patron, who continued

(*r*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 195-6.

(*s*) Ib. Rot. v. 54. and vi. 23.: What relation this David Dunbar was to George, Earl of March, who made that resignation, the charter does not state. It is, however, certain, that this David Dunbar was the first of the series of the Dunbars, of Cumnock, who held this barony, and the patronage of its church, till about the year 1612. The account of this family in Douglas's Baronage, p. 113., is a series of errors, and confusion.

to hold the patronage of the rectory and prebend. After that event, the church of Cumnock was served by a vicar, who had a fixed stipend; and the remainder of the revenues of the church went to the rector, who was a canon, or prebendary of Glasgow. There belonged to the church of Cumnock, lands, extending to two mark lands of old extent, upon which stands the village of Cumnock. In September, 1509, James Dunbar, of Cumnock, the proprietor of the barony, and patron of the parish, obtained a charter from James IV.; creating the church lands of Cumnock into a free burgh of barony, and granting license to Sir Thomas Campbell, the prebendary of Cumnock, and his successors, to let the lands of his glebe, in borough roods, for building. (*t*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Cumnock, a prebend of Glasgow, was taxed 16*l*., being a tenth of its estimated value. (*u*) Before the Reformation, there was a chapel on the lands of Borland, in this parish, the vestiges whereof are still extant, and the farm, on which it stood, bears the name of *Chapel-house*. About the year 1612, the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church was sold, by John Dunbar, of Cumnock, and Westfield; and after passing through several hands; it came, in the reign of Charles II., into the possession of the Earl of Dumfries. (*v*) The barony, and the patronage, have continued since, in that family, and belong to the Marquis of Bute, who, as Earl of Dumfries, is patron of both the parishes of Old, and New Cumnock. In 1650, the extensive parish of Cumnock was divided; and the southern division was formed into a distinct parish, called *New Cumnock*, for which a new parish church was built. The northern division, containing the burgh of barony of Cumnock, formed the parish of *Old Cumnock*. The old church remained till 1754, when a new church was built, for the parish of Old Cumnock, which stands, at the burgh of barony of Cumnock, which has a weekly market, and three annual fairs: It contained, in 1814, about 1000 people.

15. *New Cumnock* parish, as we have just seen, was formerly a part of the large parish of Cumnock. The old parish being divided, in 1650, the southern

(*t*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xvii., No. 11.; Privy Seal Regist. iv. 125.

(*u*) About the year 1562, Mr. John Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, made a return to the reformed rulers, that the parsonage, and vicarage of Cumnock, which was held by him, was by common estimation worth 500 marks yearly, but, that the whole was let on lease, by him, to Patrick Dunbar, fiar of Cumnock, for the payment of 40*l*. yearly, which was less than an eighth part of the real value, and even of this small rent, he could not get payment; for, the two half years past, then remained unpaid. This official return, he subscribed thus: — "Mr. John Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, *with small profit*." MS. Rental Book, fo. 49. 51.

(*v*) Inquisit. Special. 41. 780. 350. 459. 691.; Acta Parl. viii. 338.

division

division of the old parish was formed into the parish of New Cumnock, which comprehends the extensive district, which is drained, by the upper streams of the river Nith, before they leave their parent springs, within the limits of Ayr-shire. (*w*) The patronage of this new parish belongs to the patron of the old. A parish church was built, for New Cumnock, on the southern side of the Nith, near to the old castle of Cumnock, which belonged to the Dunbars of Cumnock, but has been entirely demolished. At the church of New Cumnock, there is a village, which contained, in 1811, about 400 people.

16. The parish of *Achinleck* derived its name, from the Gaelic *Ach-on-leac*; signifying the field of the flat stone, or the field of the flat stone. This name is sufficiently applicable to the place, where the church, and village stand, and also to the place, where the old castle of Achinleck stood. (*x*) Achinleck formed a part of the extensive territory of Kyle Stewart, which was acquired, as we have seen, by Walter, the son of Alan. The lands of Achinleck were granted, by the first Stewart, to a vassal, who assumed from the place the local surname of *Achinleck*, whose descendants remained, in possession of it, till the end of the fifteenth century (*y*); when Mariot Achinleck, a female heir, carried Achinleck to her husband, William Cunningham of Cragans. (*z*) At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the barony of Achinleck was acquired, by Thomas Boswell, who appears to have been in the immediate

(*w*) The division of the parish of Cumnock, and the formation of the parish of New Cumnock, was made by a decree, of the commissioners, for the plantation of churches, on the 11th July, 1650, which assigned, to the minister of New Cumnock, a stipend of two chalders of meal, one chalder of bear, 500 marks Scots, and 30*l.* Scots, for furnishing communion elements. In 1667, the Earl of Dumfries, as proprietor of the barony of Cumnock, and titular of the tithes of the parish, obtained, from the same authority, a decree, reducing, and annulling, the former decree, in 1650; and this reduction was ratified, by parliament, in 1681. Acta Parl. viii. 338. By this authority the establishment of the new parish of Cumnock was suspended, for some time; but, from its obvious necessity, it was afterwards carried into permanent effect.

(*x*) It stood three miles from the church, on an angle, formed by the junction of *Dupol* burn, with the Lugar stream. Very little of the ruin remains. Grose's Antiq. ii. 211.; Stat. Acc. xi. 234.

(*y*) In July, 1385, John de Achinleck granted to the monastery of Paisley an annual rent of twenty shillings sterling yearly, from his lands, as a compensation, for the violence done by him, in emasculating a monk of the said monastery. [Chart. Paisley, No. 100.] This grant was confirmed, by his son, and successor, John de Achinleck, on the 10th February, 1404-5. Ib. No. 101-2. There are several charters to the Achinlecks of Achinleck, in the reigns of James II., and James III., in the Great Seal Register, b. iii. 494.; iv. 125.; vii. 155. 209.; ix. 72.

(*z*) William Cunningham of Cragans, and Mariot Achinleck, his spouse, obtained a charter of the barony of Achinleck, &c. 23d May, 1499. Reg. Mag. Sig. b. xiii. 495.

service of James IV. (*a*) His descendants, the Boswells of Achinleck, have continued, since that period, in possession of that estate, which has derived some celebrity, from its recent owners. In 1238, the second Walter of the Stewart family granted to the monks of Paisley, in pure alms, the church of Achinleck, with all its pertinents. (*b*) The church of Achinleck continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation: The monks enjoyed the tithes, and revenues, and provided a chaplain, to serve the cure. In the rental of the monastery, which was given in, officially, in 1562, the church of Achinleck was stated, as producing 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. (*c*) In 1587, the patronage of the church of Achinleck, with the tithes, and church lands, which then belonged for life to Lord Claud Hamilton, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him, and his heirs, with the other property of this religious establishment. On his death, in 1621, his grandson, and heir, James, Earl of Abercorn, was served heir to him, in the patronage of the church of Achinleck, with the tithes, and church lands. (*d*) In March, 1620, John, Lord Loudon, obtained a charter of the patronage of the church of Achinleck, which was ratified to him, in the parliament of 1633. (*e*) Long afterwards, the patronage of the church of Achinleck was acquired by Boswell of Achinleck; and it now belongs to that family. The parish church was repaired, and enlarged, in 1754. It is founded on a rock, and stands, in a fine situation, near the village of Achinleck, which is a burgh of barony, with an annual fair: and it contained, in 1811, about 500 people.

17. The old parish of *Ochiltree*, as it contained the present parishes of Ochiltree, and Stair, was of greater extent, than the present parish. The name of Ochiltree, in this, and other places was of old *Uchiltre*, and this ancient form of the name continued, with very little variation, down to the seventeenth century. (*f*) It is obviously derived, from the British *Uchel-tre*, signifying the high town, or dwelling place. The village, and church, of

(*a*) Treasurer's Accounts. On the 20th of November, 1504, Thomas Boswell obtained a charter of the barony of Achinleck. [Reg. Mag. Sig. b. xiv. 86.] On the 16th of June, 1505, he obtained a charter of the lands of Cruikstoun, Over and Nether Keithstoun, and Rogertoun. [Ib. 114.] On the 27th of May, 1507, Thomas Boswell obtained another charter, erecting the village and lands of Keithstoun, in his barony of Achinleck, into a free burgh of barony Reg. Mag. Sig.; and Privy Seal Register, iv. fo. 29.

(*b*) Chart. Paisley, No. 113. This charter was confirmed by his son; by William, Bishop of Glasgow; and by several popes. Ib. No. 114-15-16-17-18-19.

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28. (*d*) Inquisit. Special. 201. (*e*) Acta Parl. v. 84.

(*f*) Reg. Mag. Sig.; Privy Seal Reg.; Acta Parl.; and the Inquisit. Special. In the map of Kyle, as it was surveyed, by Timothy Pont, during the reign of Charles I., may be seen *Ucheltre*-castle, and *Ucheltry*-kirk. Blaeu's Atlas, No. 19.

Uchiltree,

Uchiltree, stand on the slope of a hill, considerable for its height, on the southern side of Lugar stream. Ochiltree, in West Lothian, and Ochiltree and Ochiltree-hill, in Wigton-shire, were formerly called *Uchiltre*, in the British form, and derived their names, from the same source. The *Ochil* hills, in Perth-shire, obtained that name, from the British *Uchel*, which appears, in the names of several other ranges of mountains, in North-Britain, which, during British, and Roman times, appeared in the latinized form of *Uchellum*, or *Uxellum Montes*. (*g*) In the 12th and 13th centuries, *Ochiltre* was a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the proprietors of the manor, or barony of Ochiltre. In 1296, Symon de Spalding, the parson of the church of Ocheltre, swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick. (*h*) During the reign of Robert I., and before 1321, Eustace de Colvil, the relict of Sir Reginald le Chene, and the daughter, and heiress of Sir William Colville of Ocheltre, granted to the monks of Melros the church of Ocheltre, with all its pertinents. It was confirmed, by a charter of Robert de Colvil of Oxnam, and of Ocheltre, in 1324. (*i*) The church of Ocheltre belonged to the monks of Melros till the Reformation. Those monks enjoyed the tithes, and revenues, while the cure was served by a vicar, who had a settled stipend from them. In 1527, James Colville of "*Uchiltre*," granted an annual rent of 10*l.* yearly from the barony of "*Uchiltre*," for the support of a chaplain, to officiate at St. Mary's altar, in the church of "*Ucheltre*:" and this grant was confirmed, by the king, in March, 1527-8. (*j*) In 1530, Sir James Colville transferred the barony of "*Uchiltre*" to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, in exchange, for the barony of East Wemyss, in Fife. In 1534, Sir James Hamilton transferred the barony of Ochiltre to Andrew Stewart, Lord Avondale, in exchange, for the barony of Avondale, in Lanark-shire; and in consequence of this exchange, Stewart was, afterwards, created Lord Stewart of *Ochiltre*, in place of Lord Stewart of Avondale, in March 1542-3. (*k*) Andrew Lord Ochiltre, the son of the preceding lord, was a zealous reformer; and he reformed the church of Ochiltre, by appropriating to himself the whole of the lands, which belonged to that church. He obtained, from David Creichtown, vicar of the church of "Uchiltre," with consent of the commendator of Melros, the patron of that church, a charter of fee-farm of all the church lands of "*Uchiltre*," except the vicar's manse, and garden. And of this charter, he obtained a confirmation, under the great seal, on the 10th of May, 1567. (*l*) His grandson, Andrew Lord Ochiltre, obtained, in March, 1601,

(*g*) Caledonia, i. 60. 66. and the Map. (*h*) Prynne, iii. 659. (*i*) Chart. Melros.
(*j*) Reg. Mag. Sig. b. xxii. 131. (*k*) Acta Parl. ii. 413.
(*l*) Great Seal Reg.; and Privy Seal Reg. xxxvi.

a grant

a grant of the kirklands of *Uchiltre*, called "the vicar's holm," and also the advowson, donation, and patronage of the parsonage, and vicarage, of "*Uchiltre*;" and this charter was ratified in the parliament, of 1606. (*m*) In 1653, the western part of the parish of Ochiltre was detached from it, and was formed into a separate parish, called *Stair*. The patronage of the church of Ochiltre, which was granted to Andrew Lord Ochiltre, in 1601, afterwards passed through several hands. (*n*) In 1792, it belonged to the Countess Dowager of Glencairn, who was then proprietor of about three-fifths of the parish; and who died, in 1801. The patronage of Ochiltre now belongs to Boswell of Achinleck. A new church was built, in 1789, at the village of Ochiltre, which contained, in 1811, about 500 people.

18. *Stair* parish was formerly a part of Ochiltre parish, from which it was detached, in 1653, and was established, as we have just seen, to be a separate parish, by the influence, and for the accommodation of Dalrymple of Stair, whose seat was five miles distant, from the church of Ochiltre. A stipend of six chalders of victual was then settled on the minister of the new parish of Stair, one half of which Dalrymple engaged to pay, and the other half was allocated, from the stipend of the old parish of Barnwell, which was then suppressed, and annexed to the parishes of Torbolton, and Craigie. (*o*) For the new parish, a church was built, on the south bank of the river Ayr, at a short distance, from the mansion-house of Stair. In 1709, when a new locality of the stipend was settled, some lands were disjoined, from the new parish of Stair, and others, annexed to it, which have since remained of the extent, that was then settled. The patronage of the parish was settled on Dalrymple, of Stair, and now belongs to the Earl of Stair.

19. Coyltoun parish derived its name from the village where the church stands; and tradition states, that the village of Coyltoun obtained its new name, from a king *Coyl*, who is said to have been killed, in battle, in that neighbourhood, and buried at the church of Coyltoun. Coylsfield, which is nearly five miles north of Coyltoun, is, also, claimed, by tradition, as the scene of

(*m*) Acta Parl. iv. 360.

(*n*) William, the first Earl of Dundonald, having acquired the lands and barony of Ochiltree, with the patronage of the church, granted this property to his second son, Sir John Cochran, who obtained a charter of it from the crown, the 5th March, 1667. Acta Parl. vii. 636. Upon the forfeitures of Sir John Cochran of Ochiltree, in 1685, this property fell to the crown, and his son, William Cochran, obtained a grant of it, in May, 1686. Id. viii. 645.

(*o*) The new parish, and church, of Stair were established by a decree of the commissioners for the plantation of churches; and this decree was afterwards ratified, by an act of parliament, the 22d July, 1690. Acta. Parl. ix. 219.

the

the valorous death of " old king *Coil ;*" and a stone in the parish of Coylsfield-house, is venerated, as the monument of the fictitious king. The village, and church, of Coyltoun, stand on a considerable rivulet, which is called *Coyl*, or *Coil*, which runs through the parish, and falls into the river Ayr. The name of the village is obviously compounded of *Coyl*, the name of this rivulet, which is prefixed to the common Saxon termination *toun :* So Coyltoun signifies the town, hamlet, or dwelling, on the Coyl. The rivulet may have obtained its name, from the Gaelic *coile*, a wood; the British coll or kell, a grove; or from the British *coll*, the plural *cyll*, or kyll, signifying hazelwood. Of the early history of the church of Coyltoun, nothing has been discovered, by research. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. refounded, and greatly enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal of Stirling, he founded two of the prebends, from the revenues of the church of Coyltoun, in equal divisions. These prebends were sometimes called, *Ayr prima*, and *Ayr secunda*, and sometimes, *Coyltoun prima*, and *Coyltoun secunda* (*p*), the patronage whereof both belonged to the king. At the Reformation, these two prebends were held, by John Ross, and William Angus, two of the canons of the chapel royal of Stirling. The whole tithes, and revenues of the church of Coyltoun were let, on lease, by them, for 80*l.* yearly, which they shared equally, and out of which, each of them paid 6*l.* to the chaplain, or vicar, who served the cure of the church of Coyltoun. (*q*) When the church of Coyltoun ceased to be connected with the chapel royal of Stirling, the patronage was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. The parish church of Coyltoun is old, having been built, before the Reformation: It was repaired, about the year 1774.

20. *Dalmelington* parish derived its name, from the village, whereat stands the church; and the village is said to have been called *Dame-Helen's-toun*, from a lady of rank, of the name of Helen, who built a castle, near the place. (*r*) From the fourteenth century to the present time, the name of the place, wherever it occurs, appears, in the form of *Dalmelintoun*, or Dalmelingtoun, and recently Dalmelington. Like other names, in Kyle, it seems to be

(*p*) Acc. of the Chapel Royal, in Harl. MSS. 4628, Part I. On the 22d January, 1515-16, Sir William Murray obtained a presentation to the prebend of Ayr prima, in the chapel royal of Stirling, founded on the revenues of the church of Coyltoun, which prebend was resigned, by Sir Alexander Painter, in exchange, for the chaplainry of Saint Michael, in the parish church of Creif. Privy Seal Reg. v. 36.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 49.

(*r*) Stat. Acc. vi. 71, by the Reverend Duncan Mac Myne, who has changed the orthography of the name, to *Damelingtoun*, to suit the above fiction, about the appellation.

a mixture

a mixture of Celtic, and of Saxon. The original Celtic name has, obviously, been of old *Dalmelin*, which signifies the mill-meadow, or mill-field; and this applies, correctly, to the situation of the place, where, formerly, there was a mill, to which all the lands of the barony of Dalmelington were astricted, for grinding the corn. (*s*) Dalmillin, formerly called *Dalmulin*, on the river Ayr, derived its name from the same source; and there was here, in early times, a mill. The British *dol*, and Gaelic *dal*, signifying a meadow, or flat field, on a river, or rivulet; and the British *melin*, and Gaelic *muilan*, signifying a mill. To the Celtic name of *Dalmelin*, the Saxon settlers have added their common termination *ton*, or *toun*; and in this manner has been formed the name of *Dalmelin-toun*. Of the early history of the church of Dalmelingtoun, research has discovered nothing certain. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV., refounded, and enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal of Stirling, he annexed to it the church of Dalmelington, the revenues whereof formed one of the prebends of that chapel; and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure of the church of Dalmelington. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Dalmelington, in the deanry of Kyle was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Dalmelington was held, by Sir John Dunlap, the vicar. The fruits, and revenues, of the vicarage were let on lease, to Lord Cathcart, for the payment of 32*l.* yearly; of which 20*l.* were paid to the said vicar, and 12*l.* to the curate, who served in the church. (*t*) The patronage of the parish church of Dalmelington belonged to the king, who was patron of the prebend of Dalmelington, while the church was connected with the chapel royal of Stirling. The church stands, at the village of Dalmelington, which is a burgh of barony (*u*); having seven annual fairs: and it contained, in 1811, about 500 inhabitants.

21. The name of *Dalrymple* parish cannot easily be settled. In several charters of the fourteenth century, the name is written, *Dalrimpill*, and Dalrympill. (*v*) The same form of the name continued in the seventeenth century. (*w*) It is at length settled in Dalrymple. The name is obviously

(*s*) Dalmelington stands between two rivulets, which unite below the village; and after running about half a mile further through a swamp, the united stream falls into the Doon. In the vicinity of Dalmelington, there is along the side of the Doon, a very extensive tract of meadow ground, which is sometimes overflowed, by the river, when in high flood.

(*t*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 49.

(*u*) Inquisit. Special. 696.; Acta Parl. x. 337.

(*v*) Regist. Mag. Sig.

(*w*) Inquisit. Special.

Celtic;

Celtic; but, the etymology is difficult. The minister derives it from the Gaelic *Dal-ry-moll*, signifying the valley of the king's slaughter: and this derivation is grounded upon the supposition, that *Coil*, a king of the Britons, was here killed in battle. (*x*) This etymology is inaccurate, inapplicable, and founded on fiction: king *Coil* is unknown to history. The late Sir John Dalrymple was told, by Macfarlane of Macfarlane, the Gaelic antiquary, that the name of *Dalrymple* signified the crook of a river, or turn of a water. How he made this out of the vocables composing the name of Dalrymple, it is vain to enquire: It would, certainly, apply to the situation of the village, where the church of Dalrymple stands, at a bend, or turn of the river Doon. The *Dal*, forming the prefix of the word is obviously the Gaelic *Dal*, signifying a meadow, and is very applicable to the place; for, the church, and village stand, at the upper end of an extensive meadow upon the margin of the Doon: But, what the remainder of the word signifies cannot easily be ascertained. *Rumpal*, indeed, signifies, in the Gaelic, a rump: So, *Dalrumpel* would signify what, at last, is not good sense, the rump-meadow, or the meadow of the rump. The *Dalrymples* of Scotland, as lawyers, or statesmen, as warriors, by sea, or land, as writers in various faculties, have left characters behind them, which may be allowed to justify a little elaboration, to ascertain the original meaning of their name. The barony of Dalrymple appears to have been held, in early times, by a family, who took, from the lands, their surname of Dalrymple. None of the Dalrymples, however, seem to appear in Bagimont's Roll. During the reign of David II., the barony existed, in a state of division into two equal parts, which were, separately, held, by two Dalrymples, who were, probably, derived from a common progenitor. The whole barony was acquired, in the reign of Robert II., by John Kennedy of Dunure (*y*): And, it continued to belong to his descendants till the reign of Charles II. (*z*) It may still belong to the same family. Of the more early history of the church of Dalrymple, research has found nothing. When James IV. re-established the chapel royal of Stirling, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, he annexed to it the church of

(*x*) Stat. Account, iv. 305., by the Rev. Ebenezer Walker.

(*y*) In May, 1371, John Kennedy obtained a charter, from Robert II. of the half of the barony of "Dalrimpill," in Ayr-shire, upon the resignation of Malcolm, the son of Gilchrist, the son of Adam de "Dalrimpill." [Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 285., and Rot. iv. 7.] In December, 1377, the same John Kennedy obtained another charter, from Robert II., of the other half of the barony of "Dalrympill," upon the resignation of Hugh, the son of Roland de "Dalrympill." [Ib. Rot. v. 105.]

(*z*) Inquisit. Special. 212. 559.

Dalrymple; the revenues whereof formed one of the prebends of that chapel. (*a*) The cure of the church was, meantime, served by a curate. The patronage of the prebend of Dalrympill belonged to the king: and even after the church ceased to be connected with the chapel royal, the king continued, to the present times, the patron of the same church. The existing parish church was built, in 1764; and stands at the village of Dalrymple, which contained, in 1811, upwards of 200 people.

22. *Maybole* parish, in Carrick, contains the two old parishes of *Maybole*, and *Kirkbride*. The parish of Maybole derived its name from the town of the same name, which, though formerly a small place, has risen to be the chief town, in Carrick. The name of Maybole is merely an abbreviation of *Maybotle*, which appears to have been the original name. (*b*) In 1193, Duncan of Carrick, the son of Gilbert of Galloway, granted to the monks of Melros, the lands of *Maybotle*-beg. (*c*) *Botle*, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies a house, or dwelling-place, a farm, a village, and appears, in the termination of several names, in the south of Scotland; as Newbotle, Elbotle, Merebotle. The prefix *May*, in Maybotle, may be derived from a man's name: Or it may be the Anglo-Saxon, *Maey*, *May*, signifying a *kinsman*, a *cousin*: So *May-botle* would signify, the dwelling of the kinsman, or cousin. The church of Maybole was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In the reign of Alexander II., Duncan of Carrick, the son of Gilbert of Galloway, granted the church of St. Cuthbert, at Maybole, with its lands, and tithes, to the Cistertian nunnery of North Berwick, which was founded, soon after 1216. This grant was repealed, and confirmed, by Niel, the son of Duncan of Carrick. (*d*)

(*a*) The account of that re-establishment: MS. Harley, 4628. Part I.

(*b*) The minister not being aware of this, says, that Maybole seems to have derived its name, from the ancient game, called the *Maypole*. Stat. Account, iii. 219., by the Reverend Dr. James Wright.

(*c*) Charter quoted in Douglas's Peerage, 399.; and Chron. of Melros, 179., wherein the lands are called Maybotil, without the Scoto-Irish adjunct, *beg*, signifying *little*: So the name of the lands was Maybotil, the little.

(*d*) Duncan obtained the whole territory of Carrick, by the settlement made, in 1186. He was created Earl of Carrick, by Alexander II., between 1225 and 1230; and he died about 1240. He was succeeded by his son Niel, who was the second Earl of Carrick, and died, in 1256. These short notices will correct some of the errors of the genealogists, and peerage makers, in their accounts of the first Earls of Carrick; and they will, also, expose the very erroneous mis-statement of the same writers, in appropriating the above two persons, under the designations of Duncan de Carrick, and Nicolas de Carrick, as the progenitors of the family of Kennedy, who were afterwards created Earls of Cassilis. [See Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. Apx. 39.; Douglas' Peerage, 138.; Wood's Peerage, i. 324.] Neil, being called in the Latin charters, *Nigellus*, this was easily converted into *Nicolas*.

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The church of Maybole continued to belong to the nuns of North Berwick, till the Reformation. A portion of the revenues of the church was appropriated to the vicarage, which had been established, by the bishop of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Maybole, in the deanry of Carrick, was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. Before the Reformation, the half of the vicarage of Maybole appears to have been annexed to the prebend, called Sacrista Major, in the collegiate church of Glasgow. In 1562, this part of the vicarage was reported, as being only worth 10 marks, yearly. (*e*) At the epoch of the Restoration, the revenues of the parsonage of Maybole, the glebe excepted, were held on lease, by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, for the yearly payment of *22l.*, twenty oxen, and twelve cows. (*f*) In the church of Maybole, a chaplainry, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, was founded, in 1451, by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, who granted to God, and to *St. Ninian*, the lands of Largenlen, and Brockloch, in Carrick, for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service in the church of Maybole. (*g*) On the lands of Achindrain, which is about three miles north-east of Maybole, there was, before the Reformation, a chapel, that was subordinate to the parish church of Maybole. The ruins of this chapel were extant, at the end of the 17th century. (*h*)

Kirkbride obtained its name from the church having been dedicated to St. Brigide, whose name was commonly pronounced, *Bride*. Duncan of Carrick granted the church of Kirkbride, with its pertinents, to the Cistertian nunnery, at North Berwick. (*i*) The church of Kirkbride continued to belong to the nunnery of North Berwick till the Reformation. The parish of Kirkbride was annexed to the parish of Maybole, and from the northern part of the present united parish of Maybole. It does not appear, when this connection took place; but, it was before 1597, and perhaps even before the Reformation. The church of Kirkbride stood on the sea-coast, about half a mile north of the old castle of Dunure. The ruins of the church are still

(*e*) MS. Rental Book, 24. (*f*) Ib. 56.

(*g*) Sir Gilbert's Charter, 18th May, 1451, was confirmed by one, from the king, 23d May, 1451. Regist. Mag. Sig. iv. 204.

(*h*) Description of Carrick, by the Reverend Mr. Abercromby, the minister of Maybole. MS. in Macfarlane's Col., where Mr. Abercromby intimates, that there was then to be seen the remains of some other chapels, in the parish of Maybole.

(*i*) Nisb. Herald. ii. App. 39.: The granter, Duncan of Carrick, is erroneously made, the progenitor of the Kennedys, who became Earls of Cassillis. He was, in fact, not their progenitor, but the first of the Earls of Carrick; as already mentioned.

extant in the church-yard, which belongs to it. The church of Maybole was, finally, separated, from the convent of North Berwick, and established, as a rectory, by act of parliament, in December, 1597. (*k*) Gilbert Kennedy of Barganey appears to have obtained a grant of the 40 shilling lands of old extent, which belonged to the church of Maybole, and also of the patronage of the rectory of Maybole, with its tithes. In all these he was succeeded, by his son Thomas, in 1603. (*l*) The patronage of this church continued to belong to Lord Bargeny in 1696 (*m*); and it was afterwards vested, in the king, to whom it now belongs. For the extensive, and populous parish of Maybole, a new parish church was built, about 1755. It is a large, but mean structure; and stands in the town of Maybole, which is a burgh of barony, containing, in 1821, upwards of 2000 people, and is the chief town, in Carrick. (*n*)

23. *Kirk-Oswald* parish derived its name, from the church, which was dedicated to Saint *Oswald*, the Northumbrian king, who propagated the Christian religion, with great zeal, and success; but, was slain, at Oswastre, on the 5th of August, 642, and was canonized after his death. From time immemorial, a fair has been held, annually, at Kirkoswald, on the 5th of August, the festival day of the patron saint. The church of this parish, standing, within the manor of Turnberry, it was called, for several centuries, Kirk-Oswald of Turnberry; and in Latin charters, appears "Ecclesia Sancti Oswaldi de Turnberry." The church of St. Oswald, with its lands, and tithes, was granted to the monks of Paisley, by Duncan of Carrick, who became Earl of Carrick. It was confirmed, with its lands, and tithes, to the monks of Paisley, by Florence, the bishop elect of Glasgow. (*o*) In 1227, it was settled, by Walter the bishop of Glasgow, that the vicar of the church of Turnberry should have yearly 100 shillings in altarage, or in tithes of corn, if the altarage should not be sufficient. (*p*) Kirk-Oswald of Turnberry, and some lands appear to have been granted to the monks of Paisley, on the

(*k*) Acta Parl. iv. 157. (*l*) Inquisit. Special. 58. (*m*) Acta Parl. x. 49.

(*n*) Maybole was created a burgh of barony, 14th November, 1516, in a grant to Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, the patron, and to the provost, and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Maybole, to which belonged the lands, whereon the town stands. [Regist. Mag. Sig. b. xix. 136.] In October, 1639, an act, ordaining that the head courts of Carrick should be held at *Mayboil*, was passed, by the lords of the artickles. Acta Parl. v. 284.

(*o*) Chart. Paisley, No. 97. It was, also, confirmed, by two popes, and by Alexander II. in 1236. Ib. 96. 98. 149. 175. There was, in former times, a hermitage, and chapel, which were dedicated to St. Oswald, in the parish of Carluke, in Lanerkshire.

(*p*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 170.

condition,

condition, that they should establish, in Carrick, a monastery of their order: But, they did not perform this condition, and Duncan, Earl of Carrick, not long before his death, founded the monastery of Crosragwell, for Cluniak monks, who were brought from Paisley; and the church of St. Oswald of Turnberry, was transferred, from the monks of Paisley, to the monks of Crossragwell. The monks of Paisley complained of this transfer, to the Pope, who interfered; but, the church continued with the monastery of Crossragwell. (*q*) The church of St. Oswald of Turnberry was confirmed to the monks of Crossragwell, by Robert I.; and it was afterwards confirmed to them, by a charter of Robert III., on the 24th of August, 1404. (*r*) Kirk-Oswald continued to belong to the monastery of Crossragwell till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the revenues, which were considerable, and provided a curate, to serve the church. Giles Blair, lady of Dow, in Carrick, by her will, which was made, on the 31st of August, 1530, bequeathed to the curate of Kirkoswell, one boll of meal, and to Thomas Fergusson, dominical chaplain of Kirkoswald, one boll of meal. She, also, bequeathed twenty marks, for building an altar in the church of St. Oswald. (*s*) In the rental of Crossragwell abbey, about the year 1562, which was given in, officially, by the Earl of Cassillis, it was stated, that the tithes of Kirk-Oswald produced 300 bolls of bear, and meal, yearly. (*t*) In 1617, the patronage of Kirk-Osweld, with all the other property of Crossragwell abbey, was annexed, by act of parliament, to the bishoprick of Dunblane; reserving the same to Peter Hewat, commendator of Crossragwell during his life. (*v*) On the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of Kirk-Oswald was vested, in the king, to whom it now belongs. In 1652, a considerable tract of land, on the north-west side of the river Girvan, and forming about a fourth part of the parish of Kirk-Oswald, was detached from that parish, and annexed to the parishes of Girvan, and Daily. The old church of Kirk-Oswald, which had served the parish, for ages, and seems to have undergone many alterations, stood, in a very low situation, in the midst of a very large burying ground, which is surrounded by a wall. In 1777, a new parish church was built upon a rising ground, a little south of the old church.

24. The name of *Kirkmichael* parish is derived from the church, which had been dedicated to *Saint Michael.* It was called, in former times, Kirk-

(*q*) Chart. of Paisley, No. 173-4.
(*r*) The original charter is in the archives of the Earl of Cassillis.
(*s*) Agricult. View, 705. (*t*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 54.
(*v*) Acta Parl. iv. 553-4.

michael

michael of Gemilstoun, and, in Latin charters, it was described as "Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Gemilston."(*u*) This church was granted to the prior and canons of Whithern, by John de Gemilstoun, the son and heir of John de Gemilston, knight; and it was confirmed to them by Robert I., in May, 1325. (*x*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kirkmichael, in the deanry of Carrick, was taxed 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; being a tenth of its estimated value. In 1562, *the half of the vicarage* was enjoyed, by Sir Thomas Montgomery, the vicar of this church, who received from it 15*l.* yearly, and 5*l.* more, as the rent of the glebe lands, and manse. (*y*) How the other half of the vicarage was disposed of appeareth not: But, the tithes, and revenues, of Kirkmichael, which belonged to the priory of Whithern, were leased to Jonet Mure, for the payment of 100*l.* a year. (*z*) The church of Kirkmichael, with the other property of the priory, was vested in the king, by the General Annexation Act of 1587. The whole was granted by the king, in 1606, to the bishop of Galloway. In 1641, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; but, it was restored to the same bishop, in 1661; and it was held, by the bishops of that see, till the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689; when the patronage was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. A new church was built, in 1787, which is commodious, for the sacred purposes of its erection.

25. *Straiton* parish obtained its name, from the village, whereat the church stands. In charters of the thirteenth century, the name was written *Stratoun*, and *Stratton*. (*a*) The name continued *Stratoun* till after the Reformation. The name may be derived, from the Anglo-Saxon, *straet*, a way, a street; and the common termination, *tun*, or toun, signifying a habitation, a village. It has been supposed, that it may have acquired this name, from some *Roman road*, at this place; and in support of this conjecture, there is said to be the vestiges of an oblong entrenchment, on the summit of Benan-hill, about half a mile south of the village of Straiton, which commands an extensive view; and there was dug up on the top of this hill two carved urns, which

(*u*) The name of *Gemilstoun* was obviously, derived, from a proprietor, or settler, who was named *Gemil*. There are still persons of that surname, in Ayr-shire. A. Gemmel, of Langlands, and J. Gemmel, the younger, of Langlands, are now freeholders of Ayr-shire.

(*x*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 20. It was confirmed to them, by James II., in 1451. MS. Donations, p. 11. This church continued to belong to the priory of Whithern till the Reformation: The prior and canons enjoyed the greatest part of the revenues, and the remainder was assigned to the vicar.

(*y*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 57. (*z*) Ib. fo. 75.

(*a*) Charts of Paisley; and Charts of Glasgow.

were

were filled with ashes. (*b*) There has not, however, been discovered the smallest vestige of any Roman road, at or near Straiton; and the entrenchment on Benan-hill, may be the remain of a British hill-fort, and not an intimation of a Roman post; but, the form of the remain is not, sufficiently, described, to ascertain the fact. There are in England several places, which are named Stratton, Stretton, Stratford, from the Anglo-Saxon, *straet*. In Mid Lothian, there is a place, named Straittoun, which stands on the line of the great Roman road, through that country; and certainly derived its name of *Straet-toun*, from that road. The church, and village, of Straiton stand on the upper part of the river Girvan, in a valley between two hills: From this situation, the name may be derived, from the Gaelic *strath*, a valley, which was adopted into the Scoto-Saxon; and, as a prefix in the names of places, when followed by a consonant, it is frequently, pronounced, *stra*; as *Stra*-loch, *Stra*-masie, *Stra*-braken, *Stra*-greif: So, *Stra*-toun would signify the habitation, or town, in the valley, which is descriptive of the place. In the southern part of Carrick, there is another place, which is named *Straton*, which stands in the *Strath* or valley of a rivulet that joins the Du-uisk. This place stands in a remote situation, where there could not have been any Roman road; but the name of Stra-toun, signifying the town in the valley, is exactly descriptive: Add to all those intimations, that the Gaelic people remained long in Ayr-shire, particularly, in Carrick; and that the Gaelic names abound on the map of those countries. The church of Stratoun was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, to whom other churches in Ayr-shire were dedicated. In the reign of Alexander II., Duncan, Earl of Carrick, granted to the monks of Paisley, the church of Stratoun, with its tithes and lands; and this grant was confirmed, 1236, by a charter of Alexander II. (*c*) At this time, the lands of Stratoun were held, by John de Carrick, a son of Duncan, Earl of Carrick. He appears to have engaged in the rebellion of the Galloway-men, in 1235, and committed injuries to several churches, in the diocese of Glasgow. In consideration of his getting from William, the bishop of Glasgow, a pardon, for this offence, John de Carrick granted to the bishop, "Una denariata terræ in feodo de *Strattun*, que vocatur Achinclehyn, cum jure patronatus ecclesiæ de Strattun, in perpetuum, quam quidem denariatum terre idem Johannes assignavit dicto episcapo pro quatuor marcatis terre." And if John's right to the patronage of the said church should not be good against the abbot of Paisley, or others; then he granted to the bishop, and his suc-

(*b*) Stat. Acc. iii. 586. by the Rev. William Crawford, assistant to the minister.

(*c*) Charts Paisley, No. 175.

cessors,

cessors, 100 shillings land, in some competent part of his property, in Carrick. This grant of John de Carrick was confirmed, by his father, Duncan, Earl of Carrick, and also by a charter of Alexander II., in 1244. (*d*) John failed, in making good his right to the patronage of the church of Stratoun; as the abbot of Paisley had obtained a grant of the church from Duncan, Earl of Carrick, the father of John. The church of Stratoun was transferred, from the monastery of Paisley to the monastery of Crossragwell, which was founded by Duncan, Earl of Carrick, and planted with Cluniac monks from Paisley. This church was afterwards confirmed to the monks of Crossragwell by Robert I.; and it was, specially, confirmed to them by Robert III., in his charter of August, 1404, in which it was called, "Ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti de Stratoun." (*e*) The church of Stratoun continued to belong to the monastery of Crossragwell till the Reformation. The monks received a considerable part of the revenues, and the vicar received the remainder. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Stratoun, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed 4*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. In 1562, William Bothwell, the vicar of Stratoun, made a return of the income of his vicarage; stating that the revenues were let to the Earl of Cassillis, for the yearly payment of 46*l.* and the vicar's glebe, extending to a half markland of old extent, was worth 20 marks yearly; and from this revenue he was obliged to pay 20 marks, annually to a minister, who was placed in the church, by the reformers. (*f*) About the same time, that part of the revenues of the church of Stratoun, which belonged to the monks of Crossragwell, was reported, as yielding 60*l.* yearly. (*g*) In 1617, the patronage and tithes of the church of Stratoun, with all the other property of Crossragwell abbey, were annexed, by act of parliament, to the bishoprick of Dumblane; reserving the revenues to Mr. Peter Hewat, the commendator of Crossragwell, during his life. (*h*) On the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of the church of Stratoun was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. The parish church stands, at the village of Straiton (*i*), a very handsome, and well situated highland village, which contained, in 1811, upwards of 200 people.

26. The parish of *Daily* was anciently called, Dalmakeran, or Dalmaolkeran. The ancient parish church was dedicated to Saint Michael; and it was called the church of Saint Michael, of Dalmaolkeran, or Dalmakeran, the latter

(*d*) Chart. Glasgow, p. 225.

(*e*) Originl. Chart. in the Archives of Earl of Cassellis.

(*f*) MS. Rental Book, p. 56. (*g*) Ib. fo. 54. (*h*) Acta Parl. iv. 553-4.

(*i*) In 1695, the Earl of Cassillis obtained an act of parliament, for holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs, at "the Kirktoun of Straitoun." Acta Parl. ix. 502.

being

being plainly an abbreviation of the former. The name of *Dal-maol-keran* is Scoto-Irish; and signifies the meadow of Saint Keran. The name of this Scoto-Irish saint appears, in the forms of *Keran*, *Queran*, and *Ciaran*, the last whereof appears to be the true Irish form, the *c* being pronounced as *k*. In this parish, there appears to have been, in early times, a chapel, or church, which was dedicated to this saint, and called, from him, *Kil-keran*. Kilkeran has long been the name of a considerable estate, and mansion, in this parish. The ruins of the old castle of Kilkeran stand about two miles S.S.W. of the modern mansion of Kilkeran, which has produced eminent men. The church of Dalmakeran was granted, by Duncan, the first Earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley; and this was confirmed, by Alexander II., in 1236. (*k*) This church was afterwards transferred from the monastery of Paisley to the monastery of Crossragwell. The church was confirmed to the monks of Crossragwell, by Robert I., and afterwards by Robert III., by a charter (*l*), wherein it is called, "Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Dalmulkerane." This church belonged to the monks of Crossragwell till the Reformation: Yet, before that epoch, the name of the church, and parish, had been changed to *Dailie*, or Daily: The cause of this change does not appear. Whether it proceeded, from the change of the name of Dalmakeran to Dailie; or from the change of the location of the church, from Dalmakeran to Dailie is uncertain. The name of *Dailie* is probably derived, from the Gaelic *Dal*, or *Dail*, signifying a flat field on the side of a stream, the plural whereof is *Dailthe*, the *th* being quiescent, according to the genius of that language. *Daily*, and Old Daily, are situated in the *vale* of Girvan river, along which, there is a succession of flat fields. The monks of Crossragwell enjoyed the revenues of the church of Dalmakeran, and provided a chaplain to serve the cure. In the rental of Crossragwell Abbey, which was given in, officially, soon after the epoch of the Reformation, it is stated, that the church of *Daylie* yielded 260 marks a year. (*m*) In this parish, which was anciently of much greater extent, there were several chapels: There was one dedicated to St. *Machar*, and named, from him, *Machri-kil*, which stood, on a rivulet, about half a mile north-west, from the old castle of Kilkeran, at a place, which still bears the name of Machrikil, where the ruins of the chapel are extant. Another chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from this circumstance was called *Lady Chapel*. This stood, in the lower end of a romantic dell, which was called *Lady Glen*, and which is not far from the

(*k*) Chart. Paisley, No. 175.

(*l*) Original Charter, dated 24th August, 1404, in the Earl of Cassillis's archives.

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 54.

modern mansion of Kilkerran. In 1617, the patronage and tithes of the church of Daily, with the whole property of Crossragwell Abbey, was annexed, by act of parliament, to the bishoprick of Dunblane; reserving to Peter Hewet, the commendator of the abbey, the income, during his life. (*n*) On the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of the church of Daily was vested, in the king, to whom it now belongs. In 1653, the whole south-east part of the old parish of Daily, comprehending a large extent of country on the upper branches of the river Stinchar, was detached, from that parish, and formed a great part of the new parish of Bar, which was then created: On the other hand, the parish of Daily received, at the same time, a small addition, on the northern side, from the south part of the parish of Kirk Oswald. Notwithstanding this large detachment, the parish of Daily is still of considerable extent, being upwards of seven miles in length, along the river Girvan, and four to six miles broad. In 1696, the parish church, at the place, which is now called Old Daily, was abandoned, and a new parish church was built, in a more centrical situation, four miles further up the river Girvan, at the place, which is now called Daily. (*o*) The parish church was rebuilt, at this place, in 1766, and cost 600*l*.

Girvan parish derived its name from the town of Girvan, where the church stands. This town was formerly called *Inver-Garvan*, a name, which it obtained, from the Scoto-Irish people, on account of its situation near the influx into the sea, of the river Girvan, which was of old called Garvan. *Inver*, in the Gaelic, denotes the mouth, or influx of a river; and appears, in a number of places, prefixed to the names of the streams. The prefix *Inver* was dropt, by popular neglect, in this name, as it has been in several other names; as in Inver-bervie, Inver-cular, Inver-nairn, Inver-crudan. The river Girvan was formerly, as we have just seen, called *Garvan*, and in some instances, the name appears, in the form of Geraven: Now, *Garev-avon*, in the British speech, and *Garbh-abhan*, (the *bh* being pronounced as *v*, in the Gaelic,) pronounced *Garv-a van*, or *Garvawn*, signifies the *rough river*, which is, perfectly, descriptive of this rapid stream. The church of *Inver-Garvan* was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, to whom several other churches, in Ayr-shire, were dedicated; a circumstance this, which seems to denote, that such churches were not older, than the complete settlement of the Anglo-Saxon people, in Ayr-shire, after the change of the Scotish government, at the end of the 11th century: For, Cuthbert was, peculiarly, a Saxon saint. This church was

(*n*) Acta Parl. iv. 533-4.

(*o*) On the 12th of October, 1696, William, Lord Bargany, obtained an act of parliament, for holding two fairs, annually, at "the Kirktoun of New Daylie." Acta Parl. x. 108.

granted

granted to the monks of Crossragwell, which was founded by Duncan Earl of Carrick. It was confirmed to that monastery, by Robert I., and Robert III., under a charter, wherein the church was called "Ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti de *Invergarvane*." (*p*) This church continued in possession of the monastery of Crossragwell till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed much of the revenues; the remainder belonged to the vicar, who served the cure, as settled, by the Bishop of Glasgow. John, the vicar of the church of Garvan, swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296. (*q*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of "Geraven," in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of its estimated value. In a rental of Crossragwell Abbey, which was given in, officially, after the Reformation, it was stated, that the church of Girvane produced to that monastery 260 bolls of bear, and meal, yearly. (*r*) In the old parish of Girvan, which was much larger than the present, there were several chapels. In the south of the parish, there was the chapel of *Kildomine*, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It stood on an eminence upon the northern bank of the river Stincher, about two miles W. S. W., from the present church of Bar. In the charter of Robert III., to the monks of Crossragwell, in August 1404, he confirmed to them, among other articles of property, "duas denariatas terre capelli Sancti Trinitatis de Kildomine." (*s*) *Kil*-domine was afterwards changed to *Kirk*-domine; while the Anglo-Saxon people prevailed over the Celtic. As the country on the Stincher, which belonged to the old parishes of Girvan, and Dailie, was at a great distance from the churches of those parishes, the parishioners gave in to parliament a supplication, in 1639, for rebuilding Kirkdomine. The parliament referred this supplication to the commission to be granted, for plantation of kirks. (*t*) What was done, in consequence of this reference, does not appear. In 1653, when the parish of Bar was established, the roof of Kirkdomine, with true economy, was taken off, and placed on the new church, at Bar. Thus uncovered, Kirkdomine remained a ruin to this time. The ruins still bear the name of Kirkdomine; and there is still held at it, a great annual fair, on the last Saturday of May, which is called Kirkdomine fair. In the northern part of the parish of Girvan, there was, in former times, a chapel dedicated to St. Donan, a Scotish saint of the 9th century, whose festival was celebrated, on the 17th of April. This chapel, which was named, from him, *Chapel-Donan*, stood on the lands of Cragach, near the sea-coast, more than a mile and a half

(*p*) Origin. Chart., dated 24th August, 1404, in the archives of the Earl of Cassillis.
(*q*) Prynne, iii. 659.
(*r*) MS. Rental Book, f. 54.
(*s*) Origin. Chart. in Earl Cassillis's Archives.
(*t*) Acta Parl. v. 269.

N. N. E. of Girvan. In the charter of Robert III., before mentioned, to the monks of Crossragwell, he confirmed to them, among other estates, the twenty shilling lands of the chapel of St. Donan of Cragach. (*u*) In 1617, the patronage of the parish church of Girvan, with the other property of Crossragwell Abbey, was annexed, by act of parliament, to the bishoprick of Dunblane; reserving, however, the rights of Peter Hewet, as commendator. (*v*) On the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689, the patronage of the church of Girvan was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. In 1653, the south-east part of the old parish, lying on the river Stincher, was detached, from this parish, and was made a part of the new parish of Bar, which was then established. When this large detachment was made, from the parish of Girvan, it received some additions, both on the north, and on the south. The parish church stands, at the town of Girvan, which is a burgh of barony (*w*), a post town, a small sea-port, and contained, in 1821, more than 2000 people.

28. The parish of *Bar* is of modern establishment. The extensive country, which is drained, by the upper streams of the Stincher, formerly belonged to the parishes of Daily, and Girvan; but, being at a great distance, from the churches of those parishes, that tract was detached from them, and formed into a separate parish, in 1653. There was also added to this new parish a portion, from the eastern end of the parish of Colmonel. A church was built, for this new parish, on the south bank of the Stincher, and on the east side of the rivulet Greg, which joins the Stincher, a little below the church. As the new church was built on the lands of *Bar;* so was the new parish called, by the same name. *Bar*, in the British, and also, in the Gaelic, signifies a summit, or height. This name was probably applied to a small hill, which rises very abruptly, on the east of the church, and village, of *Bar*. The patronage of the new church of *Bar* was vested in the king; he being the patron of the parishes of Daily, and Girvan, out of which it was formed.

Thus end the accounts of the several parishes of the presbytery of Ayr; amounting to twenty-eight. The two following parishes of Colmonell, and

(*u*) Chart. in Earl Cassillis's Archives. (*v*) Acta Parl. iv. 533-4.

(*w*) This burgh of barony was created by a charter of Charles II., the 6th of May, 1668; (Acta Parl. vii. 639.) And by a charter of William, in 1696. The privileges granted to it were not fully exercised till 1785, when the increase of the population rendered it necessary to appoint two baillies, and ten councillors, for the government of the burgh. In 1791, this town contained 1012 souls, and they have been more than doubled, since that time, chiefly by the cotton manufacture.

Bal-

Ballantrae, lying in the southern division of Carrick, belong to the presbytery of *Stranraer.*

29. The parish of *Colmonell* acquired its name from the church, which was dedicated to Saint Colmanel, and called from him *Kirk-colmanel,* the name, which it bore in the 12th and 13th centuries. The church, and parish of *Kilcolmonel,* in the northern division of Kintyre, obtained their names, from the same saint; and there was formerly another church, or chapel, which was named *Kil-Colmanell,* in the southern end of Kintyre. St. *Colmonel,* or *Colmaneala* was an eminent Scoto-Irish saint, the worthy disciple of St. Columba, and the famous arbiter of the great contest, in the council of Drumceat, in 574 A. D. The church of *Kirk-Colmanele,* in Carrick, with its pertinents, was granted to the bishop of Glasgow, in the twelfth century. This grant was confirmed to bishop Jocelin, by three several popes. (*x*) In after times, the prefix *Kirk* was dropped, and the church, the parish, and the village were called, the church of Colmanel, the parish of Colmanel, and the *Clachan* (*y*) of Colmanel. The rectory, and revenues, of Colmonel were settled on the chapter of Glasgow; and were enjoyed, by the canons, in common, till the Reformation. (*z*) A vicarage was settled, for serving the cure; the patronage whereof belonged to the dean and chapter, and the collation to the bishops of Glasgow. (*a*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Colmonell, in the deanry of Carrick, was taxed 4*l.*; being a tenth of its estimated value. The rental of the vicarage of Colmonel, which was returned, officially, soon after the Reformation, states, that it produced 40*l.* yearly, and was then held, "by Mr. John Davidson, master of the pedagog of Glasgow." (*b*) The rental of the rectory of Colmonell, which was returned by the canons of Glasgow, in 1562, states, that it was let to the laird of Bargeny, and "the gudeman of Ardmillan," for payment of 360 marks, yearly; whereof the canons had got no payment, for four

(*x*) By Alexander, in 1178; by Lucius, in 1181; and by Urban, in 1186. Chart. Glasgow, p. 81. 91. 104.

(*y*) *Clachan* signified, in the Scoto-Irish, a kirktown, or indeed any village, by deflexion.

(*z*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 43. 82.

(*a*) On the 15th of August, 1537, the vicarage of Colmonel was assigned to the college of Glasgow, by Archbishop Dunbar, and the chapter, reserving, however, a certain yearly stipend, with the manse, to a vicar pensioner, for serving the cure. Protocol of the Chapter of Glasgow; Innes's Chronol. MS.

(*b*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 56. This John Davison was one of the reformed antagonists of Quintin Kennedy, the abbot Crossragwell, who so stoutly defended his religious faith, and his ecclesiastical establishments.

years

years past. (*c*) There belonged to the church of Colmonell a large extent of lands, which appear to have been shared, between the rectory, and the vicarage. The half, which belonged to the rectory, extended to 50 shillings land of the old extent: and after the Reformation, were granted, in fee-firm, by the dean and chapter of Glasgow, to David Kennedy of Knockdow, who obtained a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, on the second of March, 1567-8. (*d*) In the parish of Colmonel, there were of old several chapels: One of these was dedicated to all saints, and called *Allhallow chapel*, or *Hallow chapel*, which stood on the bank of Stincher river, about four miles above the church of Colmonel, at a place, which still bears the name of *Hallow chapel*. In the eastern part of this parish, about half a mile, from Loch *Du-uisk*, there was a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, and which was called in Gaelic *Kil-an-Ringan*, signifying the chapel of St. Ninian; and a piece of land adjacent was called, *Chapel croft*. At the place, where the chapel stood, there is now a gentleman's seat, which is called Kilsaint Ninian, or Kil-an-ringan, the last whereof was the ancient name of Celtic times. At *Kil-donan*, in the valley of the Du-uisk, there was, probably, in early times, a chapel, which was dedicated to St. *Donan*, as the name implies; yet, no other evidence can be traced of the existence of such a chapel, but the name. At Kildonan, there are the ruins of an old castle. The patronage of the church of Colmonel was vested, in the king, by the general annexation of 1587: In 1591, the king granted the patronage of the church, both parsonage and vicarage, with all pertinents thereof, to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnebarroch, who obtained the ratification of the grant, by the parliament of June, 1592. (*e*) The patronage of this church belonged, in 1696, to William Lord Bargeny (*f*); and it now belongs to Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton of Bargeny. In 1653, the whole lands of Ardmillan, extending three miles, along the coast, and two miles broad, inland, were detached, from the parish of Colmonel, and annexed to the parish of Girvan. The parish church of Colmonell was rebuilt, from the foundation, in 1772. The old church, which was then pulled down, had the date of 1591, on a stone above the door, from which circumstance, it is probable, that it was then built, or repaired. The parish church stands on the north bank of the Stincher, at the clachan of Colmonell, which contained, in 1811, about 150 people. The church not being in a centrical situation, there is, at the dis-

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 7. and 56.
(*d*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 43.
(*e*) Acta Parl. iii. 568.; iv. 20.
(*f*) Id. x. 49.

tance

tance of more than six miles, a chapel, at Barhill, in the valley of the Du-uisk, where the minister preaches once a month.

30. The former name of the parish of *Ballantrae* was Kirkcudbright of Invertig. The ancient parish church was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert; and was called from him *Kirk-cuthbert*, which was changed, in after times, to Kirkcudbright, the same as Kirkcudbright, in Galloway. The church stood at the influx of the rivulet *Tig*, into the river Stincher, whence the place was named, in the Scoto-Irish, *Inver-tig*, signifying the influx of the *Tig*. The names of the church, and parish, appear in the various forms of Kirkcudbright of Invertig, Kirkcudbright-Invertig, sometimes Kirkcudbright alone, and sometimes Invertig alone, and sometimes Kirkcudbright, alias Invertig. The church of Kirkcuthbert of Invertig was granted to the monks of Crossragwell, which was founded, by Duncan, the Earl of Carrick. It was confirmed to that monastery, by Robert I., and by Robert III. (*g*) It continued to belong to the monks of Crossragwell till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the parsonage tithes; and the other profits of the church belonged to the vicarage, which was established, by the bishop of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, during the reign of James V., the vicarage of Invertig, in the deanry of Carrick, was taxed *2l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage was held, by Mr. Andrew Oliphant; and the revenues of it were let on lease to Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany, for 34*l.* yearly. (*h*) At the same epoch, Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany, had a lease of the parsonage tithes, from the monks of Crossragwell, for payment of 40 marks, yearly. (*i*) The glebe lands of the church of Kirkcudbright-Invertig appear to have been granted in fee-firm, to Kennedy, of Barganie, about the time of the Reformation, or soon after. (*j*) In June, 1617, an act of parliament passed; stating that for a long time, theretofore, the parish kirk of Invertig was altogether ruinous; and that the laird of Barganie, at his own expense had built a church, [in 1604,] at the town of Ballantrae, now erected into a burgh of barony, to which church the parishioners had repaired, for years passed; and that the said Laird of Barganie had assigned to the minister serving the cure, a manse, and glebe, from his own property: The king, therefore, in parliament, ratified the dedication, and erection, of the said kirk of Ballantrae, and of the manse, and glebe thereof: and, ordained the same to be the only parish kirk of the said parish of Kirkcudbright-Invertig,

(*g*) In the charter of Robert III., 24th August, 1404, it is called, "Ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti de Invertig."

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 54. 56. 90. (*i*) Ib. 54. 56. (*j*) Inquisit. Special. 525.

to

to which the whole parishioners, and inhabitants, should repair, in time coming. This law was not to prejudice the right of the commendator of Crossragwell, or others, having title to the tithes of the said parish. (*k*) This act is the authority, by which the parish church, and the name of the parish was changed to Ballantrae. The force of usage, however, continued the old name, throughout the seventeenth century. (*l*) This cumbrous name was dropt; and Ballantrae has ever since been the established name of the parish. The name of Ballantrae is derived from the Scoto-Irish: *Bail-an-trae'*, signifying *the town* on *the shore*, which is perfectly descriptive of the village of Ballantrae, which stands on the sea-shore, on the *north* of the influx of the Stincher. In the act of 1617, nothing is said of the patronage of the church, and parish; but, it was then, probably, given to the laird of Barganie. It now belongs to Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton, of Barganie. The church, which was built, by the laird of Barganie, in 1604, still continues the parish church. It stands, at the village of Ballantrae, which contained, in 1811, about 400 inhabitants. The ruins of Kirkcudbright are still extant, at Invertig, notwithstanding the act of 1617, states that scarce a monument of this church then remained, to show, where it had stood.

Thus much, then, with regard to the presbytery of Ayr, and the two parishes, in the presbytery of Stranraer. The presbytery of *Irvine* contains 17 parishes; being the whole 16 parishes, in Cuningham, and the parish of Cumbrey, in the shire of Bute.

31. *Irvine* parish derived its name from the burgh of Irvine, which stands on a rising ground, of a light sandy soil, on the north-east bank of the river Irvine, which after making a remarkable reduplication, falls into the sea, about half a mile below the town. The origin of the name of Irvine is doubtful, and it is uncertain, whether this name was originally applied to the river, or to the town, both being called *Irvine*. In the charters of the fourteenth century, the name of this town appears, frequently, in the forms of *Irwyn*, and *Irwine*. (*m*) If the name was applied to the site of the town, on the bank of the river, it may be derived from the British *Ir-vin*, signifying the green margin, or river side. (*n*) The probability, however, is, that the *river* gave its

(*k*) Acta Parl. iv. 555.

(*l*) Inquisit. Special. In a charter of Charles II., during 1663, it is called, "Parochiam de Kircudbright-Invertig, alias Ballantrae."

(*m*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Robert I., Robert II., and Robert III., passim.

(*n*) From the British *ir*, green, and *min*, which, in composition, changes to *vin*, a margin, the side of a river. The name might also be derived from the British *yr-vin*, which signifies, simply, *the margin*, or *the river side*.

name

name to the town; as the Ayr river gave its appellation to the shiretown; as the river probably had this name of Irvine, for ages before the town existed. And it is certain, that rivers very seldom change their names, which continue to run, age after age, through tribes of various lineages, and speaking different languages, from the names of the rivers. If, then, the name of *Irvine* was applied, originally, to the river, it may be derived, from the British *Ir-avon*, signifying the pure river. The Irvine, throughout a great part of its course, is a beautiful stream; gliding in some parts gently, in others more rapidly, on a gravelly, or pebbled bed. In some parts, indeed, it runs, through a muddy soil; and hence, during floods, it is somewhat discoloured. It is to be remembered, then, that the Irvine river derived its name from the British settlers here, and is significant in their descriptive speech. After the British colonists gave the name of Irvine to this river, the town, for many a century of years, had no existence (*o*): And when it did, in more recent times, obtain a local position, and a name, it was called Irvine, as the most natural one, considering the many pleasures, and profits, which the townsmen derived, from the river. The church of Irvine belonged of old to the monks of Kilwinning. The monks levied, and applied the rectorial revenues, to their own use; and a vicarage was established, for the service of the church. From the rental of Kilwinning, which was given in, officially, to government, in 1562, it appears, that the monks received, from the church of Irvine, yearly, 39 bolls of meal; 9 bolls and 2 firlots of bear; 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for a part of the tithes leased; and "four huggutis of wine." (*p*) At the same epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Irvine was held by Thomas Andrew, who made a return, on the 3d of March, 1561-2; stating that the fruits, and revenues of that vicarage had been let, for 40 years past, at 40 marks yearly. (*q*) In 1603, the patronage of the church of Irvine, with the other churches, that belonged to the monks of Kil-winning, was granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton. (*r*) The patronage of this church now belongs to the Earl of Eglinton. In the church of Irvine, there were, before the Reformation, several altars, one of which appears to have been dedicated to Saint Peter. (*s*) Before the Reformation, there was, at Irvine, a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which stood on the bank of the river, near to the parish church. In 1451, Alicia Campbell,

(*o*) It is, however, certain, that the town of Irvine, and the castle, under the protection of which it arose, were in existence before the castle, and the shiretown, of Ayr were founded. Hoveden refers to *the castle of* "*Irewin*," in Cunningham, as a place of note, in 1184, A.D. Hoveden, 622.

(*p*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 65.

(*r*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xliii. 66.; Inquisit. Special. 510.

(*s*) MS. Donations, p. 93.

Lady Loudon, granted four tenements in Irvine, and an annual rent of five marks, from another tenement, for the support of a chaplain, to perform divine service, in *Saint Mary's chapel*, "Super ripam aquæ de Irvine," and near to the church of the burgh of Irvine. This liberal grant was confirmed, by the king, in January, 1471-2. (*t*) In 1540, Alexander Scot, the provost of the collegiate church of Corstorphin, granted to a chapel, in Irvine, five roods of land, in the said burgh, a tenement in the same, a piece of land beside the bridge of Irvine, two acres of land at the said burgh, and annual rents to the amount of 6*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, from a number of tenements, within the said burgh. This grant was confirmed, by the king, in February, 1540-1. (*u*) At Bourtree-hill, in the country part of the parish of Irvine, a mile distant from the town, there was formerly a chapel, with a burying ground. The church of Irvine was rebuilt in 1774; and is beautifully situated upon a rising ground, on the south of the town, and near to the river. The established minister of Irvine has an assistant, to whom a moderate salary is paid, from the funds of the town, from session seats, and from the contribution of the inhabitants.(*v*)

32. *Stevenston* parish had its name, from the town, where the church stands; and the town, obviously, acquired its name, from Stephen, or Steven, the son of Richard, who obtained a grant of the lands, from Richard Morville, the constable, who died in 1189; under that grant, Steven settled here, and gave his name to the place, which was henceforth known by the name of *Steven's-toun*. The church of Stevenstoun belonged, of old, to the monks of Kilwinning, who were patronized, by the opulent Morvilles. The monks enjoyed the parsonage tithes, and revenues, and a vicarage was established, for the service of the church. (*w*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Stevenstoun, in the deanery of Cuningham, was taxed, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Stevenstoun was held, by James Walker, who also held the parsonage of Inchcailloch, in Dunbarton-shire. In January, 1561-2, he made an official return; stating that the vicarage of Stevenstoun was worth 80 marks, yearly, or thereby, a part of which was paid to his under reader, who was placed in the church of Stevenston, by the reformers. (*x*) In 1603, the patronage of the church of Stevenston, with the tithes, and church lands, were granted to Hugh Earl of Eglinton. Not many years after, the church, and the pertinents to the same,

(*t*) Regist. Mag. Sig. iv. 260.
(*u*) MS. Donations, p. 93.
(*v*) Stat. Acc. vii. 179.
(*w*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 61.
(*x*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 36.

belonging

belonging passed to William Cunningham of Rathillet, and were inherited, by his son, Richard, in 1627. (*y*) In the reign of Charles II., the same property belonged to Cunningham of Achinharvie. (*z*) The patronage of this church now belongs to Cunningham of Achinharvie, and Hamilton of Grange, who present, by turns. The present church of Stevenston was built, about the year 1670. A large aile was added, by the people of the town of Saltcoats, about the year 1744. The church stands on an elevated ridge above the town, and commands an extensive, and agreeable view. The town of *Stevenston* contained, in 1811, nearly 1200 people. The parish of Stevenstoun includes, within its limits, nearly a half of the populous sea-port town of Saltcoats, the other half of which is comprehended, in the parish of Ardrossan.

33. *Ardrossan* parish obtained its name, from a small promontory, which is called *Ard-rossan*, and which runs into the sea, at Ardrossan castle, and terminates in a remarkable ridge of rocks. *Ard-rossan*, in the Gaelic, signifies, literally, the high small promontory, from *ard*, high, and *rossan*, the diminutive of *ross*, a promontory. The church of Ard-rossan belonged, of old, to the monks of Kilwinning, who enjoyed the rectorial revenues, while a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. The patronage of the vicarage appears to have belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow; and when that see was vacant, the king presented a vicar. (*a*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the monks of Kilwinning, after paying the vicar's pension, and other charges, received from the church of Ardrossan 54 bolls of meal, and 9 bolls of bear. (*b*) The vicarage of Ardrossan was then held, by William Porterfield, who received two chalders of meal, yearly, as the established salary of the vicar, with 24 shillings, being the fee-firm of the church lands, which had been recently granted in fee-firm, for payment of this small annual feu-duty. The vicar had, also, been in use of receiving some small tithes, but of no great value. (*c*) The church lands of Ardrossan, both of the rectory, and vicarage, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*d*) Before the Reformation, there were in the church of Androssan several altars, one of which was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and another

(*y*) Inquis. Special. 246. (*z*) Ib. 614.

(*a*) In February, 1507-8, the king presented Sir John Leith, priest, to the vicarage of Ardrossan, vacant by the decease of Sir John Brown, priest; and this presentation was addressed to the vicar general of the see of Glasgow, which was then vacant. Privy Seal Reg. iii. 153.

(*b*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60. (*c*) Ib. 65.

(*d*) Inquis. Special. 70. 116. 510.

to *St. Peter.* (*d*) In former times, there was, at Saltcoats, a chapel, subordinate to the parish church of Ardrossan. (*e*) In 1603, the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Ardrossan were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with other churches, that belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. (*f*) The patronage of Ardrossan now belongs to the family of Eglinton; and is at present held, by Lady Mary Montgomery. The parish church of Ardrossan stands at the populous sea-port town of Saltcoats; the larger half of which town is within this parish, and the other half, as we have just seen, is comprehended in the parish of Stevenstoun.

34. *Kilwinning* parish obtained its name, from St. *Winin*, a Scotish saint of the eighth century, to whom the ancient church of Kilwinin was dedicated: And it was called, from him, *Kil-winin*, the church of Winin: *Cil*, pronounced *Kil*, in the British, and Scoto-Irish, signifies a *cell*, a church; and is a common prefix, in the *Celtic* names of churches, and parishes, in Scotland. In the town of Kil-wining, an annual fair, called *St. Winin's fair*, has long been held, on the 21st of January, the festival of the saint. A spring of water, in the vicinity, which was formerly celebrated for its virtues, is called *St. Winin's well.* When the monastery of Kil-wining was founded, in 1140, the ancient church of Kilwinning, which had existed before that time, was granted to the monks; and continued to belong to them, till the Reformation. They enjoyed the parsonage tithes, and revenues; and a vicar was appointed, for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kilwining, in the deanry of Cuningham, was taxed 4*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the monks, after paying the ordinary charges, received from the church of Kilwining, yearly, 6 chalders, 8 bolls of meal; 4 chalders of bear; 8 bolls 1 firlot of wheat; 40 stones of cheese; and 51*l.* 10*s.* for a part of the tithes, which were leased. (*g*) In 1603, the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Kilwining, were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches, that belonged to the monastery of Kilwining. (*h*) Before the Reformation, the abbey church of Kilwining served as the parish church. When the extensive buildings of this abbey were demolished, in 1560, the walls of the church were left standing; and they were afterwards

(*d*) Inquis. Special. 510. (*e*) Id.

(*f*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xliii. 66.; Inquisit. Special. 510.

(*g*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60.

(*h*) Reg. Mag. Sig. xliii. 66.; Inquisit. Special. 510. The patronage of this church still belongs to the Earl of Eglinton's family.

repaired,

repaired, and fitted up, for a parish church, and as such served the parish till 1773, when this building was pulled down, and a new parish church was built, in the place, where it stood. It stands at the town of Kilwining, which contained, in 1821, upwards of 2000 people.

35. The present parish of *Dreghorn* comprehends the old parish of Dreghorn, and Peirce-town, which were united, in 1668. In early charters, the name of Dreghorn was written, *Dregern.* (*i*) It is derived, from the British *Tre-quern*, which signifies the town, or habitation, by the swamp, or the habitation, or town, by the alder trees. The ground, at the west end of the village of Dreghorn is *spouty*, and full of springs; and there are other swampy grounds, in the vicinity, which have been drained. The church of Dreghorn belonged of old to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the parsonage tithes, and revenues; and a vicar was appointed for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of *Dreghern*, in the deanry of Cunningham, was taxed 4*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Dreghern was held, by Mr. Andrew Layng, who returned the yearly value of this benefice at 100 marks, out of which he paid to the acting vicar, or curate, 21*l.*; and to the archbishop of Glasgow, for *procurage*, and *synodage*, 4*l.* He complained of the non-payment, for some time past, of "Corspresents, umest clathes, and pasch fines," which, in times past, constituted a third part of the value of the vicarage. (*j*)

The name of *Peirce-town* appears in documents, in the various forms of Peircetoun, Peirsetoun, Pearstoun, Persetoun, and Percestoun. The name is, obviously, derived, from some person of the name of Peirce, or Perse, who had settled, at this place, and given the name of *Peirce-tun*, or *Peirce's-tun* to it, by affixing the common Anglo-Saxon termination, *tun*, to the name of the proprietor. The church of Peircetown belonged to the monks of Kilwinning. The monks received the tithes, and other revenues; and found a chaplain, or curate, to serve the cure. At the Reformation the churches of Peircetoun, and Dreghern yielded to the monks of Kilwinning 28 bolls of meal; 30 bolls of bear; another part of the tithes let for 75*l.* yearly; and 184 bolls of oats, which was leased to the Earl of Glencairn, for 38*l.* 17*s.*, yearly. (*k*) In 1603,

(*i*) Robert I., granted to Alan Stewart, the lands of *Dregern*, which were forfeited, by John Baliol, William de Ferrers, and Alan la Suche. [Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 41.] This Alan Stewart, of Dreghern, was the progenitor of the Stewarts of Dernley, and the Earls of Lennox.

(*j*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 65.

(*k*) Id. 61.

the

the patronage of the church of Peircetoun, with the tithes, and church lands, were granted to Hugh, the Earl of Eglinton, who also acquired the church lands of Dreghorn. (*l*) In 1620, the patronage of the church of Dreghorn, with the tithes, and pertinents were granted to William, Lord Kilmaurs, the Earl of Glencairn's eldest son, on the resignation of John Spottiswoode, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, who was then the commendator of the abbey of Kilwinning: And this was ratified, in the parliament of 1621. (*m*) The patronage of the church of Dreghorn continued with the Earls of Glencairn, in 1666; but, seems to have passed to Cunningham, of Caprintoun, before 1685. (*n*) The parishes of Dreghorn, and Peircetown were united, in 1668; and the Earl of Eglinton, who was patron of Peircetoun, having afterwards acquired the patronage of Dreghorn, thus became sole patron of the united parish. The patronage still belongs to the Eglinton family; and is now held by Lady Mary Montgomery. The present church of the united parish of Dreghorn was built, in 1780, the manse, in 1789; and both stand at the village of Dreghorn.

36. The ancient church of *Kilmaurs* was dedicated to Saint *Maure*, a Scotish saint, who is said to have died in 899, A.D.; and she was commemorated on the 2d of November. The name of the church was, as usual, formed by prefixing the Gaelic *cil*, which is always pronounced *kil*, to the name of the saint; and *Kil-maure* was changed to *Kil*-maures. During the reign of William, Robert, the son of Wernebald, the progenitor of the Glencairn family, who held the township of Cuninghame (*o*), under Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland, granted to the monks of Kelso the church of Kilmaures, in his township of Cuningham, with half a carraute of land, pertaining to the said church. (*p*) An account of the property of the monks of Kelso,

(*l*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xliii. 66.; Inquisit. Special., 70. 510.

(*m*) Acta Parl. iv. 653. (*n*) Inquist. Special. 546. 638.

(*o*) From this hamlet, named *Cuningham*, the family, who held it, took the surname of Cuningham. By the forfeitures of the heirs of the Morvilles, the Cuninghams became tenants in capite, under Robert I. They acquired the dignity of Lord Kilmaures, about the year, 1450, and Earl of Glencairn, in 1488. *Kilmaurs*, which was the name of the church of this township, became also the name of the hamlet, and township, and superseded its name of Cuningham, in the thirteenth century.

(*p*) Chart. Kelso, No. 280. This grant was confirmed, by his superior, Richard Morville, the constable. Ib. 284. It was, also, confirmed, by Engelram, bishop of Glasgow, who died, in 1174. Ib. 285. It was also confirmed, by the son of the granter, Robert, the son of Robert, the son of Wernebald. Ib. 283. It was also confirmed to the monks of Kelso, by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. Ib. 278. In 1245, William, the bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to the prior of Lesmahago the church of Kilmaures, in Cuningham, reserving to William de Cuningham

Kelso, which was made up by them, in the reign of Robert I., states, that they had the church of Kilmaures, in rectory, which used to be worth 40*l.* yearly. (*q*) The church of Kilmaures continued to belong to the monks of Kelso, till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kilmaures, in the deanry of Cuningham was taxed at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the vicarage of Kilmaures was held, by Mr. Andrew Layng, who stated, that it produced, from the tithes of wool, and lambs, and from Easter fines, and other articles, about 30*l.* yearly; but that the corspresents, umest clathes, and pasch fines, amounting to about 10 marks, not having been paid of late, this sum ought to be deducted. We may recollect, that corspresents, umest clathes, and such objects, were severely satirized, by Sir David Lyndsay, in his poetry, at a somewhat earlier period. The vicar's church lands had been let, for twenty years past to Cuningham, of Robertland, for the small rent, yearly, of eight marks. Out of the whole, the vicar paid 20 marks, annually, to the curate, who served the cure. (*r*) There belonged to the church of Kilmaures a considerable extent of church lands, a part of which were appropriated to the vicarage, and the remainder were held, by the monks of Kelso, with the rectory of the church. (*s*) The whole passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*t*) A small portion the church land, called the *Girnal croft*, was granted, in fee, during 1505, by Robert, the abbot of Kelso, to William Cuningham, of Cragens, for payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. (*u*) In 1633, when Charles I. established the bishoprick of Edinburgh, he granted to the dean of Saint Giles's the church of Kilmaures, with all its tithes, and revenues. (*v*) After the final abolition of episcopacy, the patronage of the church of Kilmaurs was acquired by the Earl of Eglinton, whose family has since retained it: It is at present held, by Lady Mary Montgomery. The church of Kilmaurs is old; and appears to have undergone many alterations, since its

Cuningham the tenure thereof, for his lifetime. [Ib. 280.] The prior of Lesmahago obtained a confirmation of the same church, from the dean and chapter of Glasgow, in 1246. [Ib. 281.] Lesmahago was a cell of the monastery of Kelso.

(*q*) Chart. Kelso, No. 281. (*r*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64.

(*s*) The glebe, and church lands, which belonged to the vicar, were usually leased. William Cuningham, who had a lease of those lands, that expired in May, 1476, attempted to continue violent possession, after the expiry of his lease; for which he was prosecuted before the official of Glasgow, who excommunicated him. Cunningham was, also, prosecuted, by Mr. William Twedy, the vicar, before the lords auditors of parliament, who pronounced a decree, in favour of the vicar, against Cuningham, on the 10th of July, 1476. Acta Auditorum, 47.

(*t*) Inquisit. Special. 94. 711. (*u*) Chart. Kelso, No. 493. (*v*) Acta Parl. v. 650.

original

original erection. It has always been the appropriate cemetery of the family of Glencairn: And the most remarkable circumstance about the present church, is the tomb of that family, which was erected, by Earl James, in 1600. The church stands, at the village of Kilmaures, which is a burgh of barony, and contained, in 1811, about 750 inhabitants. At *Busby*, in this parish, there was a chapel, which had an appropriate endowment, for its chaplain. After the Reformation, the chapel was allowed to fall into ruins; and the endowment was appropriated, by the patron. The patronage appears to have belonged to the Eglinton family, in 1661; but, how long that family had held it, or when they acquired it, is uncertain. (*w*)

37. The ancient church of *Kilmarnock* was dedicated to Saint *Marnock*, a Scotish saint of very early times, who was commemorated, on the 25th of October, on which day, there was formerly held, at Kilmarnock, an annual fair, which is now held there, on the third Wednesday of October. The name of this parish was formed, as in similar cases, by prefixing the Celtic *Cil*, or Kil, signifying a church, to the name of the patron saint. Marnoc was the patron saint of several other parishes, in Scotland, some of which still bear his name. The church of Kilmarnock belonged of old to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the tithes, and the other revenues; and found a curate to serve the cure. As the parish was formerly large, and a great part of it was fertile, the produce of the tithes was considerable. At the Reformation, the monks enjoyed as an income, from the tithes of Kilmarnock, 347 bolls 2 firlots, and 1 peck of meal; 21 bolls 2 firlots, and 1 peck of bear; and 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in money; being the rent of a part of the tithes, which were leased, for payment of that sum, yearly. (*x*) The lands, which belonged to the church of Kilmarnock, passed into lay hands after the Reformation. (*y*) In 1619, archbishop Spottiswoode, who was the commendator of Kilwinning, transferred the patronage of the church, with the tithes of Kilmarnock to Robert, Lord Boyd, who was proprietor of the lordship of Kilmarnock; and he obtained a charter from the king, of this property, in August, 1619. (*z*) The patronage continued, at the end of the 17th century, in this family, who obtained the dignity of Earl of Kilmarnock, in 1661. (*a*) In the 18th century, the patronage passed, from the Earl of Kilmarnock to the Earl of Glencairn; from whom it was purchased,

(*w*) Inquisit. Special. 510.
(*x*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 61.
(*y*) Inquisit. Special. 133. 510. 603. 698.
(*z*) Charters of the Boyd family; Inquisit. Special. 127. 256.
(*a*) Inquisit. Special. 355. 473. 698.

about

about the year 1790, by Miss Scot, who is now Duchess of Portland, and to whom the patronage, at present, belongs. In 1641, the parliament considering the great extent of the parish, passed an act, for building a new church, for the northern part of the parish of Kilmarnock, when this district was detached, from it, and a separate parish was established, which was called *Fenwick*. Notwithstanding this separation, the great increase of the people of this manufacturing town, has made this the most populous parish, in Ayr-shire. Besides the parish church, which stands at the town of Kilmarnock, there was built, at the same town, in 1731, an additional church, for the accommodation, of the increasing people, which belonged to the established religion. There are now, in this town, three ministers of the established church, two of whom are presented, by the patroness of the parish, and the third is presented, and paid, by the parishioners. In addition to those establishments, there are three dissenting meeting houses, in Kilmarnock. The burgher seceders have their house; the anti-burghers have theirs; and the reformed presbyterians have their separate place of worship: And each society being indulged, in its own conceits, all those religious people live quietly; as they are busily employed, this essential circumstance promotes tranquillity full as much, as their religious observances. This town was inhabited, in 1821, by upwards of 11,000 people.

38. *Fenwick* parish, as we have just seen, is of modern origin. It was established as a distinct parish, and a new church was built, under an act of parliament of 1641, which directed, that the new parish should be called *the New Kirk of Kilmarnock*. (*b*) A new church being thus built, in 1643, an additional minister was established, in 1644, and provided for out of the tithes of the old parish of Kilmarnock. (*c*) The new church was, for some time, called New Kilmarnock; but, as the new church stood, in the vicinity of a village, which was called Fenwick, both the new establishments, the church, and parish, were named *Fenwick*, which the populace will call them notwithstanding the law. There are two villages, in Northumberland, called *Fenwick*, from the Anglo-Saxon of that extensive district. The name of *Fenwick* is derived, from the *Fen-wic*, of that significant speech; signifying the village at the *Fen*. This is descriptive of the situation of the new kirk-town, which stands on the verge of what was once a bog. At the parish church, there has arisen a village, called the Kirktown, which, in 1791, contained 42 families; and the adjacent village of Fenwick contained, at the

(*b*) Acta Parl. v. 431-2.

(*c*) A glebe was assigned to him, and a manse was built for him, near the new church.

same time, 36 families. The act of parliament of 1641 settled the patronage of this new parish on Lord Boyd, who was the patron of the old parish. (*d*) The patronage of Fenwick passed, in the reign of Charles II., to Boyle of Kelburn; and it now belongs to his descendant, the Earl of Glasgow. (*e*)

39. The ancient parish of *Loudon* appears to have acquired its name, from Loudon-hill, a remarkable mount of a round, and conical shape, in the eastern part of the parish, the base whereof is washed, by the pure waters of the Irvine. To hills of this form, the Scoto-Irish people applied the term *Dun*, and the Scoto-Saxon settlers added their own *Lau*, from the Saxon *Hlaew*. The name of Laudon-hill is thus shown to be a pleonasm, from the Scoto-Saxon *law*, prefixed to the Scoto-Irish *dun;* and this pleonasm has been made still more pleonastic, by adding the English, *hill*. In charters of the twelfth century, the name is written L*a*udon, and not L*o*udon. Richard Morville, who died, in 1189, the constable, and minister of William, the Lion, granted the lands of L*a*udon to James, the son of Lambin, for his service. James assumed, from the lands, the surname of *Laudon;* and he afterwards obtained, from William Morville, the son of Richard, and the last of the celebrated name of Morville, a charter "Jacobo de L*a*udon," confirming to him the lands of L*a*udon. (*f*) James de Laudon was the progenitor of the family of Laudon. His daughter, and heiress, carried Laudon to the eminent Reginald Crawford, the sheriff of Ayr. In the reign of Robert I., another female heir transferred the lands of Laudon, and the lands of Stevenstoun, by marriage, to Duncan Campbell; and from this union sprang the Campbells of Loudon, who obtained, from the king, the dignities of Lord Loudon, in 1601, and of Earl Loudon, in 1633. The church of Loudon belonged of old to the monastery of Kilwinning; and was probably granted to it, by the founder, Hugh Morville. The monks enjoyed the tithes, and revenues of the church, and provided a curate to serve the cure. At the Reformation, and during some years before, the tithes of the church of Loudon were leased, for payment of 100*l.* a year. (*g*) The church lands, which belonged to the church of Loudon, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*h*) In July, 1619, Archbishop Spottiswoode, as commendator of Kilwinning, resigned to the king the church of Loudon, with its tithes, and revenues, and its glebe and manse; in order that, the king might grant the same to Sir John Campbell, the eldest lawful son of Campbell, of Lawers, and the heirs procreated between him, and Margaret

(*d*) Acta Parl. v. 432.
(*e*) Inquisit. Special. 646.
(*f*) Chart. Antiq. in Bibl. Harl.
(*g*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60.
(*h*) Acta Parl. v. 84.; Inquisit. Special. 510. 663.

Campbell,

Campbell, the eldest lawful daughter of the late George, the master of Loudon. The king, accordingly, granted the whole to Sir John Campbell, in March, 1620, and confirmed by an act of parliament of August, 1621 : this grant was afterwards ratified, in the parliament of 1633. (*i*) Sir John Campbell, who married the heiress of Loudon, and thereby obtained this grant of the church of Loudon, was created, in 1633, Earl of Loudon. He was chancellor of Scotland, and acted an insidious, and ungrateful, part, in the civil war against Charles I. : John, Earl of Laudon died, at Edinburgh, in March, 1662 (*k*) ; having outlived his character, as a moral man. The patronage of this church has since continued, in the Laudon family, and now belongs to the Marchioness of Hastings, as Countess of Laudon ; and she is also proprietor of four-fifths of the whole parish. The present parish church of Laudon is a modern edifice, and is in good repair. It stands at the populous village of New Mills, which was created a burgh of barony, in January, 1490-1 ; and has a weekly market, and five annual fairs ; this town contained nearly 1000 people, in 1791, and 1543, in 1821.

40. *Stewartoun* parish had its name, from the town, where the church stands ; and the town had obviously acquired its appellation, from some *Stewart*, to whose designation, the common Anglo-Saxon termination, *tun*, was added. It is possible, that the settler, who gave his name to this place, may have held the office of stewart to the Morvilles, who were the superior lords of Cunningham. This village certainly bore the name of Stewartoun, before the end of the twelfth century, while the surname of *Stewart* was still unknown. The church of Stewartoun belonged, in early times, to the monastery of Kilwinning ; and was probably granted to it, by Hugh Morville, the founder. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues of the church ; and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Stewartoun, in the deanry of Cunningham, was taxed 4*l.* ; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the tithes, and other revenues of the church, yielded, yearly, to the monks of Kilwinning, 133 bolls of meal, 1 boll of bear, 254 bolls of oats ; and 34*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for part of the tithes, which were leased. (*l*) The lands, which belonged to the church of Stewartoun passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*m*) On the lands of Langshaw, [Longwood,] which is now called Lainshaw, in the parish of Stewartoun, there was, in former times, a chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary ; and which had an appropriate

(*i*) Acta Parl. iv. 693. ; v. 84.
(*k*) Chron. of Fife, 182.
(*l*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 61.
(*m*) Inquisit. Special. 510.

endowment, for the support of the chaplain. After the Reformation, the endowment was appropriated, by the patron, and the chapel was allowed to fall into ruins. In 1661, the patronage of this chapel belonged to the Earl of Eglinton. (*n*) The place, where this chapel stood, was denominated, in the seventeenth century, Chapeltoun ; and it is now called *Chapel.* The patronage of the church of Stewartoun now belongs to Cunningham of Lainshaw. The church was new roofed, and the walls heightened. It stands at Stewartoun, which is a handsome, clean town ; and, in 1821, contained 2267 inhabitants.

41. *Dunlop* parish had its name, from the village, where the church stands, and the village appears to have obtained its name, from a *dun*, or small hill, on which there is said to have been a castle, or strong house, in former times. At this small hill the stream, which passes Dunlop, makes a bend, or winding, from whence the hill seems to have been named, in the Scoto Irish, *Dun-lub*, signifying the hill, at the bend, or winding. The church of Dunlop belonged, in former ages, to the monastery of Kilwinning. (*o*) The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues ; and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. (*p*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Dunlop, in the deanry of Cunningham, was taxed 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, this vicarage was held, by Mr. John Houston ; and the whole profits of his benefice were leased to William Cunningham of Achet, for payment of 78*l.*, yearly. (*q*) At the same epoch, the rectorial tithes of the church of Dunlop produced to the monks of Kilwinning only 40*l.* a year ; having been leased, by them, for that sum. (*r*) Of the lands, which belonged to the church of Dunlop, a part, consisting of two mark lands of the ancient extent, was appropriated to the vicarage, and the remainder was enjoyed, by the monks of Kilwinning. The whole passed

(*n*) Inquisit. Special. 510.

(*o*) In the vicinity of Dunlop village, there was, in former times, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which had an appropriate endowment, for the support of a chaplain. After the Reformation, this chapel was allowed to fall to ruins, but the remains of it are still to be seen, on the side of a rivulet, which was here crossed by stepping stones, called the *lady's steps*, and this name is still continued, although the steps have been superseded by a bridge.

(*p*) In 1505, Sir Andrew Marshall, the vicar of Dunlop, was chamberlain to the Archbishop of Glasgow ; and he was one of the vicars-general of the archbishoprick. In 1540, Alexander, the abbot of Kilwinning, granted to the Court of Session a pension of 28*l.* yearly, from the vicarage of Dunlop. This pension was formerly granted, from the vicarage of Kilbirnie, but was now given, from the vicarage of Dunlop, because it was of greater value. Acta Parl. ii. 444.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64. (*r*) Ib. 60.

into

into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*s*) In 1603, the patronage, and tithes of the church of Dunlop, were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches, that belonged to the monks of Kilwinning. After that date, the family of Dunlop, of Dunlop, appears to have claimed a right to the patronage of the church of Dunlop. (*t*) The patronage was, however, held, by the Earl of Eglinton, at the Restoration (*u*), and it has since continued with that family. The parish church of Dunlop was rebuilt about the year 1765. It stands at the village of Dunlop, which contained, in 1821, about 200 inhabitants. A small part of this parish is in Renfrewshire.

42. The parish of *Beith* had its name, from the village, where the church stands; and the village, and lands of Beith, obtained their names from the Scoto-Irish *beith*, signifying birchwood: *Bedw*, in the Cambro-British has the same signification. The village of Beith is no longer adorned with birchwood; but, the number of *birch-trees* that have been dug, from under the ground, in the vicinity of this place, and in various parts of the parish, show, that birchwood, formerly, grew, in great abundance here, as well as oak, and hazel. The parish of Beith, in Fife-shire, derived its name, from the same significent source. The church of Beith belonged of old to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the tithes, and revenues; and found a curate to serve the cure. At the Reformation, the tithes of the church of Beith produced, yearly, to the monks of Kilwinning, 169 bolls and 2 pecks of meal, 9 bolls 3 firlots, and 2 pecks of bear; and 43*l.* 5*s.* in money, for a part of the tithes, which had been leased, for that sum. (*v*) The lands, which belonged to the church of Beith, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*w*) In the parish of Beith, there were two chapels, before the Reformation; one of these stood, where the present parish church now stands; but, it has been almost entirely demolished; the other chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Brigid, stood on the lands of Trearn, which is now called Treehorn; and had two acres of land belonging to it: This chapel, and its lands, belonged to

(*s*) In 1566, the church lands of the vicar of Dunlop were granted, in fee firm, to William Cunningham, of Aiket, by Mr. John Houston, the then vicar of Dunlop, with consent of Gavin Hamilton, the commendator of Kilwinning, the patron of the said vicarage: The vicar, reserved, however, to himself, and his successors, the manse, garden, and an acre of land, adjacent to the manse. Privy Seal Reg. xxxv. 43. The lands thus granted, being two mark lands of the ancient extent, continued with the family of Cunningham of Aiket, at the end of the seventeenth century. Inquisit. Special. 689. The rectorial church lands of Dunlop appear to have been acquired, by the Earl of Eglinton. Ib. 510.

(*t*) Inquisit. Special. 162., An. 1617.

(*u*) Ib. 510. An. 1661.

(*v*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 61.

(*w*) Inquisit. Special. 510.

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the monastery of Kilwinning; and passed into lay hands, by a grant, in 1594: This chapel has also been demolished, though some vestiges of it are still extant. In 1603, the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Beith were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches, that belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. The old church of Beith, having stood in an inconvenient situation, in the north-west extremity of the parish, there was passed an act of parliament, in 1633, for building a new church, and manse, and assigning a new glebe, in a more centrical situation, with the consent of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, and his son Hugh, Lord Montgomery, the principal heritors, in the parish, and the patrons of the parish church. This act directed, that the old church, and manse, should be taken down, and the materials used, for building the new church. (*e*) In pursuance of this act of parliament, the parish church of Beith was built, in its present situation. It is in the form of a cross; and one of the ailes was lengthened, in 1754, so as to accommodate 200 additional persons. It stands at the town of Beith, which, during little more than a century, has grown up, from an insignificant hamlet, to a populous town, owing to its manufactures. At the revolution, the hamlet, at the church, is said to have consisted of only five dwelling houses, besides the minister's manse (*f*): In 1821, the town of Beith contained about 3000 inhabitants. It has a weekly market, on Friday, and three annual fairs. (*g*) The patronage of the church of Beith still belongs to the Earl of Eglinton. A small part of the parish is, in Renfrew-shire.

43. The parish of *Kilbirnie* derived its name, from the parish church; and the church obtained its name, from the saint, to whom it was dedicated; the Celtic *Cil*, pronounced Kil, signifying a church, being prefixed to the name of the saint: St. *Birinie*, or *Birinus*, is said to have been a bishop, and confessor, who converted the West Saxons, and died at Dorchester, in 650 A. D., and was commemorated on the 3d of December. (*h*) There seem to have been some other churches, or chapels, in Scotland, which were dedicated to the same saint: In the Boyne, a district of Banffshire, there was a place,

(*e*) Acta Parl. v. 52. 161.

(*f*) Stat. Acc. viii. 317.

(*g*) One of those fairs, which is held on the 30th of August, is called Saint *Tennant's* day, which the minister supposes to be a corruption of Saint Anthony's day. Ib. 321. But, Saint Anthony's day is the 13th of June, and not the 30th of August: It is more likely to be a corruption of Saint *Thennant's* day, or Saint *Thenna's* day. Saint *Thennan*, a Scotish saint, is said to have been an abbot, and confessor, in Scotland, and to have died, in 684 A.D.; and was commemorated on the 23d of September. Saint *Thenna*, also, a Scotish Saint, is said to have been the mother of Saint Mungo, and she was commemorated, on the 18th of July.

(*h*) The English Martyrology, 1672, p. 273-4.

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called *Kilbirnie*. (*i*) There was, also, a place, called *Kilbirnie*, in the aird of Inverness-shire. (*k*) The church of Kilbirnie belonged, anciently, to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues; and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. (*l*) At the Reformation, the parsonage tithes of the church of Kilbirnie were held on a lease, from the abbot, and monks of Kilwinning, for the inconsiderable sum of 8*l.* yearly. (*m*) The lands, which belonged to the church of Kilbirnie, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*n*) In 1603, the patronage and tithes of the church of Kilbirnie, were granted to Hugh, the Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches, that had belonged to the monks of Kilwinning. (*o*) The patronage of the church continued with the family of Eglinton, at the Restoration (*p*): And it still remains with that family. In the vicinity of the church of Kilbirnie a village has arisen, during late times. Long before there were any hamlet here, the proprietor of the barony of Kilbirnie procured the privileges of a burgh of barony for this place. (*q*) In 1740, there were only three houses here; but, by means of manufactures, it grew to be a village of 80 houses, which were inhabited, by about 300 people in 1791. (*r*) In 1821, the village of Kilbirnie contained about 800 people.

44. The name of the parish of *Dalry* was derived from the Gaelic, *Dalrye*; signifying the meadow on the *Rye*. The Gaelic *Dal*, and the British Dol, signify the low, flat, ground, lying along any river's side; such as is called, in the Scoto-Saxon, *holm*, and *haugh*, and in the English, *meadow*. *Rye* is the name of a small river, which runs through the middle of the parish, and joins the Garnock, at the village, and church of Dalry, in the vicinity whereof there is upon the *Rye* a good deal of flat meadow ground. The church of Dalry belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning: The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues; and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V.,

(*i*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xiii. 279.; xv. 57.

(*k*) Ib. xvi. 23.

(*l*) Privy Seal Reg. xiii. 74.; Acta Parl. ii. 444.: At the Reformation, the vicarage of Kilbirnie was held by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that benefice, by Gavin Hamilton, the abbot of Kilwinning. The vicar joined, in the party of the Hamiltons, and took the part of queen Mary, in the contest, which followed her dethronement: And he was forfeited, in the parliament, which was held, by the Regent, at Stirling, in August, 1571. Bannatyne's Journal, 259.

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60.

(*n*) Inquisit. Special. 253. 510.

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xliii. 66.

(*p*) Inquisit. Special. 510.

(*q*) Inquisit. Special. 660.

(*r*) Stat. Account, vii. 151.

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the vicarage of Dalry was taxed, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the monks received 100*l.* yearly, for the rectorial tithes of the church of Dalry, which were leased, for the payment of that annual rent. (*s*) The lands, which belonged to the church of Dalry, were acquired, by the Earl of Eglinton, after the Reformation. (*t*) Before the year 1610, the patronage of the church of Dalry was acquired by John Blair of Blair, the proprietor of the adjacent barony of Blair. (*u*) His son, Price Blair, obtained in May, 1616, a lease of the tithes of the church of Dalry, from Archbishop Spottiswoode, who was then the commendator of Kilwinning. The patronage, and the tithes of this church continued with the family of Blair: and this family is now the patron of the church of Dalry. Before the Reformation, the church of Dalry stood about half a mile south-west of the present church and village. The church was removed to its present site, in the early part of the seventeenth century; and it was rebuilt, in 1771. The church, and the village of Dalry, are pleasantly situated on a rising ground, which is almost surrounded, by the rivers, Rye, Garnock, and Calf, with the rivulet Polycan. The village has rapidly increased, by means of manufactures, during late times. (*w*) In 1760, it contained little more than 400 people; in 1791, it contained 814; and in 1821, it had upwards of 1500 inhabitants. Before the Reformation, there was a chapel on a rising ground, on the east of the Garnock, about a mile distant, from the present village, and church of Dalry. The ruins of this chapel were to be seen about 50 years ago; but, are now almost entirely obliterated. At a greater distance, from the church, and village of Dalry, there was, in former times, another chapel, a part of the ruins whereof is still extant.

45. The parish of *Kilbride* is commonly called West Kilbride, to distinguish it, from Kilbride parish, in Lanerk-shire, which is called *East* Kilbride. The name of *Kilbride* is derived from the name of the saint, to whom the church was dedicated, with the common prefix *Kil*, from the Gaelic, signifying a church. To the well-known Saint *Brigid*, who was familiarly called *Bride*, many other churches, in Scotland, were dedicated. The church of Kilbride belonged, anciently, to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and other revenues; and a vicarage was

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60. 58. (*t*) Inquisit. Special. 510. (*u*) Ib. 120.

(*w*) In 1681, William Blair of Blair obtained an act of parliament, for holding a weekly market, on Wednesday, in the village of Dalry. Acta Parl. viii. 445. In 1695, David Boyle of Kilburn obtained an act of parliament, for holding a weekly market, on Friday, and two yearly fairs, at the kirk of Dalry. Id. ix. 501.

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established, for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kilbride, in the deanry of Cunningham, was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the vicarage of Kilbride produced, on an average, 40*l.* yearly. (*x*) At the same epoch, the rectorial tithes of the church of Kilbride produced, yearly, to the monks of Kilwinning, 79 bolls 2 firlots of meal, 53 bolls of bear, and 8*l.* in money, for a part of the tithes, which were leased, for that sum. (*y*) In 1503, the patronage, the tithes, and lands, of the church of Kilbride, were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches, that belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. The patronage, and the tithes continued in this family, and the Earl of Eglinton is now patron of the church of Kilbride, and titular of the tithes. In the parish of Kilbride, there were several chapels, before the Reformation: One of these stood on the sea coast, about a mile and a quarter south, from the church of Kilbride, at a place, which, from it, was named *Chapel-toun.* At Southennan, a seat of the Sempil family, in the northern part of the parish, John, Lord Sempil, in the reign of James IV., built a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Annan, or Saint Ennan (*z*); and Lord Sempil granted, for the support of a chaplain in it, an annual rent of 10 marks from the lands of Meikle, and Little Kilruskan, in Ayr-shire, with two sowmes of pasture grass, in the mains of Southennan, and an acre of land, on the north side of the cemetery, belonging to the said chapel, for the chaplain's manse. This grant was confirmed, by the king, in June, 1509. (*a*) The ruins of the chapel are still extant, in the front of the fine mansion of Southennan, which is also in ruins; and stood on the sea-coast, nearly three miles north, from the church of Kilbride. In the island of Little Cumbray, which is in the shire of Bute, but belongs to the parish of Kilbride, there was, in former times, a chapel dedicated to Saint *Beye*, a Scotish virgin and saint, who is said to have died, in 896 A. D., and was commemorated, on the first of November. The ruins of this chapel are still to be seen: It is called *Saint Vey's chapel;* the name of the saint having been thus changed, by the Scoto-Irish construction of their speech, in which

(*x*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64. (*y*) Ib. 60.

(*z*) The name of Southennan, which existed before the foundation of this chapel, seems to be derived from the saint, to whom, there was probably some more ancient chapel dedicated, at this place. There does not, however, appear in the Scotish kalendar, any saint of the name of Ennan, or Annan; but, there was a Scotish saint of the name of Inan, or Innan, who is said to have been a confessor, at Irvine, in Ayr-shire, and to have died, in 839 A. D.; and was commemorated on the 18th of August.

(*a*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xvii. 32.; MS. Donations, p. 32.

it is called Chaibal-Bhay, and pronounced, Chaibal-Vey, and this has been Englished into Saint Vey's chapel. The parish church of West Kilbride is a long, narrow, mean-looking edifice, low in the walls, deep-roofed, and upon the whole, is of a very bad construction. There is at the church a village of the same name, containing about 650 people.

46. The parish of *Largs* derived its name, from the Scoto-Irish, *Learg*, signifying *a plain;* and the same word appears, in various other names of places, in North-Britain. The final *s* is the sign of the English plural, which has been added in this name, as in other cases, from two places, bearing the same name. The church, and village, of Largs, stand on the sea-coast, on a pretty extensive plain, which has become celebrated, in history, and tradition, from the defeat, which was given on it, by the Scots to the Norwegians, in 1263. The division of Ayr-shire, which is called Cunningham, appears to have formed, anciently, two distinct territories, or districts; the southern, and larger one, called, *Cunningham*, and the northern and smaller one, named *Largs*. (*b*) In the 12th century, the Morvilles were superior lords of both those territories; and in 1196 A. D., they passed from the Morvilles, by a female heir, the sister of William, the last of this name, to Roland, the lord of Galloway. On the death of Alan, the Lord of Galloway, in 1234, the lordship of *Largs* was inherited, by his daughter, Dervorgill, who married John de Baliol, the father of John, the competitor; and she held it, during her widowhood, in the reign of Alexander III. (*c*) On her death, it was inherited, by her son, John Baliol, who forfeited the lordship of *Largs*, upon Robert Brus's accession to the throne; and Robert Brus appears to have conferred this lordship on his son-in-law, Walter, the Stewart of Scotland. Hitherto, the church, and parish, of Largs formed a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the lord of the lordship of Largs. On the 30th of January, 1318-19, Walter, the Steuart, for the

(*b*) Chart. Glasgow, p. 77. 82. 92. 104. Largs, and Cunningham, continued separate districts, throughout the 13th century; and they seem to have continued distinct baronies, till the accession of Robert II. See his charter, settling the privileges of the burgh of Irvine, 8th April, 1372. Regist. Mag. Sig. i. 302. It seems to have been in his reign, that the baronies of Cunningham, and Largs, were placed, under the charge of one Bailiff; and both were afterwards comprehended, in the *Bailiery of Cunningham*, which has ever since formed the northern division of Ayr-shire, which is called *Cunningham*.

(*c*) Dervorgil de Baliol, in her widowhood, granted to Robert, the bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, the lands, and pasture of Corrigil, in her tenement of Cunningham; and the lands and pasture of Ryesdale, with the pertinents; and 24 acres of land, which were commonly called, *Balolfslands*, in *her lordship of Largs;* and a bovate of land, with the pertinents, in *her tenement of Largs*. This grant was confirmed, by Alexander III. Chart. Glasgow, p. 457.

safety

safety of his soul, and that of his late spouse, Marjory Brus, granted to the monks of Paisley, *the church of* Largs, in pure and perpetual alms, with all the tithes, &c. to the said church pertaining. This grant was to take place, at the death, or resignation, or promotion of Sir William de Lyndsay, the rector of the said church. (*d*) On the 3d of February, 1318-19, the chapter of Glasgow, during the vacancy of that see, gave to the monks of Paisley, formal possession of the church of Largs. (*e*) And the chapter of Glasgow granted a charter of confirmation to the monks of their title to the church of Largs, from Walter, the Stewart. (*f*) John Wishart, who was made, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1319, granted and confirmed to the monks of Paisley, the church of Largs, and the chapel of Cumbray, with all their pertinents. (*g*) The chapel of Cumbray, which was mentioned in this grant, was a chapel in the great Cumbray island, in the frith of Clyde, opposite to the southern part of the parish of Largs; but is in the shire of Bute. The church of Largs continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till after the Reformation. At that epoch, the tithes of the church of Largs, with those of the churches of Inverkip, and Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewshire, in all produced to the monks of Paisley, 460*l.* a year; having been let on lease, for payment of that sum. (*h*) In 1587, Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, obtained a grant of the patronage, and tithes of the church of Largs, with the other revenues of the monks of Paisley, the whole of which was then created a temporal lordship, for him and his heirs, with the title of Lord Paisley. He was succeeded, in 1621, in all those estates, revenues, and titles, by his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn. (*i*) In Charles I.'s reign, the patronage, and tithes of the church of Largs, passed from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie; who, in 1636, erected in an aile on the north side of the church, a handsome burial-place, and monument. (*j*) Lilias Montgomery, who became the heiress of Skelmorlie, by marriage, in 1735, carried the patronage and tithes of the church of Largs, to Alexander Montgomery of Coylsfield. Their son and heir, Colonel Hugh Montgomery of Coylsfield, succeeded to the earldom of Eglintoun, in 1796; and his grandson,

(*d*) Chart. Glasgow, p. 453.; Chart. Paisley, No. 184.

(*e*) Chart. Paisley, No. 185. (*f*) Ib. No. 186.

(*g*) Ib. 187-8. The church of Largs, and the chapel of Cumbray, were also confirmed, to the monks of Paisley, by William, the bishop of Glasgow, in the reign of David II. Ib. 189. They were also confirmed to the monks, by a bull of Pope Clement, in 1344; and by a charter of John, the official of Glasgow, in 1387. Ib. 190, 191.

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28. (*i*) Inquisit. Special. 201.

(*j*) Inquisit. Special. 636. 693.; Stat. Account, xvii. 312.

Archibald William, Earl of Eglintoun, a minor, is now patron of the church of Largs. The ancient church of Largs was dedicated to Saint Columba, the celebrated abbot of Iona; and a fair was annually held, at Largs, on the 9th of June, the festival of the worthy Columba. This fair is still held at Largs, on the second Tuesday of June, which is vulgarly called, *Combs-day*. This fair is famous all over the west of Scotland; as it continues four days, from Monday to Thursday, and the whole week is a sort of jubilee to the inhabitants, and the multitude, who come from all quarters. The present parish church of Largs is an old building, which was erected, before the Reformation. It stands at the village of Largs, which is a burgh of barony; having a weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs, the most remarkable whereof is Saint Columba's fair, before mentioned. This village contained, 502 inhabitants, in 1795, and above 1000, in 1821.

Add to the above, the subjoined

TABULAR STATE.

The Presbyteries.	The Names of the Parishes.	Their Extent. Length Miles.	Their Extent. Breadth Miles.	Their Inhabitants. in 1755.	in 1791.	in 1801.	in 1811.	in 1821.	No. of Ministers.	Their Stipends. in 1755. £.	s.	d.	in 1798. £.	s.	d.
Ayr.	Ayr	4	3	2,964	4,647	5,492	6,291	7,455	1	96	1	9	184	17	2
										74	11	1	129	14	5
	Ochiltree	6	5	1,210	1,150	1,308	1,548	1,573	1	69	3	4	131	18	0*
	Dundonald	7	4	983	1,317	1,240	1,610	2,482	1	72	4	7	151	8	9*
	Stair	6	2	369	518	663	614	746	1	56	2	5	140	2	6
	Girvan	9	4	1,193	1,725	2,260	3,097	4,490	1	81	14	10	173	10	8*
	Torbolton	7	5	1,365	1,566	1,766	1,966	2,175	1	70	4	5	131	4	0
	Mauchlin	7	3	1,169	1,800	1,746	1,871	2,057	1	81	2	2	170	10	8
	Barr	10	8	858	750	742	728	837	1	59	5	6	159	3	6*
	Coylton	7	3	527	683	848	1,159	1,397	1	77	10	0	159	5	8*
	Straiton	15	5	1,123	934	1,026	1,069	1,292	1	76	2	3	142	16	8*
	Muirkirk	11	7	745	1,500	2,560	2,810	2,687	1	60	2	2	101	3	5*
	Kirkoswald	6	3	1,168	1,335	1,679	1,689	1,847	1	73	0	0	124	15	5*
	Sorn	6	4	1,494	2,670	2,606	3,348	3,865	1	56	10	0	99	11	7
	Achinleck	16	2	887	775	1,214	1,382	1,524	1	71	13	4	101	0	8
	Maybole	11	6	2,058	3,000	3,162	3,946	5,204	1	84	2	3	199	17	4*
	Dalrymple	6	2½	439	380	514	811	933	1	74	8	10	144	13	6*
	Galston	10	4	1,013	1,628	2,139	3,009	3,442	1	84	12	7	169	3	9*
	Daily	7	5	839	1,607	1,621	1,756	2,161	1	71	3	4	129	14	9
	Old Cumnock	10	2½	1,336	1,632	1,798	1,991	2,343	1	62	4	5	99	11	0
	New Cumnock	12	8	1,097	1,150	1,112	1,381	1,656	1	45	0	0	97	6	5
	Riccartoun	6	2	745	1,300	1,364	1,840	2,122	1	65	13	5	149	3	3*
	Symington	4	2	359	610	668	656	744	1	68	5	10	145	7	4*
	Dalmelingtoun	8	3	739	681	758	787	976	1	58	12	2	78	6	3
	Saint Quivox	4	2½	499	1,450	2,070	3,615	5,392	1	70	9	4	144	8	10
	Craigie	6	2	551	700	786	767	803	1	75	11	8	128	19	5*
	Kirkmichael	8	4	710	956	1,119	1,593	2,235	1	78	3	4	161	3	2*
	Monktoun and Prestwick	3½	2½	423	717	986	1,340	1,744	1	72	14	5	169	14	0*
	Newton upon Ayr	1½	1	740	1,689	1,724	2,809	4,027	1	—	—	—	113	0	0*
Irvine.	Irvine	5	2	4,025	4,500	4,584	5,750	7,007	1	68	13	4	152	1	0
	West Kilbride	6	3	885	698	795	1,015	1,371	1	71	4	5	132	16	0*
	Kilbirnie	7	3	651	700	959	1,088	1,333	1	67	8	4	103	1	0
	Kilmaurs	5	2½	1,094	1,147	1,288	1,432	1,660	1	66	14	5	165	9	2*
	Ardrossan	6	4	1,297	1,518	1,846	2,526	3,105	1	64	8	0	149	15	6*
	Fenwick	8	6	1,113	1,250	1,280	1,589	1,852	1	76	5	6	144	4	0*
	Largs	8	6	1,164	1,130	1,361	1,801	2,479	1	72	3	4	124	12	10
	Beith	5	4	2,024	2,825	3,053	3,697	4,405	1	70	19	0	130	6	7
	Stewartoun	8	3	2,819	2,700	2,657	3,049	3,656	1	84	4	2	176	17	4*
	Kilmarnock	7	4	4,403	6,776	8,079	10,148	12,769	1	71	11	4	120	0	0
										71	6	1	95	0	0
	Dalry	8	5	1,498	2,000	2,321	2,815	3,313	1	76	18	8	156	17	8*
	Dunlop	7	2½	746	731	758	930	1,029	1	73	1	1	123	17	4*
	Loudoun	8	5	1,494	2,308	2,503	3,170	3,741	1	74	6	1	127	0	0
	Stevenston	3	2	1,412	2,425	2,146	2,911	3,558	1	62	11	5	151	18	0*
	Dreghorn	7	2½	887	830	762	797	856	1	67	15	6	152	12	4*
	Kilwinning	8	4½	2,541	2,360	2,700	3,291	3,696	1	74	10	11	150	7	10
Stranraer.	Ballantrae	10	9	1,049	776	837	980	1,280	1	73	6	8	148	13	8*
	Colmonell	15	6	1,814	1,150	1,306	1,364	1,980	1	65	1	3	148	2	5*
	The Total, (*k*)	46		58,519	74,694	84,206	103,836	127,299	46	3,338	18	11	6,685	4	9

(*k*) In the statement of the stipends, during 1798, the allowance, for communion elements, and the value of the glebes, are included, but not the value of the manses. The victual has been valued

valued as follows :— Barley at 21*s.* 11*d.*, and oats at 16*s.* 10½*d.* per boll of 8 Winchester bushels; and so, in proportion, for the bolls of 7½ and 6 bushels; the meal at 15*s.* 10½*d.* per boll of 8 stone, Scots Troy; the whole being an average of the *fiar prices* of Ayr-shire, for seven years, ending with 1795.

Those stipends denoted by a star (*) were augmented, between 1790, and 1799.

The stipends of Mauchlin, and Stair, include the augmentations, which commenced, respectively, in 1799, and 1800.

The stipend of Irvine does not include the salary, which is paid to the assistant of the established minister; nor does the stipend of Sorn include the salary paid to the minister, for the chapel of ease, at Catrine.

CHAP. VI.

Of Lanerk-shire.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] The appellation of this shire is, probably, derived, from the name of the shire-town.

The name of the town is one of the many remains of the ancient Britons, who so long remained, in the vale of Clyde. *Lanerk* derives its Celtic appellation, from the British *Llannerch.* (*a*) There are several places, in North-Britain, having the same name of *Lendrich,* in Kilmadock, Lendrich, in Dumblane, Lendrich, in Callender, and Lendrich-hill, in Fossaway, and Drumlanrig, the former seat of the Duke of Queensberry; all these accord with the colloquial name of Lanerk, and are, probably, from the same British source. In Bagimont's Roll, 1275, among the churches, in the diocese of Glasgow, there is Bar-*langrik.* In several of the charters of Robert I., David II., Robert II., and Robert III., the county is called *Lanerk,* and the town, by the same name of *Lanerk:* In two instances, only; one in a charter of Robert I., and the other, in a charter of David II., the town is called, *Lanark.* (*b*) In a roll of Robert III., however, there is the foundation of a chaplainrie, in the parish-kirk of *Lanerk,* by one John Simsom, burges of *Lanerk.* (*c*) Then comes Mr. Lockhart of Baronald, the author of the account of Lanerk parish, who objects to the fanciful Baxter, who derives this ancient name, from Lan-ærig, i. e. *ripa fluminis:* Mr. Lockhart goes on, in his zeal of etymology, to deny, that Lanerk can be a *British* word; as, *no British names exist in Strath-clyde:* He is quite positive upon his point; and yet, his Strath-clyde is, merely, the *ystrad-cluyd,* in Wales: *Clyd,* in the British, signifies warm, sheltered. The names of the streams, *Clydan,* and *Clydach* are, merely, diminutives; and are applied to several rivulets, that run

(*a*) See the word-books of Richards, and Owen: and see the Cambrian Register, i. 301., for several places, in Wales, which speak of *Llanerch,* as a slip of level ground, or *a vale.*

(*b*) Robertson's Index.

(*c*) Ib. 145. Myrthin, the British poet of the northern parts, mentions *Lanerch;* as we learn, from Owen, the lexicographer.

through

through sheltered valleys. In the same manner, the *Calders*, which run through Lanerk-shire, are, merely, British appellations. The vale of Clyde is full of British names of places; but, Mr. Lockhart does not know them, when he sees them. (*d*) His proposition is, that there are no British names of places, in the vale of Clyde, though this country, till recent times, was inhabited, by ancient Britons: And he, incidentally, disputes the validity of record evidence, whatever may be the weight of its influences. (*e*) The most ancient name of this country was *y-strad-cluyd*: Hence, Strath-Clyde, from its lying on both sides of the river *Clyde*, which rises, in the southern mountains of this district, and runs into the sea, at the north-west corner of the county. During the middle ages, this name was changed, by a people of a very different lineage, and speech, to Clydes-*dale*: The original Britons *prefixing* the essential quality of the name, *Strath*; and the subsequent Saxons, adding it, in Clydes-*dale*.

§ II. *Of its Situation and Extent.*] Lanerk-shire has Dumfries-shire, on the south; Ayr, and Renfrew shires, on the west; Dumbarton, and Stirling, on the north; and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles shires, on the east. It lies, between 55° 18′ 40″ and 55° 56′ north latitude; and between 3° 24′ and 4° 24′ 25″ longitude west of Greenwich. (*f*) The extreme length of Lanerk-shire, from S.S.E. to N.N.W. is 54 miles, and the greatest breadth, in the middle, is nearly 32 miles; but, it becomes narrower towards the extremities, even to less than 10 miles. The superficial contents are 927 square miles, or 593,280 English acres. In the year 1821, Lanerk-shire, containing 927 square miles, was inhabited by 244,766 souls; being 264 to a square mile. The 244,766 composed 51,578 families, who inhabited 47,068 houses; being $4\frac{3}{4}$ in each *family*, and $5\frac{1}{3}$ in each *house*. Such, then, were the situation, the extent, and the populousness of Lanerk-shire; owing to the magnitude of the city of Glasgow!

In former times, the county of Lanerk was formed into two divisions, or *wards*, which were called the *Over* ward, and the *Nether* ward of Clydes-

(*d*) See Caledonia, i. ch. 1., for the comparative topography of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

(*e*) See the charters of Malcolm IV., and William, in the Chart. of Glasgow, "De decimis Solvendis," which are addressed to the *Welsh*, dwelling in Strath-Clyde. See Caledonia, bk. ii. ch. 2.: "Of the Romanized *Britons* of the Cumbrian kingdom, in North-Britain;" for showing how groundless are Mr. Lockhart's notions of there having been a Strath-Clyde kingdom.

(*f*) The city of Glasgow stands in 55° 51′ 35″ north latitude, and 4° 16′ 10″ longitude, west of Greenwich. The town of Lanerk stands in 55° 41′ north latitude, and 3° 48′ longitude, west of Greenwich.

dale;

dale; the burgh of Lanerk being the chief town, and seat of justice of the former division, and the burgh of Rutherglen of the latter. (*g*) At what time, this policy was established, and the term *ward* was applied to those divisions, cannot, easily, be ascertained. (*h*) The appellation of *ward*, for such divisions, was not peculiar to this county: It appears, in several other counties, in the south of Scotland: The three divisions of Lothian, which now form the counties of Hadington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, and are usually called East, Mid, and West Lothian, were formerly called East Ward, the Middle Ward, and the West Ward of Edinburgh. (*i*) The three divisions of Selkirk were formerly called, the *ward* of *Tweed*, the *ward* of *Etterick*, and the *ward* of *Yarrow*, being the three principal rivers of that shire; and these divisions continued, during the reign of James VI., and throughout the 17th century. (*j*) In the 14th century, Teviotdale formed two divisions, which were called the *Easter ward*, and *Wester ward* of Teviotdale. (*k*) By an act of parliament, in 1800, for regulating the police of Glasgow, that city was divided into wards. (*l*)

The county of Lanark continued to form only two wards till the last century, when it was formed into three wards, namely; the upper ward, of which the chief town is Lanerk; the middle ward, of which the seat of justice is Hamilton; and the lower ward, of which Glasgow is the metropolis: For each of those wards, there is a sheriff-substitute appointed, by the sheriff-depute of the shire. (*m*)

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] The upper division of this shire, where it bounds with Dumfries, is very mountainous; and in those mountains rises the celebrated Clyde, the Cluyd of Wales, a country more mountainous, and

(*g*) Those divisions were not uniformly so; the influence of the Hamiltons obtained the town of Hamilton to be substituted, for Rutherglen, as the seat of the courts, for the lower ward. Acta Parl. v. 266. But, this circumstance was, afterwards, altered; and Rutherglen was restored to its rights. See Hamilton of Wishaw's account of Lanerk-shire, in 1702, MS. i.; and Campbell's Hist. of Glasgow, 1736, p. 88.

(*h*) The divisions of Lanerk-shire are not the only examples of *wards*, in that shire. The extensive barony of Glasgow was divided into four *wards*, Badermonach ward, Cook's ward, Govan ward, and Partick ward. [Rental of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, 1689.]

(*i*) The Treasurer's accounts, in 1495, and 1496.

(*j*) Acta Parl. 4. 564.; Inquis. Special. passim.

(*k*) Rot. Scot. i. 819.

(*l*) See Dr. Johnson's Dict. in vo. *Ward.*

(*m*) Acta Parl. iv. 171—173.; v. 266.; vi. 117.: Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account; Campbell's Hist. of Glasgow, 88.; and see Burn's Hist. of Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

vales more *warm.* The elevation of those southern tracts is very great, the site of the village of Leadhills being 1280 feet above the sea level; and the top of one of the Lowthers, a ridge, near that hamlet, has been found to be 1170 feet higher, making, the summit of that mountain 2450 feet above the level of the sea. Next in elevation to the Lowthers, is Culter Fell, which rises to the height of 2330 feet above the sea level. Tinto is the last great hill, on the south; being 2236 feet above the sea level; and the general height of the arable land, about its base, is from 600 to 700 feet above the same level. (*n*) From Tinto, looking northward, the face of the country is softened down, from that height of 650 feet, to gentle elevations, and gradual depressions. On the western limit of this county, Cairn Table rises to the height of 1650 feet above the level of the sea. Yet, what are those elevations to the Himalayan mountains of India, or the Cordilleras of Southern America!

But, this shire cannot be considered, as a level country, however celebrated may be the Vale of Clyde. The upper ward, which may be deemed three-fifths of the whole superficies, is mostly mountainous, or at least hilly, and moorish: and from the nature of the soil, and the elevation of the surface, cannot be deemed capable of much agricultural improvement. At the commencement of the middle ward, the loftiness of the land is considerably diminished, while the declivity continues to fall towards the north-west. The surface is, every where, diversified, by frequent inequalities; so as to leave no level space, except the valleys, along the river. The height of the cultivated land of this middle ward may be, fairly, regarded, as from 250 to 300 feet above the sea level, while the town of Hamilton, which is situated on the low ground, may still be considered, as from 100 to 140 feet above the same level. But, of this ward, the mosses of 42,000 acres, which are nearly one-third of the whole, show a sterility of such extent, as scarcely any labour is sufficient to subdue.

The lower ward is a very limited district, but, having the city of Glasgow with 144,000 or 150,000 busy people comprehended in it, this circumstance alone contributes, greatly, to its fruitfulness, however barren it may be, from nature.

This country, with a climate damp, and changeful, abounds with minerals, which may supply with mitigation, the unkindness of the clime: It abounds

(*n*) The town of Lanerk, on the east side of the Clyde, eight miles below Tinto, is 656 feet above the sea level. Those altitudes were ascertained by Mr. William Forrest, who completed a survey of this county in 1813, and has published a fine map of it, on a large scale.

every

every where with coal, and supplies other countries, with fuel. The rock which abounds, is either sandstone, freestone, or whinstone. Lime lies, in the same tract of country, as the freestone; but, is only found near the surface, in places, which are somewhat elevated, after the freestone is no longer found. In the parish of Crawfordjohn, there is a good limestone quarry, with abundance of freestone. About two hundred and fifty labourers are employed, in the several lime quarries of this shire; and the manufacture is raised to the annual value of 12,500*l.*

Whatever want of minerals there may be is compensated, by the abundance of *coal*, which, of every kind, generally abounds. The number of people, who are employed, in raising coal, produce, annually, about 765,000 tons. The three iron-works employ each, about 500 persons, in their various operations, and produce, yearly, about 3,600,000 tons of pig-iron. The lead mines employ more than the double of the number of persons, who produce annually, according to favourable, or adverse, circumstances, from 18,000 to 50,000 bars of lead. The whole of those mines, which employ 4000 people, yield, upon the whole operations, a revenue of 222,900*l.* sterling. Clay is found in this shire, of vast variety. In such a country, abounding in limestone, petrifactions of every kind may be found. They have been frequently discovered on the banks of the Calder: And petrified mosses are found, at Patteshall. Fine millstones are produced, in several districts of Lanerk parish. Whinstone is frequent: and marble has been discovered, though it does not greatly abound. *Basaltes* have been discovered on the Cathkin, a little above Rutherglen, which afford a beautiful specimen: A colonnade, consisting of 164 pillars were, by workmen, who were employed to collect materials, for a turnpike road, brought thus into view: They are about 30 feet high, and a foot and a half, in diameter: They are mostly five sides; but, the sides are not equal. In the west side of the rock, the pillars, gradually, coalesce into one another, at their bases, till they become a solid mass. (*o*) Cathkin hills are not altogether destitute of *petrosilex*, and rock crystal: And the finest jasper is met with here. (*p*)

To minerals, the next objects are *mineral springs*, which of every kind are found in almost every parish; but, not used, except by the lower orders. (*q*)

The waters are the next objects of any importance. There are lakes, in various parts; but, none of them are of that use, or value, or interest, as to merit parti-

(*o*) See Ure's Rutherglen, 269-70., with the *view* of the Basaltic rock.

(*p*) Ib. Sparsim.

(*q*) See the Statistical Account.

cular notice. The Clyde, indeed, is the great water, which deserves, and receives, from its various value, frequent mention, and just celebration, in prose, and rhyme. The upper part of the Clyde drives many mills; while the lower part, forming a noble navigation, brings commercial vessels, from the sea to Glasgow, and from it, carries out its various products. It does not, however, abound in fish, which may be, in some measure, owing to the manufactures, which are carried on, to great extent, and worth, upon its banks. Of the several *falls*, or cataracts of the Clyde, however they may interest, or please, yield not any profit, unless they be converted to the important purpose of driving machinery of every kind: In fact, the Clyde drives much machinery. It is joined, on either side, by many tributary streams, which have their convenience, and their beauties; but, do not supply any navigation: and in this respect, are far inferior, to the several *canals*, which are so commodious to the country, through which they pass, and to Glasgow, where their utility is understood, and is valued: The great Forth, and Clyde canal alone brings 90,000 people to market, with whatever products; yielding at once great convenience to the country, and profit to the proprietors. (*r*)

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] The most curious antiquities of every country, are the people, and their speech. The great tribe of the British Gauls, called, by Roman writers, *the Damnii*, anciently domineered, in Lanerk-shire, whose language may still be traced, in the names of waters, and in the appellations of places. After the abdication of the Roman power, the descendants of *the Damnii formed the kingdom of Strathclyde:* This kingdom continued at the decease of Bede, in 734, A. D.; as we learn from that veracious writer. Their metropolis was taken, by the Picts, under Ungus, in 757, A.D.: Yet, did the descendants of the Romanized Britons remain, for many a year, in their beloved vale, long after the Picts had ceased to domineer, as an independent people. There existed, within the ancient limits of the Strath-Clyde kingdom, many Welsh people, as low down as the reigns of Malcom II., and William, the Lion, who addressed charters to them, by their appropriate name (*s*) of Welsh.

The next objects of antiquarian research, are the places of ancient worship; and there are not many places remaining, in this district, where the Druid

(*r*) See Mr. Hopkirk's very intelligent account, in 1816.

(*s*) Caledonia i., Ch. ii. of Bk. ii. Of the Romanized Britons of the Cumbrian kingdom, in North-Britain: And of course, the language of the ancient Britons continued to be spoken, in Strath-Clyde, lower down, than the end of the twelfth century, whatever the local antiquaries may think, or say. No wise man will avow an opinion, contrary to the evidence of records.

rites,

rites, were, for many an age, performed: The two ridges of stones are rather Druid places of worship, than ideal fortifications. (*t*) The sepulchral remains of the ancient Britons are oftener discovered, than the places of worship; being frequently found, under cairns of stones; where the bones of the deceased are found, in stone chests (*u*): But, many a cairn, and tumulus, which covered the bones of the dead, have been removed; the first, for the use of builders, the stones have been removed; the second, for the convenience of husbandmen.

The next objects of antiquary research are the dwellings of those ancient people; and they are still found, in the caves, the vaults, and other hiding-holes of those wretched descendants of the original settlers. Perhaps the *circles* of stones, or of earth, or of a mixture of both, which have been discovered on every hill, and even on every hillock, in this shire, were the inclosures of the summer residences of those early people, who could not be easily attacked, by surprise. Little of the *armour* of those ancient people have been found, in this shire (*v*), though we frequently hear of their conflicts, the frequent results of their passionate strife.

The next object of antiquarian contemplation, are the remains of the Romans, who were unknown here, till towards the conclusion of the first century of the Christian era. Their roads, and encampments, their forts, and their walls, have been all treated of, in the first volume of this voluminous work. (*w*)

In much subsequent times to the Roman period, came the ages of ancient castles, religious houses, the places of worship of the christianized inhabitants of the same districts, where the Druid rites prevailed, during many an age. But, those modern antiquities, which are all subsequent to the twelfth century, supply to well-informed minds, scarcely, any amusement, and still less instruction. (*x*) Mr. Ure has preserved in his history of Rutherglen, "a

(*t*) On a round hill, at the foot of Tintock, stands a circle of great stone pillars, close to each other; and at the distance of 10 yards, there is another inclosure of a similar kind. There is a Druid altar, of great antiquity, but well preserved, in Ure's Rutherglen, 85.

(*u*) On a hill called *Woolbrae*, is a cairn, 187 yards, in circumference.

(*v*) A *celt* was found, and noticed, by Mr. Ure, the writer of the history of Rutherglen. In 1792 were discovered, in a field adjoining Castlemilk, an antique helmet, a neck-piece, which was likewise of iron; a camp oven was also found, a camp kettle, and a dagger were also discovered. Ure's Ruth., 159-60.: But, all these warlike articles are at least a thousand years more recent, than the celt, or head of the stone hatchet.

(*w*) See Caledonia, book i.: Of the Roman period.

(*x*) Of those antiquities, Grose has given drawings, and historical notices, in his Antiquities of Scotland, i. 135, 136, 137. 1. The Collegiate church of Biggar; 2. Boghall-castle, near Biggar; 3. The Collegiate church of Hamilton.

literary

literary curiosity," which is of much more importance than Mr. Grose's delineations, if we could rely altogether on the date of 1325; as every Scotsman must wish to see, and understand, the language, of Wallace, the never-to-be-forgotten defender of his country's independence, and of Robert Bruce, the more fortunate restorer of the Scotish monarchy (*y*):

> " He that sitis doun to ye bord for to eite,
> " Forzetting to gyf God thankis for his meite;
> " Syne risis upe, and his grace oure pass,
> " Sittis doun lyk ane oxe, and rysis up lyk ane ass."

§ v. *Of its Establishment, as a Shire.*] The policy of a sheriffdom, probably, existed, in this district, as early as the reign of the lawgiving David I. We know, certainly, from the evidence of record, that Baldwin de Biggar was sheriff of Lanerkshire, during the reign of Malcolm, the grandson, and successor of David. (*z*) This office, there is some reason to think, became hereditary, in this respectable family, at least, for a time: In 1226, however, William de Hertesheved was sheriff, here, under Alexander II. (*a*); yet, is it certain, that Nicholas de Biggar was sheriff, here, in 1273. (*b*) In 1290, Hugo Dalzel was sheriff of this district: There was a release, from William Comyn, Lord of Kirkintilloch, to Hugo Daliel, the sheriff of Lanerk, for 20 marks. (*c*) We are now arrived upon the evening of that war, which occasioned so many changes of every kind. It is quite clear, that the office, in 1305, was not then, hereditary, when Henry de Sinclair was the sheriff of this district. (*d*) In 1316, Godfrey de Ross is said to have been then sheriff. (*e*) During the subsequent changes of many years, this office was held by various persons: It pretty certainly became hereditary, in the grasping hands of William, the first Earl Douglas; and it continued in the possession

(*y*) In May, 1792, one of the principal rooms in the old castle at *the Farme* was ordered to be repaired. The workmen, having torn down an old stucco ceiling, discovered above it, another of wood. Several lines of writing, in the old Saxon characters, were observed on the sides of the beams, that lay across the house: The letters were black, upon a white ground. Some of the lines were obliterated: But, the foregoing, which remained legible, are now offered to the public. Whatever may be the age of the old writing above, the moral must be allowed to be good.

(*z*) Chart. of N. Botle, No. 73.; Chart. Paisley, 73.

(*a*) Anderson's Diplom. No. xxxiii.

(*b*) Sir James Dalrymple's Col. 415.

(*c*) Among the Harley MS. Brit. Mus. 43., b. 2.; Robertson's Note of the Scotish Papers, in that vast collection.

(*d*) See the ordinance of Edward I., for the government of Scotland, in Ryley's Placita, 505.

(*e*) Dougl. Peer, 501.

of

of this powerful family, till the unfortunate death of James, Earl Douglas, in 1388. (*f*) This office may have been granted, with the earldom, to Archibald Douglas, the Lord of Galloway, who died, in February, 1400-1; and it may have been continued, with his son Archibald, who became mareschal of France, and Duke of Turaine; and who died, at the battle of Vernueil, on the 10th of August, 1424. If, however, we may believe a MS. note of Macfarline, the antiquary, Renfrew was separated, from Lanerk-shire, by the regent, Robert, Duke of Albany, some time before the 12th of August, 1414.

James, the first Lord Hamilton, seeing the dangers of a falling house, deserted, at a lucky moment, from Douglas to James II.: For this prudential consideration of his own interest, the king gave him a grant of the two baronies, of Carmonic, and Drumsargard, with the office of sheriff of Lanerk, which Douglas had forfeited, and which, on this occasion, was granted, in fee, to James, Lord Hamilton. (*g*) In 1503, the Earl of Arran, his descendant, was sheriff of Lanerk-shire. (*h*) Yet, is it said, that in the reign of James IV., William Fleming, of Barochan, was sheriff of Lanerk; and was killed with the king, at Floddon field.

In May, 1609, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was served heir to his uncle, James, Earl of Arran, in the barony of Machanshire, and to the office of sheriff, with a fee of 20*l.* (*i*) In 1617, when King James returned into his native realm, James, Marquis of Hamilton, continued sheriff of Lanerk-shire (*k*), with power to appoint deputies.

(*f*) Crawford's Peerage, 189.; Wood's Peer. 696.

(*g*) The king's grant was dated 1st July, 1455. Wood's Peer. 695. In 1489, James, the second Lord Hamilton was infeft, in the office of sheriff of Lanerk, with other property. Wood's Peer. 145-6, which quotes the great seal record.

(*h*) Balfour's Practiques, 16.; Stat. Acc. i. 327.

(*i*) Inquisit. Special. 88. In May, 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was served heir to his father, in the above property, with the sheriffdom of Lanerk-shire. Ib. 149. In November, 1649, William, the Duke of Hamilton was served heir to his brother, in the barony of Machanshire, without any mention of that office. Ib. 239.

(*k*) On this subject of hereditary jurisdictions, there is a very good anecdote preserved, in a MS. belonging to the University of Edinburgh, concerning King James, and James, Marquis of Hamilton:— For the king's amusement, there was a Philosophical disputation held in the college, during 1617. The first thesis was, "that sheriffs, and other inferior magistrates, ought *not* to be hereditary." This was opposed, by a variety of arguments, from the opponent; wherewith the king was so well pleased, that after divers reasons given by him, in support thereof, and hearing the respondent's answers; the king turned to the Marquis of Hamilton, who stood behind his chair, and at that time, *was hereditary sheriff of Clydesdale*, and said, "James, you see your cause is lost; and all that can be said, for it, clearly answered, and refuted." Maitl. Edin. 61.

But,

But, the Duke of Hamilton, who was hereditary sheriff of Lanerk-shire, and declining to take *the test*, was superseded, by James, Marquis of Douglas, on the 19th January, 1682, who was appointed sheriff of Lanerk-shire, during pleasure. In March, 1689, however, the Duke of Hamilton seems to have been restored, by *the Convention*, whereof he was the president. He was sheriff here at *the Union:* But, the Duke of Hamilton being assassinated, by General M^c^Cartney, and leaving his heir under age; the Earl of Selkirk was appointed sheriff of Lanerk-shire, on the 3d of November, 1716; an office, which he seems to have enjoyed till his decease, at the age of 76, in March, 1739. (*l*) James, the sixth Duke of Hamilton, considering himself as hereditary sheriff, perhaps took possession of the office, on the death of the Earl of Selkirk; at least there appears no grant to him: And, in 1747, he, formally, claimed, for the office of sheriff of Lanerk 10,000*l.*; but, his claim was not sustained, by the judges; who, however, allowed him 3000*l.* for the lordship, and jurisdiction of the regality of Hamilton. (*m*) Into the office of sheriff of Lanerk, was, now, appointed, in pursuance of a predetermined policy, Mr. William Cross, advocate, at a salary of 200*l.* (*n*)

But, in the midst of those changes, a great dilapidation of this sheriffdom occurred: The present Renfrew-shire was taken, by a new policy, from the side of Lanerk-shire. Crawford is quite clear, and as decisive, as if he were right, "that after the accession of the illustrious family of Stewart to the crown, the barony of Renfrew was dissolved, from the shire of Lanerk; and erected into a distinct sheriffdom, by Robert III., when he erected the ancient patrimony of his ancestors into a principality; as is evident, from the original charter of erection; dated the 10th of December, 1404." (*o*) There is not the least mention, in the above charter of the 10th of December, on this subject: And there is a charter of the same Robert III., in 1405, in which he granted a part of the *principality*, lying within the barony of Renfrew, and within the sheriffdom of Lanerk-shire. (*p*) Robert III., died, in the subsequent year, 1406. And the establishment of Renfrew-shire, plainly took place, during the reign of James II. (*q*)

(*l*) MS. list of sheriffs, in the Paper Office. (*m*) Scots Mag. 1747, 582.

(*n*) Ib. 1748; MS. Reports of the Court of Session.

(*o*) Hist. of Renfrew-shire, p. 1, 2. He is copied by his two successors, in the same department of historians of Renfrew, by Semple, and Robertson; the last of whom has copied the fictitious narrative, in the text, in opposition to the charters, in his own volume, Ap. No. 1, 2.

(*p*) See both those charters, in Robertson's Ap. No. 1, 2.

(*q*) There is a charter of James II. to the monks of Paisley, in 1451; whereby, they were enabled to repledge their men, within the sheriffdoms of Ayr, *Renfrew*, and Dunbarton. MS. Chartulary, 15.

In

In ancient times, the bishop of Glasgow, considering his over-ruling authority, may have often entered into competition with the sheriff of Lanerk. But, that great authority has dwindled into the commissary of Glasgow, who still exercises a petty jurisdiction, for inconsiderable matters of debt. In this view, the courts of the justices of the peace, within this shire, for the recovery of small debts, under a late act of parliament, may have interfered, in some small degree, with the jurisdiction of both, though with little detriment to them, but great advantage to the people. In each of the three wards of Lanerk-shire, a sheriff substitute is appointed, by the sheriff depute; appointments these, which are very useful in themselves, and very important in such a shire, amidst such a people.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] The antiquity of every country, and of every district, ought to be the first section of the civil history of its people. We know little, or nothing, of the early ages, which preceded the Roman period. When their topographical writers, for the first time, informed the world, that the Celtic tribe of the *Damnii* inhabited the Warm Vale, Ystrath Clyde, and the adjacent districts, which surround it, on every side; then was the climate of every district, within Clydesdale, clearly known, as it was every day felt. The extent of their territories seemed to evince, that they were not quite innoxious to the charge of being the conquerors of the congenial tribes, who lived, in their neighbourhood.

The most early antiquities, in Lanerk-shire, are the Druid monuments of their worship; the sepulchral tumuli, and memorial stones of the earliest people, the circular walls, and fosses, on the summit of every hillock, and hill, which were their safeguards, in war, and residence, in peace; that deadly weapon the *celt*, or battle axe of stone; are all attributable to *the Damnii*, their progenitors, or descendants: The Danish rovers, the sea kings, or plunderers of every shore, never defiled this noble district, with their guilty feet.

The Damnii were subdued, by the Romans, towards the end of the first century of our common era, not by the superior valour; but by the greater discipline, in war, and policy, during peace. The greatest part of this district lay within the Roman wall, from the Forth to the Clyde, and it became of course a part of the Roman province of Valentia. In a former part of this work, the Roman roads have been traced, throughout this district, their camps have been ascertained, and found so different, from the circular inclosures upon the heights belonging to the Celtic tribes; the warlike walls of the Romans have been described in detail; their weapons, their villas,

their coins, and their sepulchral urns; have been all noticed, and examined, as objects of a rational curiosity. (*r*)

The recession of the Romans, during the fifth century of our era, left the Romanized Damnii, or their descendants, free to govern themselves, as they might think most adequate to a people, who had been enfeebled, by conquest; yet improved, by subjection. It is to those circumstances, and to that recession, we must refer the origin of "the Strathclyde kingdom." It contained, during the reign of Alexander I., within its ample limits, Lidisdale, Teviotdale, Dumfries-shire, all Galloway, Ayr-shire, Renfrew-shire, Strathclyde, part of Peeblis, the western parts of Stirling-shire, and the greater part of Dumbarton-shire (*s*): While, Lanerk-shire, we may thus perceive, lay in the very heart of those various countries: And, in that age, when territories were not limited, by scientific precision, *Cumbria*, and Strathclyde, were frequently taken, for the same district.

The most early reguli, of whom any notice remains, after the Roman abdication, was *Caw*, who is mentioned, by Gildas; and who, if we credit the Welsh genealogies, was but another name, for Aneurin, the Cambrian poet. Caw, when he was driven, by the enmity of the Picts, out of his kingdom, found an asylum, in Wales. At the commencement of the sixth century, Huel, or Hoel, or *Coyle* of the Chronicles, succeeded Caw. This feeble, because ill supported prince, was expelled, by the Arthur of history, who was called on, by the distresses of his country, to the supreme command over chiefs, who had not yet learnt the virtue of obedience. Arthur thus established his power over the Cumbrian kingdom; and settled one of the seats of his government, at Alcluyd, which henceforth was called, *Castram Arturi*. (*t*)

Arthur, who gave his name to so many places, was followed, by Morkein, who is chiefly remembered, for his enmity to Kentigern, or Mungo, the founder of the episcopate of Glasgow. The premature demise of Morkein left a contest among the chiefs, which ended, by raising Rydderech, the

(*r*) See Caledonia, i. The Roman period.

(*s*) Such were the extensive limits of the Cumbrian kingdom, as stated, in the *Inquisitio Davidis*, 1116 A. D.: Cumbria is therein found to be "inter Angliam & Scotiam:" Scotland, in that age, was bounded, on the south, by the two friths of Forth and Clyde; and England was, at the same time, limited on the north, by the Solway, the Esk, and the Kershope. The whole bishoprick of Glasgow, in that age, was called *Cumbria*; as we know, from the chartulary of Kelso, No. 1.; as well as from several charters, and bulls, in the chartulary of Glasgow.

(*t*) Parliamentary Rec. temp. David II.; the topography of those countries adds its confirmation to the authority of the record.

bountiful,

bountiful, to his unstable authority. One of the first acts of this monarch was, to recal Kentigern to the performance of his religious duties amidst a rude people. The reign of Rydderech was disturbed, by many conflicts. He enjoyed, however, the comfort of Columba's advice, as well as the panegyrick of the Caledonian Merlin, and the celebration of the British Taliesin: such were the effects of his bounty! Columba died, in 597; and Rydderech, in 601. The many conflicts, which were fought, during the reign of Rydderech, evince the wretched confusions of a people, who, from their irritability, were seldom at rest.

During half a century, the disunited chiefs of such a people, contended, for a proper successor, to the liberal Rydderech. The gallant Owen, or Hoen, obtained the dangerous pre-eminence. The great merit of Owen consisted, in defending the Strathcludensian kingdom against the Scots of Cantyre. He had the honour of slaying, with his own hand, the restless Donalbreck, the Scotish king. The merit of Owen, however, did not transmit his unstable power to his posterity. A race of obscure reguli succeeded to the valorous Owen; but, their actions are unknown; as neither poet, nor chronicler, were induced, by their bounty, to recite the transactions of an unsteady people, and undistinguished sovereigns. Even Langhorn was unable to ascertain the names of the Cumbrian kings, much less to appreciate, and record their deeds.

The Strathcludensian Britons were, meantime, often attacked, by the Picts, from the northern side of the Forth, by the Scoto-Irish, from Cantyre, by the Saxons of Northumberland, and by the Cruithne of Ulster. So many enemies, who envied their possessions, on the Clyde, seemed to foretell the downfall of the Strathcludensian kingdom. Yet, did they enjoy their favourite possessions, at the death of Bede, in 734 A. D. By the union of the united attack of the Pictish Ungus, and the Saxon Eadbert, the metropolis of the Britons was taken, in 756 A. D.; but, not the castle of Alcluyd. Yet, they were not conquered, by so unnatural a coalition of powers. The series of the Cumbrian reguli was, indeed, often broken, by civil broils, or by foreign invasion; yet, the chiefs never failed to resume their powers, when the storms of foreign, and domestic warfare had blown over them. And the Cumbrian people continued to enjoy their beloved country, under the appropriate name of *Walenses*, though they were pressed on every side, long after the Pictish government had fallen, for ever. (*u*) Yet, they, probably, had

(*u*) The charters of Malcolm IV., and of William, his successor, to the bishops of Glasgow, enforcing the payment of tithes, are addressed, " Francis, et Anglis, *Walensibus*, et Galweiensibus." Chart. of Glasgow.

no independent government, after the union of the Picts, and Scots, in 843 A. D. Kenneth, the son of Alpin, who by address, and valour, performed so great an act, as forming *one kingdom*, by the amalgamation of so many distinct people, would not have suffered any independent power to exist, so near his own. We hear so much of the conquests of Kenneth, from the chroniclers, that we may readily suppose, whatsoever existed of government among the Strathclyde Britons, easily disappeared, when such a sovereign appeared, with the means to enforce compliance. Many of the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of Cumbria sought, and found an asylum in Wales, among a congenial people; while the less adventurous remained, in their ancient seats, as an inconsiderable part, indeed, of the Scotish nation.

The next great revolution, within this district, which it felt, in common with every part of the kingdom, was the change of the the constitution, from Celtic to Saxon, under Edgar, which was accompanied with so many salutary results. But, another change, which soon after followed, and was, more immediately, felt, in Lanerk-shire, was the re-establishment, in 1116 A.D. of the ancient bishoprick, and the appointment of a sheriff. John was the first bishop, who was appointed, by Earl David, and the first sheriff, of whom we have any notice, was Sir Baldwin of Biggar, under Malcolm IV.

But, the question, which recurs among intelligent readers, must always be, who were the people, that at those epochs, inhabited Lanerkshire? The answer is to be found in the charter of Malcolm IV (*v*): They were Anglo-Normans, Anglo-Saxons, Gaelic Scots, *Welshmen*, and Galloway-men. We thus see how mixed the inhabitants were, from the times, and circumstances of their several settlements: The *Welsh*, as they were, plainly, the descendants of the aboriginal colonists, were certainly the most ancient. But, who were the great, or distinguished men of those early times? The answer must be, John, the bishop, and Sir Baldwin, the sheriff. But, many a year elapsed, before there were Douglasses to disturb, or Hamiltons, to adorn, Lanerk-shire. If we carry our minds downwards, from the age of David I., who demised, in 1153, to the numerous parliament of Brigham, in March 1289-90, we shall perceive, of eminent men, from Lanerk-shire, Robert, the bishop of Glasgow, the Prior of Blantyre, the Prior of Lesmahago, William Moray of Drumsargard, William of Douglas, John of Carnwath: But, there was, in that age, no earl, who could dignify this district, by his residence, or ennoble it by his title. In more recent times, Lanerk-shire has supplied indeed

(*v*) Chart. Glasgow; and see a copy, in Gibson's Hist. Glasg. Ap. 266-67.

many

many senators to the college of justice, particularly, the families of Lockhart, who furnished it with several lawyers of profound knowledge, and interesting eloquence. The Scotish kings, meantime, resided sometimes in the royal castles of Cadyou, and Rutherglen; a circumstance this, which may have contributed to the quiet, and doubtless promoted the improvement of the inhabitants.

The christian people of the celebrated vale of Clyde, were not very ready to pay to the bishop, and his clergy, the tithes, and other ecclesiastical dues, which the establishment supposed would be yielded of course, as "the christian law enjoined:" And, accordingly, we see, in the chartulary of Glasgow two several precepts of Malcolm IV., and William, his brother, and successor; commanding the good people of Lanerk-shire, "to pay up fully, and without dispute, tithes, and ecclesiastical dues, which the christian law enjoins to be paid." (*w*) We may infer, from the note below, that the inhabitants of Lanerk-shire were, even in those early times, much more advanced, in the pursuits of argriculture, perhaps, in manufacture, for domestic use, than could have been reasonably expected, from their previous history. Yet, their towns, in that period, could not have been advanced much beyond the condition of villages.

The time was now come, when Lanerk-shire, which had formerly, been distressed by civil broils, was to be involved, in foreign wars: During David I.'s long continued hostilities with Stephen of England, he drew great bodies of men, from every district: At the battle of the Standard, in 1138, he was supported, by a corps of soldiers, called the *Lavernani* (*x*), who were the men, from *Lavernside*, who had been brought to his army, by Walter, the son of Alan. (*y*) Of David's defeat, on that occasion, the Lavern-men sustained their full share.

Somerled, one of the sea-kings of that age, presuming on the king's youth, invaded Renfrew, in 1164, when the invader was encountered, by the va-

(*w*) See those precepts, in the chartularies, and in Gibson's Glasgow: The articles whereon tithes were declared to be due were "corn, lint, wool, cheese, butter, lambs, calves, pigs, kids, chickens, and every thing else due, though not mentioned."

(*x*) Lord Haile's Ac. i. 78. His lordship was unable to ascertain, whence they came, and who they were.

(*y*) The *Lavern* is a large stream, which joins the Cart, below Paisley: As the contemporary account of the constituent bodies of the army of David I., was drawn up in Latin, the men of Lavern were, naturally, called *Lavernani*. The whole of Renfrew-shire was, at that time, and long afterwards, a part of Lanerk-shire.

lorous

lorous inhabitants, and slain, with his son, near Renfrew. (*z*) The disastrous result of that intrusion discouraged such adventures, during many a year.

The war of Malcolm IV., against Fergus of Galloway, was rather favourable, than disadvantageous to Lanerk-shire; by exhibiting such an example, as contributed to its domestic quiet. Neither were the hostilities of king William, with England, much felt, in this district; except, perhaps, the contributions, which it supplied liberally, towards his ransom. He returned to his people in 1174 A.D. At that epoch, the king's court was held on the day of the Apostle Philip and James, at Lanerk, in the presence of Rolland, the son of Uchtred, when it was declared, by the judges of Galloway, with other *honest men*, that *Can* was due to the king, under certain modifications. (*a*) This court of the Galloway judges, before Rolland, the lord of Galloway, was probably held, at Lanerk, on account of the disturbed state of that distracted district.

Whatever men may have been sent from the Clyde, or the Lavern, to the wars of Alexander II., with his hated neighbour, king John, Lanerk-shire sustained none of the waste, and woe of an invading enemy. In 1235, Lanerk-shire was somewhat involved in the hostilities of Galloway, relative to the succession of Alan, the splendid lord thereof. Thomas, the bastard son Alan, was supported by Gilrodh, an Irish chief, who made his escape, with Thomas, into Ireland; leaving behind him his followers, who endeavoured to regain their own country, from the Clyde: But, the citizens of Glasgow, rising in arms, beheaded the whole of the wretched Irish, with a singular barbarity, except two, whom they sent to be hanged, at Edinburgh. (*b*)

During the subsequent reign of Alexander III., which is praised, by Wyntown:

> " For under hym all his legis ware,
> " In honoure, qwyte, and in pes;
> " Therefore cal'd pessybil kyng he wes."

Of this *qwyte*, the good people of Lanerk-shire enjoyed their appropriate share: But, after the demise of Alexander III., without issue male, there soon ensued intrigue, and contest, competition, for his crown, which only

(*z*) Lord Hailes's An. i. 108.

(*a*) On that occasion, we learn, that in case of forfeiture, and release, a cow was valued at 4 shillings, and a hog 16 pennies, if taken *after* christenmas; if *before*, the cow should be valued at xl ds, and the pig, at xvii ds. The Bern MS. of the *Leges Scotiæ*.

(*b*) Chron. Mailros, 202.

ended,

ended, after long warfare, in domestic strife. The numerous competitors were all equally servile; the whole nation was quite submissive to the interested views of an ambitious neighbour: In Scotland, there was but *one man*, who would not have admitted the interposition of such a prince, in the settlement of a point, so purely domestic, and of a principle, so clearly constitutional: And, this man was born, in Lanerk-shire, according to its ancient limits. While valour, in war, fortitude, in misfortune, and, disinterestedness, in peace, shall be deemed cardinal virtues, by mankind, the name of Wallace will be recollected, by Scotsmen, with renovated admiration:

> " Here next followys of the dayis,
> " Qwhen ras gud Willeyham Walays." (*c*)

Amidst general submission to an interested superior, Wallace began to act in 1297: One of his first exploits was to expel the English from Lanerk-town. (*d*) He, and Sir William Dowglas attempted to surprize Ormsby, the justiciary, while he held his court, at Scone. The Scots, as they moved about the country, massacred such Englishmen, as came within their power. Wallace, and Douglas, marched into the west, and were joined, by many persons of rank. Bruce, the grandson of the competitor, and Earl of Carrick, being suspected of favouring the party of Wallace, and Douglas, was summoned to Carlisle, where he swore fealty to Edward; he now wasted the estate of Douglas, in Lanerk-shire; and then joined Wallace, at the age of 23, when he was, constantly, balancing, between hope and fear, of gaining, or losing a crown. On the 9th of July, 1297, the Scotish barons, without consulting Wallace submitted to Edward, at Irvine. (*e*) Wallace, and Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwel, now, retired into the north. The bishop of Glasgow, and Sir William Douglas, who had treated with the English government, finding that Wallace would not accept of the terms offered, surrendered themselves to the English: Wallace, in revenge, pillaged the bishop's house. (*f*)

Wallace drew his troops to the neighbourhood of Stirling, on the 11th of September, 1297. The English rashly attacked him; but were totally routed: In this successful action, the gallant Sir Andrew Moray was mortally wounded. Panic now seized the English; when they abandoned Scotland: Dundee, Berwick, and other important towns submitted to the Scots. Wallace,

(*c*) Wyntownis Cron. B. viii. ch. xiii.
(*d*) Maitland's Hist. Scotland, 440.; Wyntown. b. viii. ch. xiii.
(*e*) Lord Haile's An. i. 248. (*f*) Ib. 250.

at

at length, led his army into England, where he wasted the country till the winter warned him to retire. In March of the subsequent year, he was appointed, by the estates, *custos regni*, for John Balliol.

While the English army was collecting, at Berwick, the Earl of Pembroke, with a body of troops landed, in the north of Fife-shire: But, Wallace defeated him, in the black forest of Ironside. Edward, meantime, marched forward, beyond Edinburgh; and feeling that his army was suffering, for want of provisions, was about to retreat: But, understanding, that the Scots were encamped, at Falkirk, he marched to attack them. They relied too much, on their late successes, and trusted too much to the fortune, and valour of Wallace, when they hazarded a pitched battle with such a warrior, as Edward I. at the head of an English army. The Scots were totally discomfited, with overwhelming loss, notwithstanding the persevering valour of several gallant men: Bruce would have retired behind the Forth; and trusted to famine, for the safety of the kingdom. The Scots chose Lamberton, the Bishop of Saint Andrews, Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, and John Comyn, the younger to be the guardians of Scotland. After alternate losses, and successes, the Scots, under Comyn, submitted to Edward, by a treaty, 1297, in Rutherglen church, on certain conditions (*g*): But, the only stipulation, that they made, for Wallace, was, that he should render his person to the will of an enraged king. (*h*) This illustrious man was betrayed, in 1305, into the power of the English government; was adjudged, in Westminster; and executed, as a traitor, though he had never sworn fealty, and had never submitted, as a subject. The submission of Scotland was deemed sufficient. Edward I. supposed, now that Wallace was no more, that he had made, in 1305, a final settlement of the affairs, and government, of the wished for kingdom. But,

(*g*) Ure's Rutherglen, 82. It was, on this occasion, says he, "that Sir John Monteith contracted with the English, *to betray Wallace*. This cannot be true: But, Monteith may have engaged to seize, and deliver Wallace to the English officers. Id.

(*h*) The minister of Calder parish asserts, that at Robroystone, in this parish, on the 11th of September, 1303, Sir William Wallace was betrayed, and apprehended, by Sir John Monteith. Stat. Acc. viii. 481. Black Harry mentions this town, as the place, where Wallace was arrested. See Ross's Map of Lanerk-shire. "Certain it is, that Wallace was discovered. The popular tradition is, that his *friend*, Sir John Monteith betrayed him to the English. The fact seems to have been, that Monteith had engaged to apprehend Wallace, and to deliver him to the English officers: And, for this end, he employed proper persons to watch his object; and bring him intelligence, where he might seize the proscribed warrior. Keizly was the person, who associated with Wallace, by desire of Monteith; and betrayed the patriot's retreat to Monteith, who arrested him. See Harry's Wallace, ch. xii.: "How Wallace was taken, by Sir John Monteith:" And Lord Haile's An. i. 281-2.

what

what are the hopes of man! In 1306, Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, slew Comyn, in the church of Dumfries: And feeling that, owing to this misfortune, he could no longer balance, between hope and fear, he claimed, and received the Scotish crown, from a harassed people. Edward I. died, in 1307, when he was hastening to punish Bruce, and to subdue a magnanimous nation, which again drew their swords, under happier auspices. A long, and bloody war ensued, in which Lanerk-shire had its share of waste, and desolation: In March, 1306-7, Sir James Douglas surprized the English, in Douglas castle; and put them to the sword. (*i*) In December, 1308, Bruce besieged the cattle of Rutherglen; but, it was relieved, by the Earl of Glocester. In September, 1310, Edward II. penetrated through Selkirk to Biggar, and thence to Renfrew; wasting the country, as he advanced; and retreated to Berwick. In 1313, Edward Bruce took the castle of Rutherglen. On the 24th of June, 1314, Bruce won the decisive battle of Bannock-burn. In the subsequent year, the castle of Bothwell was besieged, by the Scots: The Earl of Hereford, who had taken refuge, in this fortlet, after the defeat, at Bannock-burn, capitulated. In 1323, Sir Andrew Moray, of Bothwell, married Christian, the sister of Bruce, and the widow of Sir Christopher Seaton. (*j*) But, in the end, the fortune, and bravery, and prudence of Bruce, re-established the ancient independence of his grateful country. (*k*)

The illustrious Robert I. died on the 7th of June, 1329; leaving David II., his infant son and heir, with his nephew, Randolph, Earl of Moray, as regent. Disputes, with regard to the disinherited barons, at the late peace, soon arose;

(*i*) Lord Hale's An. ii. 20. (*j*) Ib. 30. 40. 53.

(*k*) Robert I. made the following grants, in Lanerk-shire. [Robertson's Index, 7-8.]

A charter to Waltier, the son of Gilbert, [Hamilton,] of the lands of Machan, in Clydesdale, which belonged to John Comyn, knight.

Chart. to Patrick de Moravia, of the lands of Edestoun, in Clydesdale, which belonged to the late Walter, the son of Roger.

Chart. to Andrew Douglas, of the lands of Creswell, which belonged to Henry de Wyntoun, within the barony of Carnwath.

Chart. to Helen Quarantlay, of the lands of Bellitstan, and Gemiley, in the forest of Maudsley, in exchange for the manor, and *orchard*, which the same Helen enjoyed, within the burgh of Lanerk.

Chart. to James Douglas, the son of William Douglas, of a bounding infeftment, of the valley of Douglas, and of Kirkmichael.

Chart. to Thomas Richardson of the barony of Symondstoun.

Chart. to Robert Burde, of the barony of Cambusnethan; rendering 10 chalders of victual, and 10 chalders of barley, every year, at Rutherglen. Robertson's Index, 7-8.

and Randolph, the regent, not long after sunk under his infirmities. Edward Balliol, the son of John, acted, on this occasion, as the pretender to the Scotish crown, in the guidance of Edward III., who emulated the disingenuous policy of his grandfather.

Balliol, totally, defeated the regent, Earl of Mar, at Duplin; and on the 29th of September, 1332, he was crowned king of Scots, at Scone, the worthy successor of his imprudent, and unfortunate father. The infant David, and his wife Johanna, were obliged to seek for safety, in France. Sir Andrew Moray, of Bothwel, was appointed regent, in the room of the incapable Mar. He was soon after taken prisoner, at the bridge of Roxburgh, owing to his ardent bravery, while performing an act of humanity. He was succeeded, by Archibald Douglas, who was, popularly, called Tyneman; and who was now very unsuccessful: Sir Andrew, who was soon released, was again appointed regent. In 1334, the Stewart, bursting from his retirement, won Bute, and the territory of Renfrew. At the end of the same year, Balliol wasted Avondale, and the neighbouring country; and celebrated his Christmas, in the castle of Renfrew. (*l*) In 1337, the castle of Bothwel surrendered to the Scots: But, in the subsequent year, the worthy Sir Andrew Moray died; lamenting with his last breath the misfortunes of his country. The Stewart of Scotland was now appointed regent in his stead.

David II., who had been well received in France, and amply instructed in the artifices, and warfare, of that nation, returned to his distracted country, on the 2d of June, 1341 (*m*), with his consort, Johanna, at Inverbervie, in Kincardine-shire. David found, that he still had much to do, in clearing his kingdom of the enemy: But, he seems to have been born to injure, rather than to aid his people. He led a gallant army into England, as a military diversion in favour of France: But, he would fight a pitched battle, in opposition to the opinions of those who had fought for his father; and who foresaw his discomfiture: He fought, bravely, but was totally defeated, with the loss of the flower of his nobility; and was himself taken prisoner, at this disastrous conflict, near Durham, in 1346. The Stewart was now re-elected regent.

In January, 1346-7, Balliol having collected some English troops, laid waste

(*l*) Lord Haile's An. ii. 175-6.

(*m*) Fordun, xiii. 49.: David granted a charter at Kindrumie, in Aberdeen-shire, on the 20th of June, 1341. Macfarlin's MS. Col. He granted a charter, at Ayr, on the 9th of November, 1341. Robertson's Index, lii. So that, there is not the least pretence, for saying, or supposing, that David did not arrive, from France, till 1342.

Lothian,

Lothian, *Clydesdale*, Cunningham, and Nithsdale. (*n*) William Douglas, returning, from France, during the same year, expelled the English from Douglas-dale, Etterick, and Tweedale. (*o*) Many a year elapsed, before the frequent negotiations, for the release of David, proved successful. In 1362, his queen died, childless. After a thousand intrigues, which tended, generally, to raise a son of Edward III. to the Scotish throne; and which were quite inconsistent with the interest, and wishes of his people. David died, on the 22d of February, 1370-71, Robert, the Stewart of Scotland, now succeeded to the crown, under the parliamentary entail, which had been made, by several parliaments of Robert I.

On the fall of James, the second Earl Douglas, in 1388, Archibald Douglas, the bastard lord of Galloway, was created Earl Douglas, by Robert II., who, at the same time, transferred to him the Douglas estates, in Lanerk-shire. This potent chief had the additional good fortune to marry Joan, the daughter, and heiress of Thomas Moray of Bothwell; when Douglas assumed the arms of this opulent family, and appropriated their castle as his residence. It is more than probable, that this marriage, and that creation, and transfer, may, for some years, have contributed to the quiet of Lanerk-shire. In February, 1400-1, Marjory, a daughter of that marriage, was, in Bothwell church, married to the Duke of Rothsay, the prince of Scotland, in an evil hour, for his happiness, and safety. (*p*)

Under the reign of James, the brother, and successor of Rothsay, and the regency of Robert, Duke of Albany, Renfrew was withdrawn, from Lanerk-shire, and was formed into a distinct sheriffdom, though the time, and the occasion, are extremely obscure.

It was, in the subsequent reign, that the ambition of the Douglases, not to say, their turbulence, with the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton, involved Lanerk-shire, in the various miseries of civil war. "In 1454, on the 25th and 26th of November, ther was ane right gret spait, in Clyde, the quilke brocht down haile houssis, bernis, and millis, and put all the town of Gorane in ane flote, quihill thai sat on the houssis. In March, 1455, James, the second, cast doune the castel of Inveravyne; and syne incontinent past till Glasgu, and gaderit the westland men, with part of the Areschery [Irishery] and passit to Lanerik, and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglasdale, and all Avendale, and all the Lord Hammiltounis lands, and heriit them clerlye;

(*n*) Lord Haile's An. ii. 221. (*o*) Id.

(*p*) On the 14th of September, 1402, Gray's MS. Chronicle states a battle to have occurred at *Hamylton:* But, the transcriber ought to have written *Homyldon.*

and syne passit to Edinburgh, and fra thin till the forest, with one host of lawland men: And all that wald nocht cum till him furthowith, he tuke their gudis and brynt their placis, and took faitle of all the gentillis clerlie. And all this tyme the Lord Hamiltoun was in Yngland till have gottyn suplie, and couth get nane bot gif the Douglas and he wald have bene Ynglismen, and maid the aith. And incontinent efter, the king passit in proper person, and put an sege till Abercorn: And within iii days, Lord Hamiltoun come till him till Abercorn, and put him, lyf, landis, and gudis, in the king's will purelie and sempillye, throw the menys of his eme James of Levingston, that tyme chalmerlane of Scotland. And the king resavit him till grace, and send him on incontinent with the Erll of Orknay, that tyme chancellar of Scotland, till remain in warde in the castel of Roslyne, at the king's will. And thus he [Lord Hamiltoun] left the Erll of Douglas all begylit, as men said." Such, then, is the contemporary account of those Lanerk-shire devastations, in the language of the Chronicle of James II. (*q*)

In 1456, December the 3d, died, in Glasgow, William Turnbull, the bishop, that brought home with him *the pardon of it*. It is not easy to ascertain what was the offence, which was pardoned, under the influence of Bishop Turnbull. In that same year, on the 31st of August, died, in Glasgu, Master Walter Stewart, that was lord provost. (*r*)

Several reigns now passed away, while Lanerk-shire sustained neither waste, nor wrong. The domination of the Douglases had ceased with the forfeiture of Earl James, and the ruin of the family of Douglas, in 1455. They were succeeded, here, in their pretensions, by the Hamiltons, a less vigorous, and milder race, though the profuse folly of the Scotish kings, incited their domination. In 1515, indeed, the Earl of Arran, the second Lord Hamilton, having acted treasonably against the regent, Albany, had his castles seized by that vigorous ruler: But, Albany, coming to Hamilton, was met, by the mother of Arran, the daughter of James II.; and receiving her with the respect, which was due to her birth, and her age, he promised her son a free pardon, if he would return to his duty: Arran accepted of such easy terms of reconcilement. We are thus brought forward to the accession of James, the second Earl of Arran, one of the weakest of mankind, and to the minority of Mary Stewart. He was declared, by parliament, to be the second person of the realm, and regent thereof. For a very valuable consideration of revenue, he had given a bond of manrent to the Archbishop

(*q*) Gray's Chronicle, 53-4. (*r*) Ib. 56.

of

of Glasgow, to protect his church, and its property. (*s*) Yet, was he the first, who began a reformation, by *force*, however contrary to law: He was checked, in his career of folly, by the vigour of Beaton, the cardinal archbishop. He entered into intrigues, for marrying his eldest son to the infant queen: But, he was disappointed, by the superior acuteness, and ability, of the queen mother. In 1565, he was so imprudent, as to go out into a formal rebellion against the queen, and her marriage with Darnley: But, he only drew hostile armies into Lanerk-shire; he was driven into England, and he was pardoned, with his many followers, by the queen's clemency, on the easy condition of his residing abroad. (*t*) The successful suppression of this groundless rebellion did not secure to the queen many years of quiet. The most dangerous intrigues were constantly carried on, by her own ministers, who were incited, by secretary Cecil, and countenanced by Elizabeth of England. The queen was dethroned, in 1567, and imprisoned, while her infant son was crowned, in her place: She made her escape from Lochleven Castle; in May, 1568, when she repaired to Hamilton, where she found herself in the midst of many nobles, and surrounded by an army of 6,000 men: This army endeavouring to convey the queen to Dumbarton Castle, was encountered, by the regent Murray, at Langside, near Rutherglen, and defeated: Seeing her army dispersed, and losing all hope, she was obliged to seek, for refuge, in England; where she was imprisoned for life. Yet, Scotland was not quiet: The quick succession of regents evinces great turbulence, and insurrectionary movements. Elizabeth, with all her previous promises, and her subsequent performances, could not manage Scotland, though the regents acted as her instruments. The Hamiltons, when too late, endeavoured to promote the queen's interest. A warlike expedition into Scotland was planned, by Elizabeth, to punish them, and overawe the people. Sir William Drury, the marshal of Berwick, marched, in May, 1570, from thence, by queen Elizabeth's order, to execute her vengeance. He advanced to Glasgow, where the adverse party had commenced hostilities, by attacking their castle: These men were soon obliged to retire; and Drury, marching into the neighbouring country, which be-

(*s*) It was dated, in April, 1545. Innes's MS. Chronology, which quotes the original. There was another bond of manrent of the same personage, dated the 6th of February, 1558-9, "for protecting the church of Glasgow against the hereticks." Ex Autograh. Arch. Glasg.

(*t*) The act of pardon informs us, that he had more followers, than all the other chiefs of the rebellion. This was owing to the great number of bonds of *manrent* which he possessed, from many persons of great consequence; and which still remain in the Hamilton archives.

longed

longed to the Hamiltons, exposed it to waste, and plunder; and after seizing on some of their castles, and razing others, Drury returned to Edinburgh. The Duke of Chattelherault, to whose folly the queen owed so many of her misfortunes, died, in 1575; when his estates descended to Lord John, his son. The accession of king James to the throne of England, ensured the quiet of Lanerk-shire, for many years. When a people cease to act, they cease to be of importance.

King James, and his son and successor, Charles I., by attempting innovations in the forms of religion, which they wanted power, and influence, to effect, prepared their ancient subjects, in five and thirty years, for some great commotion. Intrigues, and tumults, were the most immediate results. The king endeavoured, by coming to Scotland, to quiet those tumults, and his own fears, in vain: The intriguers perceived, that they could obtain, from the king's embarrassments, something new, though they could not, or would not tell what: The nobility, and clergy, concurred in such views. The Marquis of Hamilton was sent to Scotland, in order to quiet the people's apprehensions; but, without success; as both those orders of men had taken their several grounds. The marquis called an assembly of the church to meet, at Glasgow, on the 21st of November, 1638. The marquis met them, as the king's commissioner. As this assembly consisted of the most heated men, in Scotland, they, naturally, went into great violences. The commissioner dissolved an assembly, which he was unable, either to influence, or pacify. The assembly protested against his dissolution; and continued to sit, and legislate, with the same confidence, and outrage, as if they had been the supreme power of the state. In this assembly began a rebellion, which ended in the subduction of the country, by a neighbour nation; and promoted its ruin, by extravagant taxation, by withdrawing the people, from their proper business, and by instilling into the minds of men extravagant passions, which it required ages of misery to eradicate. The conflicts of Montrose, and the warfare of Lesley, were too distant, from Lanerk-shire, to be there felt, except in their *eclat*. If the Hamiltons, conceiving that they had an interest to obtain, by obstructing the measures, which they were employed to prevent, or mollify, they suffered severely, for their absurdities. In the mean time, Lanerk-shire sustained great losses of men, and still greater losses of property, as well as the discredit of subduction by an usurper.

The king was, at length, restored to the throne of England; and he might have retained Scotland in the degraded state of a conquered country: But, he chose rather to restore the Scotish people to their ancient condition. Yet, did the king suffer himself to be disgraced, by taking contradictory advice,

advice, from different statesmen; and above all, from that atrocious character, the Duke of Lauderdale. At the same time, all parties looked back upon recent distraction, with a strong recollection of their fanaticism, and their fooleries. At this time, Graham, the provost of Glasgow, and Spreul, the town-clerk, were imprisoned, in the castle of Edinburgh, for their misdeeds at that epoch. (*u*) Gillespie, the president of the college of Glasgow, was also, imprisoned, about the same time, for his familiarity with the usurper. (*v*) It was resolved, by the ruling powers, at London, to re-establish episcopacy, which had been suppressed, amidst the late violences, with so many marks of disdain, and hatred. The clergy resolved, generally, not to submit, without a struggle. Lord Middleton, who was sent down to rule this unhappy land, opened his concert on too high a key.

The fermentation of such principles produced an insurrection, at Dalry, in Ayr-shire, in 1666; and it extended to Dumfries, where the insurgents took Sir James Turner prisoner, a busy man, but an incapable officer, whose soldiers were disarmed. General Dalziel was now ordered to Glasgow, with the king's troops under his command. At Ochiltree, the insurgents formed themselves into a rebellious troop, with Colonel Wallace at their head. When they marched to Lanerk, on their way to Edinburgh, they formed a body of 3000 fighting men. But, Dalziel remained, in Glasgow, at his ease, who conceived, that as they wanted motives of cohesion, they would melt away, without his interposition. They marched forward, however; and Dalziel followed them, closely. They diminished every day; while no one joined them, from Edinburgh, or its vicinity; and they encountered winter weather. Wallace, their leader, conducted them into the Pentland hills, on their way to Biggar: And Dalziel now encountered, and dispersed them, though they exhibited some vigour. Neither punishment, nor lenity, had any effect on enthusiasts, who neither admitted the legality of the government, nor acknowledged the sovereignty of the king.

During the year 1667, the western counties of Lanerk-shire, Renfrew, Ayr, and others, were kept in subjection, by military execution. The effect of a general pardon was tried, in Stirling, though without much success. The appearance of quiet was produced: But, the refractoriness of the enthusiasts refused to execute the bonds of submission, and of quiet. The covenanters

(*u*) Wodrow, i. 10.

(*v*) Id. Whether this be the same *Gillespie*, who was ridiculed, by Milton, does not appear. In Wodrow's Appendix, there is a long list of ministers, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, that were *nonconformists* to the established authority. App. 74.

were

were now ordered to be punished. In July, 1668, Mitchel, an enthusiastic minister, fired a pistol into Archbishop Sharpe's coach, in Edinburgh-street, and wounded Bishop Honeyman; but, it was not easy to obtain the assassin's punishment, though he confessed the fact. A set of young ministers, of great enthusiasm, had now arisen, out of such a preposterous state, of severe government, and obstinate disobedience. The militia was now called out, to the amount of 22,000 men; yet, enthusiasm was not overawed. Such was the wretched state of Scotland, during several years. The covenanters, in 1677, had grown much more bold, in spirit, and had greatly increased, in numbers; when they were thus induced, to concert appropriate measures of repelling force by force, if they should be interrupted, in their singular conventicles. The military power of government was now strengthened; and it was suggested, by the same cause, to bring down the highlanders, to live, at discretion, on the refractory shires. Such a measure was worthy of the administration of Lauderdale! The highlanders, amounting to 10,000, were put in motion from Stirling, their rendezvous, towards Glasgow; and a train of artillery was, additionally, sent to that city. To give energy to those measures, a committee of the privy council, also, assembled at Glasgow, to give adequate directions to such a force: Yet, tranquillity was not established. Glasgow, and Lanerk-shire, were, at this time, ordered to be still further disarmed. (*w*) They sustained their adequate share of the damage, arising from the highland host, which was quartered on them.

A convention was summoned, in 1679, without being able to correct such various evils of a misguided people. Arms were carried, about this time, says Wodrow, among the more zealous covenanters to some of the field meetings; when half a dozen ruffians could assassinate an archbishop, on the high-way, and avow the villanous deed. This was followed by the skirmish of Drumclog, where an armed congregation attacked a party of dragoons, who were commanded, by Graham of Claverhouse, and who were repulsed, by the insurgents. These armed enthusiasts were thus encouraged to rise, in a much larger body; who set the regular army at defiance, by pretending to defend the passage of the Clyde, at Bothwell-bridge.

The Duke of Monmouth was now sent to Scotland, to command the king's troops, with predilections for the refractory insurgents; being both without principles, and both looking forward, to obtain their several objects, from commotions. He was surprised, when he received positive orders, not to treat with those, whom he was sent to fight. Such an order evinces, that his

(*w*) Wodrow, i. 486.

pre-

predilections were known, and his practices suspected. When he arrived, in Scotland, he found the covenanted army encamped, on the Clyde, near Hamilton; and they were masters of the pass of Bothwell bridge. The Earl of Linlithgow, who commanded a detachment of the Scotish army, defeated the advanced corps of the insurgents, who defended the bridge; and forced them back upon the main body, consisting of 4000 men, who did not attempt to support their position. Thus ended this rebellion; owing to disunion of principles, and want of discipline. It was proposed to burn Glasgow, Hamilton, Ruglen, and other towns; as so many receptacles of insurgency: But, moderate men interposed, to prevent a measure, which would have done infinite mischief, without the obvious certainty of any salutary result. (*x*) In February, 1682, the town of Lanerk was fined 6000 marks, by the Privy Council, for not arresting those rebels, who came lately to their market cross, and published the declaration against the king. The odious system of free quarter lasted two years, which introduced upon this military stage, Graham of Claverhouse, whose ardent spirit made him very conspicuous, in such a scene, for a considerable period.

At the end of 1679, Scotland was deemed fit for the residence of the Duke of York. His views led him to adopt moderate measures; and moderation, generally, produces quiet. Meantime, died Lauderdale, one of the corruptest of ministers, which ever misgoverned any country.

Prosecutions, indeed, were commenced against those, who did not attend the king's army, during the late rebellion; and many were fined, on that account, or were declared fugitives. The late indulgence was explained away, as not of much use, in calming men's spirits; and garrisons were again placed, in the western shires of *Lanerk*, Renfrew, and Ayr. The Earl of Linlinthgow, Graham of Claverhouse, and other officers, were sent thither, with a small army, on account of the Sanquhar declaration, upon the 22d of June, 1680, by Cameron, Cargil, and other fanatics; disavowing their allegiance to the king, his government, and laws; and under the standard of their lord, and captain of salvation, they declared war against the king, and his supporters: They disowned all measures, that might be prejudicial to their work of reformation. (*y*) They had even the temerity to draw their followers into a body; but, they were defeated, at Aird-moss, in Kyle, where Cameron was slain,

(*x*) Fountainhall, i. 171.; Wodrow, ii. ch. 2.

(*y*) See this outrageous paper, in Wodrow's Hist. i. Ap. No. 47. A similar declaration was issued, at Rutherglen, on the 29th of May, 1679, by similar enthusiasts. Id.

and Rathellet, one of the assassins of the archbishop, was taken: But, Cargil still lived, to excommunicate the king, the Duke of York, and the Scots officers of state, at Torwood, in Stirling-shire. Some of his followers being tried, and executed, died in a sort of religious frenzy.

The Duke of York, as ruler of Scotland, pursued his plan of lenity, and moderation, which he supposed would promote the views, which he had already adopted. No one found any fault with the execution of the Cameronians, and the Cargylites; as they had been offered their lives, on the easy terms of acknowledging the king's authority: From this circumstance, we may infer, how deep-rooted were their prejudices against all law, human and divine; as their practices seem to have been quite inconsistent, with the true genius of the christian doctrines. Before the end of the year, 1680, however, animosities seem to have ceased, in Scotland: The Duke of York had even the merit of having quieted the highlanders, which cost him considerable gratuities to their chiefs; and which was another step, in the present advancement of his future views.

Yet, were there new declarations issued, in 1681, against conventicles; and various executions ensued of those, who frequented them. On the 27th of July, in the same year, Cargil, and others, were executed, at Edinburgh: Cargil, indeed, had been guilty of various treasons. (*z*) At the end of 1681, says Wodrow, the covenanters began to associate together, and to correspond with each other. On the 12th of January, 1682, they issued a declaration, at Lanerk. This, he adds, was the first essay of the societies, united into a correspondence. (*a*) On the 2d of February, the Privy Council issued a strong resolution against the above declaration, which is called a treasonable libel: And processes were ordered against the freeholders of Lanerkshire (*b*), for their want of interposition. There were also some executions, at Lanerk-town, of those wretched enthusiasts. (*c*) On the 24th of August, 1682, died, at London, the Duke of Lauderdale, in complete disgrace. (*d*)

In the subsequent year, executions of the same deluded people were made, at Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and other places, in the western shires. (*e*) In 1684, those executions continued, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other towns; while many were transported to the plantations. This severity was continued, in

(*z*) MS. Chron. (*a*) Wodrow, ii. 222. (*b*) Ib. 228.; Fountainhall i. 169. 171.

(*c*) William Harvie was executed on the 9th of March, for being at Bothwell bridge, in arms; and for publishing Welsh's Declaration. MS. Chron.

(*d*) Id. (*e*) Id.

the

the subsequent year, though it appeared not to have made any great inpression on a people, who were as incapable of reasoning, as idiots.

In the midst of this continued severity, on one side, and enthusiastic perseverance, on the other, Charles II. died: and was succeeded, by his brother, James II. A parliament soon after met, at Edinburgh, and passed several other acts of great severity, though severe measures had failed of success. On the other hand, as those enthusiastic societies had published several declarations; excommunicating the king; disavowing their allegiance; and denying the authority of the laws; the point at issue, between the government, and the governed, was brought to a mere question of force. This force was applied with the most steadiness, and vigour, in Lanerk-shire, and the other western countries; where many men were brutalized, by a mixture of enthusiasm, and obstinacy.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Prince of Orange's declaration was first published, at Glasgow, of all the towns, and places of Scotland, though not by the magistrates. What was of more importance, Glasgow raised 500 men, who marched to Edinburgh, in support of this convention. (*f*) The western counties were great favourers of the *Revolution*: But, much less of *the Union.* The Duke of Hamilton, and several of the barons of Lanerk-shire, opposed it. The town of Glasgow did not foresee how much its manufactures, and commerce, would gain, by its participation, in the trade of England: And of course, the *Glasgow rablers* are spoken of, with great contempt, by the historian of the Union. (*g*) Scotland derived not much immediate benefit from the Union: The greatest advantages of the Union did not result to Northern Britain, till some years after the event; till the people of Scotland had, by their enterprize, and economy, become capable of enjoying such advantages, from commerce, and still greater, from policy.

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufacture, and Trade.*] From the names, which this district enjoyed before it became a shire; as Strathclyde, Clydesdale, or the vale of Clyde, we might be disposed to consider this country, as enjoying a large share of flat, and fine lands, lying along the banks of this noble river. The country, generally, rises, however, into considerable elevations, at no great distance from the stream; and the height of those

(*f*) Gibson's Glasgow, 100.; the Votes and Proceedings of the Convention.
(*g*) Hist. 57.

elevations contribute, not a little, to deteriorate the climate, for the purposes of agriculture. (*h*)

In so large a district, a great variety of soils must exist; but, the moorish, and the mountainous predominate; even the more level, and more genial soils are cold, from their substratums, and damp, from the climate. The very extensive masses of *peat* earth, which abound much, in this district, may be, reasonably, regarded, as a great cause of the cold moisture, which pervades this country, and sheds an unhappy influence over the cultivable soil. (*i*) Yet, is there reason to believe, that this vale was once much warmer; as the name of the river imports, in the original language; as the ancient people, and common poets, observed; and as modern notices evince, from the remains of cultivation upon the hills.

The Romans left the people of this country, in a much more improved state, than they found them. From being hunters, they had advanced to the state of graziers. They had even proceeded so far, in the progress of civilization, as to plant orchards. The ancient poet, Merthyn, mentions, with feelings of regret, the orchards of Cluyd. Yet, the practice of agriculture, amidst a rude, and irascible people, was a plant of slow growth: It certainly existed here, in the state of husbandry, during the reigns of king William, and Malcolm IV.; as we know, from their charters. The spirit of improvement went forth over Scotland, generally, upon the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748: Glasgow contained, at that epoch, about 20,000 people. The modern melioration of land is supposed to have began, in Lanerk-shire, about the year 1758, when the population of Glasgow amounted to about 24,000. When Wight came to Glasgow, in 1777, which then contained about 40,000 souls, and when he was on his way to survey Dumbarton-shire, he cried out, "In passing, I cannot omit the pleasure, I had, from a sight

(*h*) The medium height of the cultivated land may be stated at an average of 275 feet, above the sea level; which is not an elevation of great height: When compared with the altitudes of India, and America, it cannot be regarded as high.

(*i*) In this district, the quantity of each sort of soil is estimated thus: —

	Acres.
Moor pasture	250,000
Woods	8,290
Orchards	200
Arable, and meadow	181,090
The rent of pasture, at 1*s.*	£10,900
arable, at $15\frac{2}{5}$*s.* average	122,433

of

of this noble city, whose genius, and enterprize, in manufactures, and trade, have raised it to a high degree of prosperity:" But, it belongs more to the present survey, to mention the influence of this town upon the agriculture all around; not a single field is left uncultivated, which formerly was little better than a desert. The rent of the ground, near Glasgow, was from 2*l.* to 3*l.* an acre; lower down the river, it was from 15*s.* to 20*s.* sterling. The improvements, however, in the neighbourhood, were then but in their infancy. The spirit of cultivation, upon modern principles, had now gone forth, generally, in this shire: And the proprietors, and their tenantry, inclosed their fields; manured, and fallowed, their grounds; and adopted the best series of crops.

Of leases; those on sheep farms are commonly short, as no process of improvement is carried on; but, on arable farms, the usual length of lease is 19 years. In some cases, when the farmer undertakes to make extraordinary improvements, the length of lease is 31 years; and there are a few instances of still longer leases. On some estates, the farmers are bound to follow a certain system of husbandry, and series of cropping; in some, they are bound, only, to have no more than a certain proportion, which is, a half, a third, or a fourth of the farm in tillage, annually; in others, they are left more to their own discretion; but, in all, they are laid under certain rules, which are meant to prevent the cultivators, from exhausting the farm, towards the conclusion of the lease.

The expence, and profit of farming, cannot be calculated, owing to a thousand causes. The expence of cultivation has of late been enormously increased; and when it is considered in all its bearings, it seems surprising, notwithstanding the advantage of high prices, which the husbandmen have, for some years of war, enjoyed, that the improvement of the country should go forward, as it does. Neither can the profit of cultivation be calculated, any more than the expence. It seems certain, owing to a thousand accidents, that the profit is not, upon the whole, adequate to the stock, and industry, employed, or the toil, and hardship, which are, usually, undergone, in quest of it: Yet, is there reason to hope, that the present race of husbandmen, with a moderate degree of encouragement, must, gradually, arrive at a situation, which will enable them, to bring the country to the greatest state of possible improvement.

It seems to be the general condition of Lanerk-shire, wherein the husbandmen held stated meetings, for the communication of knowledge to each other, that the easiest, and surest, mode of increasing the fertility of the land, is to let it remain, for some time in pasture, as soon as it has been put into a con-

a condition to bear abundance of grass; and that the richer it had been made, by manure, when it was converted into pasturage, its fertility will increase the faster. It was found, at the same time, that land is rendered more productive, by taking it, at intervals, from pasture to tillage; whereby, the vegetable substances, which had accumulated on the surface, are incorporated with the soil, so as to enrich it: Hence, it is, that alternations of tillage, and grass, are now the general practice, throughout this district; little land being now kept long, in tillage, without being laid into grass. The little swampy plains, among the eminences, on both sides of this shire, are the only perpetual meadows.

The advantages, arising from inclosures, appear not to have escaped the husbandman of this county, at an early period; because inclosing had been enforced, by ancient statutes. The spirit, for inclosing, which seems to have been suspended, for many years, remained, about the epoch of 1748; and has proceeded, with great perseverance, ever since that happy epoch.

Of draining; the great business seems to be, to carry off the water, lodging on the surface, which can only be done, in open drains. The numerous dikes, which had been made, for inclosing, though frequently not answering the purposes of inclosing, are very useful conductors of water. The draining ground, where water does not lodge, is, principally, performed, by the manner of laying out the ridges. The same drainage, which is used, in other districts, for other lands, are generally practised in Lanerk-shire.

Summer fallowing is practised, either with design, to free the ground from weeds, to give the ridges a proper direction, or to open a close soil. But, since the turnip husbandry has been introduced into the upper country, the land is fallowed, in the spring, or the beginning of summer, when turnips are sown upon it, in drills. The clearing of the ground is completed, by hoeing the intervals. In the light soils of the lower part of the country, the land is rented too high, for the turnip husbandry; potatoes, for which there is a prodigious demand, in that very populous district, are substituted, for turnips; and the ground is cleared, from weeds, by hoeing them, attentively.

Little marle, of a valuable quality, has yet been discovered, in this shire: Some, indeed, has been found under the mosses, in the upper parts of Carnwath, and Lesmahagow parishes; but, the land is too high there, to encourage the cultivation of corn to any great extent; and the distance is too great, to carry the marle, with advantage, to the corn lands, below. Marle, of an inferior quality, has, also, been found, in some places, within the lower parts of the country; lying, commonly, between two strata of freestone rock; and would, probably, be expensive to work: And, moreover, it is not the most

analogous

analogous manure, to the clay soils of those lower districts. Lime is, therefore, almost the only fossil, which is used, for manure; and it is now become very dear, from the great demand. Other manures are, of course, sought, and found, where marle, and lime, have failed.

Wheat, a still greater quantity of oats, and some barley, are, in various proportions, sown on different soils: Pease, and beans, however, seldom come to perfection. Some flax is grown, which is spun, by the women, who sell the yarn, in the markets of Lanerk, Carnwath, Biggar, and others. But, potatoes are, universally, planted, in great quantities. Turnips are sown pretty generally: But, cabbages, or greens for feeding cattle, are as yet but little used. Grass-seeds are now sown, very generally. It may be truly said, that since the introduction of artificial grasses, potatoes, and turnips, the culture of no plant of general utility has taken place, in this shire. And rotations of crops are as various here, as the climate, and the soil: But, some landlords bind their tenants, in their leases, never to crop more than a fourth part of their farms; so that the greatest proportion shall remain untilled, in pasturage, or hay.

Gardens, and orchards, are of very early use, in Clydesdale: Yet, are there, in this district, but few ornamental gardens. Culinary gardens abound every where, which supply the uses of gentlemen, and tradesmen, with great abundance of their products for the table. And the village gardens afford great accommodation to those persons, using sedentary employments, in exercise, as well as in wholesome, and innocent recreation. The orchards are not so general: And they consist chiefly of apple, pear, and plum trees; amounting, in extent, upon the whole, to 250 acres. The products are very precarious: But, in some fortunate years, the whole produce has been valued, at 2000*l.* Considering the ready sale, and high price, which the manufacturing towns afford, for fruit, an orchard, which is planted with judgment, and cultivated with care, is plainly a profitable kind of employment of the soil. Besides the large fruit, great quantities of gooseberries, and currants, are cultivated to great profit, when the management is proper.

But, agricultural improvements are made, in vain, unless communications, and roads, be made, for the convenience of husbandry. The road laws of Scotland, previous to the Union, were confirmed, by the parliament of George I. Turnpike roads were made, for the first time, under laws, which were enacted, in 1755: Such turnpike roads were, between Edinburgh and Glasgow; and from Edinburgh to Ayr, by the kirk of Shotts, and Hamilton. And these roads, though somewhat ill-directed, by inexperience, have become of no less consequence, in promoting the improvements of agriculture,

agriculture, near their course, than in facilitating internal commerce. New houses were now built; the fields were inclosed, and subdivided; and from the more easy conveyance of manure, a very different appearance of fertility in the country is every where seen. Such roads have been, since, greatly multiplied, according to the urgency of local circumstances: So that additional, and better communications, have been opened, through this shire, to the most distant parts of the kingdom. Bridges, the necessary appendages of roads, have also been built, or repaired. Even the parish roads, and footways, have been made, or amended. Upon such roads, it is not uncommon, for a single horse to draw a cart of a ton and a half weight: But it is unnecessary to state such instances, to evince the important advantages of well-formed highways, to agriculture, and manufacture.

Analogous to roads are navigable rivers, and canals. The Clyde, which has been celebrated for its beauty, and its use, was so obstructed, by shoals, and fords, during the sixteenth century, that boats could scarcely navigate this river, for thirteen miles below the town of Glasgow: But, in 1556, the people of this intelligent city, of Dumbarton, and Renfrew, endeavoured to remove those obstructions, by labour, rather than by skill. Two centuries afterwards, a survey of the river was made, by the very skilful eyes, and hands, of the civil engineer, Smeaton. The never-to-be-forgotten citizen of Glasgow, James Watt, made a very able report, on this subject, in October, 1769. Mr. Golborne, who was consulted on this difficult subject, and who proposed to clear the obstructions, by jettees, in order to make the river deepen herself: For this effect, he was employed, by the magistrates, to execute his purpose. By the perseverance of more than two centuries, and the application of the most enlightened men, vessels drawing 9 feet 6 inches may come up to the quay. By the same perseverence, and skill, this river may be deepened still more; so that large over-sea vessels may come up to the town. The next object of benefit to Glasgow, which has so great an influence on agriculture, is *the Forth and Clyde Canal:* It was begun, under the authority of parliament, in June, 1769, and was finished, from the Carron to the Clyde, in July, 1790. The benefits, which result to Glasgow, as well as to the countries, from this vast canal, are infinite. (*j*) The great object of the Monkland canal was, to bring coals, from Old, and New Monkland, throughout twelve

(*j*) The making of such a canal, taught the people many points of practice, of which they had no notion before. It conveys to Glasgow corn, coal, sugar, merchandize, iron, ironstone, timber and deals, herrings and salt, coffee and cocoa nuts: So as to have yielded, with other articles, to the proprietors, in 1815, 46,977*l.* There were carried on it, 94,137 passengers, in 1718.

miles,

miles, to Glasgow. This was joined with the Forth and Clyde, in 1790; to the great advantage of both. In 1805, the parliament enabled certain proprietors, to make a canal, from Tradestown, opposite to Glasgow, to Ardrossam, in Ayr-shire: But, it has not yet been carried further than eleven miles, through Renfrew-shire, by Paisley to Johnston. In this manner, then, has Glasgow enjoyed, from nature, and art, almost every cause, which can produce a vast city. It is now inhabited, by 150,000 industrious people: And it has become the second city of Great Britain, whether we consider its populousness, and industry, its manufacture, and commerce, its enterprize, and wealth, its university, and other public institutions. I will repeat, here, what Saint Mungo, its founder, said with his last breath: "Let Glasgow flourish." (*k*)

The manufactures, and commerce of this shire, are the next objects of our inquiries. Till the reign of William, the Lion, the villagers of Glasgow were the *mere men* of the bishop. There remains a charter, which grants that, "homines, nativi, et servi, episcopi Glasguen. quiete et libere sint a solutione tholnei." (*l*) William, the Lion, granted to Bishop Jocelyn, "that he should have a *burgh*, at Glasgow." (*m*) It was not, however, till 1242, that the burgesses, and *men* of the bishop, were enabled to trade, in Lennox, in Argyle, and in Scotland, as freely as the burgesses of Dumbarton. (*n*) By the constitutio nova, no one could have a malt-kill, without the burgh of Glasgow, except those who had the right of *pit* and *gallows* (*o*); and even he, who enjoyed this right, was allowed, only, one malt-kill: And no one without the burgh could make any cloth, either dyed, or shorn. (*p*) It thus appears, that competition was excluded, from the ancient policy of North Britain, by the exclusive privileges, which were early adopted, and long continued, as the established principle of commercial regulation.

(*k*) In Scotland, there are several names of places, which end in *gow*; as Linlithgow, Lesmahagow, &c.: *gow* and *go*, signifies, says Bryant, and his abridger, Holwell, p. 198, a house, or temple; also a cave, or hollow, near which the temple of the deity was founded: Some nations used it in a more extended sense; and by it denoted a town, or village, and any habitation at large. It is found, in this acceptation among the ancient Celts, and Germans.

(*l*) Chart. Glasg. fo. 45.

(*m*) Ib. 23. Jocelyn sat, from 1175 A. D. to 1180.

(*n*) Ib. 167. The ancient limits of Rutherglen seem to have comprehended the scite of Glasgow. In those good old times, the villages, and towns, were not free to trade, where they pleased.

(*o*) The right of holding plea of crimes, which were punished, by drowning, or hanging.

(*p*) See the chartularies of Kelso, and Aberdon.

In the meantime, Scotland enjoyed the benefit of a domestic manufacture, from the beginning of the Scoto-Saxon period. The women manufactured the wool of their flocks. Their woollen fabricks were regulated, by the assize of David I. They manufactured, also, their own flax, and their own leather. Necessity had early introduced smiths, tanners, shoemakers, into every village; and dyers, goldsmiths, and armourers into every town. During the age of David I., water-mills were subjected to tithes; and tenants were restricted to particular mills. The Scotish kings had mills at each of their burghs, from which, they derived a considerable revenue. There were a malt-kill, and a brewhouse, in every village, during those early times: And Glasgow, as we have seen, was noted for its malt-kills. But, agriculture was the universal object of pursuit, from the prince to the peasant; while wool, and skins, and other natural products, were the principal articles of foreign traffic. We may thus see, then, that neither Glasgow, nor any other town, could enjoy, in those times, what may properly be called *a manufacture*, being the surplus, which remains, after the supply of the domestic demands.

In this view, then, of what a manufacture really was, what manufacture had Glasgow, or Lanerk-shire, or Scotland, at the epoch of the Reformation [1560]? The answer must be, None. Glasgow, at that epoch, probably, was inhabited, by about 6,000 people. What manufacture could such a body of inhabitants have, during that turbulent moment? The answer must be, None. The fanaticism, and turbulence, which were the natural results of that Reformation, kept Glasgow, and Scotland, idle, and poor, and improvident, for almost a century and a half. What manufacture could Scotland have, when the bank of Scotland, which was established, in 1695, could not employ usefully, in every year, thirty thousand pounds sterling during twenty years, after its establishment? The answer must be, little industry, and less manufacture, and no capital. Scotland cannot, in fair discussion, be called a manufacturing, or commercial country, at the epoch of her union with England, in 1707. Twenty years afterwards, a board of trustees, for promoting manufactures, trade, and fisheries, was established. At that epoch, the whole linen which was made for sale, in Scotland, was, only, 2,183,978 yards, of the value of 103,312*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* (*q*) Lanerk-shire, including Glasgow, at the same epoch of 1727, made of linen cloth for sale, 272,658 yards, valued at 9968*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* Forfar, and Perth-shires made much

(*q*) An account, from the trustees' office.

more

more linen cloth than Lanerk. (*r*) Yet, are we assured (*s*), "that the manufacture, to which the inhabitants first betook themselves, exclusive of what was made, for domestic use, was that of *linen*. Before the union, a considerable traffic was carried on, in all the towns of Lanerk, of collecting linen yarn, and sending it into England, besides what was wrought up into cloth (*t*); and about the year 1743, the women were become famous, for making linen yarn. Almost all the manufactures of Lanerk-shire have centered in Glasgow, which comprehended the whole, till recent times, that many of the manufactures of Glasgow spread out into the various villages, within 20 miles around it."

The great difficulty of every country, in the infancy of manufacture, and commerce, is the want of capital. A new power was introduced into the business of Scotland, in 1695, by the establishment of *the bank*. About the end of that century, a branch of this bank was planted, at Glasgow, as well as, at Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen: But, after a while, the bank directors, with all their zeal, for promoting the commercial interests of the country, found themselves obliged to withdraw their offices, from those towns; and to bring their money to Edinburgh, "by horse carriage." Here is another convincing proof of the want of industry, and manufacture, in North-Britain, at the end of the seventeenth century.

The union of 1707, no doubt, offered many advantages to the commercial, as well as to the agricultural interests of Scotland: But, such advantages are offered, in vain, when the country wants the proper means of enjoying the proposed benefits. This is the true cause, why Scotland languished, for some years, after the union: It wanted the means of beginning business. Two banks were settled, at Glasgow, in 1750; the one, at the beginning; the other at the end of the year (*v*): The first was established, by Dunlop, Houseton, and Company; the second, by Cochran, Murdoch, and Company. These establishments are sufficient evidence, that industry had now displayed her effects, and that manufactures, and trade, began to flourish. A third bank was opened, at Glasgow, by a very opulent company, who signed a bond, for the payment of their notes, and caused it to be recorded, in the town books of Glasgow. (*u*) We now see, that the great want of capital, in

(*r*) An account, from the trustees' office.

(*s*) Naismith on the agriculture of Lanerk-shire, 144-5, which is a very intelligent book.

(*t*) This fact proves, that they had then no proper manufacture. (*v*) Scots Mag. 1752. 50.

(*u*) Ib. 614. In 1702, Mr. John Mill presented to the Antiquary Society of Scotland a Glasgow printed note, for *a penny* value, dated the 16th of January, 1765. (Account of the Society.) But, this penny note must have been printed, by some of the Glasgow tradesmen, and not by any of the banks.

former times of idleness, was at length supplied, by the progress of diligence. The diffusion of industry promoted the operations of the banks; and the operations of the banks promoted the diffusion of industry. When the two banks were established here, in 1750, the population of Glasgow was about 20,000 souls; when the third bank was settled, here, in 1761, the population had increased to about 25,000. Glasgow is said to have been of old a place of coinage: But, research may well doubt this position till the coins of Glasgow, be produced.

Manufactures are said to have been first introduced, in 1725. We have seen, in 1727, the epoch when industry, and manufacture were publicly encouraged, how little of the linen manufacture Lanerk-shire enjoyed; amounting to 272,656 yards, which were made for sale. From 1728 to 1788, this manufacture, gradually encreased to 1,362,150 yards; from 1788 to 1819, it gradually decreased to 42,585 yards. This decrease we may attribute, in a great measure, to the competition of a too popular rival, in the cotton.

Lanerk-shire never enjoyed woollen manufacture, to any great value: Woollen carpets, indeed, began to be made, here, in 1757; and continued to be made to a considerable extent: Hunter's cloths; English blankets, and other woollen goods of this kind have made some progress, in this district. But, it is not two or three manufactures, which gives employment, and contributes to the wealth of Glasgow: It has many, with the spirit of industry, to a high degree. Ship-anchors are made here. There is a brass foundery. There are breweries to a great extent. Brushes are made here. Printed linens. Cambrics are made in great quantities. Clear lawns, commonly called Carolines, are finely manufactured. Iron-works, are carried on to a great amount. Checks of every kind, and of every material, are manufactured in great abundance. Combs of horn, and ivory are also introduced. Copper works, tin, and white iron, are made for exportation. Stone ware is made here. Gauzes, both of thread, and silk, are manufactured to a great extent. The making of glass-bottles has long been practised. Gloves are made, in great numbers. Handkerchiefs of linen, cotton, and silk, are made to any amount. Hats, though not to a great extent, are manufactured, in Glasgow. Jewellery was first made here, in 1763, and is now manufactured for exportation. Incles, to a vast amount, have been long manufactured in this busy town. Ironmongery of great variety and extent, are made at Glasgow, for exportation: House furniture of every kind may be here supplied. Lawns are manufactured to any amount. Leather is tanned here to a great value. Printing of linens and cottons is one of the greatest trades of this active people. Printing of papers, and books, was introduced here, in 1638,

1638, by the encouragement of the magistrates: Types for printing are also made here, in the best manner, so as to supply foreign countries. The making of ribbons is of recent introduction into Glasgow. Ropes of every kind were made here, as early as 1690. Saddlery is made at Glasgow to any extent. Shoes are exported in abundance. Soap is made to so large an amount, as to pay the excise, yearly, 2,616*l.* 9*s.* About 2000 hogsheads of sugar are refined here, to great profit. The making of threads may be carried to the most considerable value. Such were the manufactures, which were made at Glasgow, in 1771, to the great worth of 452,557*l.* sterling. But, many others have been, since introduced; particularly, the products of the cotton mills, which were introduced into Glasgow, and its vicinity, in 1784; after Ackwright had showed them the example, by the expiration of his patent. (*w*) The best mode, perhaps, of estimating the extent, and value of this vast manufacture, is by the quantity of cotton wool imported; amounting, in 1818, to 14,531,534lbs. (*x*) The supposed annual value of the whole cotton manufactures is stated at 6,964,486*l.* (*y*) Whatever of truth, there may be in this statement, which is probably, exaggerated, it is certain, that the manufactures of Glasgow have spread their effects over a great extent of country; giving employment to women, and children; and propagating habits of industry, and economy, wherever those effects are felt.

In our progress, the next object of our enquiries is the trade of Lanerkshire, or rather of Glasgow. Wide is the distance, between the allowance of Alexander II., in 1242, to traffick, in Dunbarton, and Argyle, and being allowed, by law, to trade, in America, and the Indies, at present. About the year 1656, Glasgow is said to have flourished, both in building, and in commerce. (*z*) From this epoch till the union, in 1707, trade and shipping seem to have advanced, gradually, but slowly; whatever may have been the wildness of the people, in preferring field-preaching to beneficial industry.

(*w*) Under this head must be included cotton spinning, by water machinery, steam engines, and hand jennies, &c.

(*x*) The progress of this vast manufacture of cotton, in Clydesdale, may be traced, from the gradual augmentation of the imports of cotton wool, into the Clyde:

	lbs.
In 1775, there were imported of cotton wool -	137,160
1790 - - - - - -	1,757,504
1810 - - - - - -	9,962,359
1812 - - - - - -	11,114,640

(*y*) The General Report of Scotland, iii. Ap. 8.

z) Baillie's Letters, ii. 411-33.: Yet, in 1656, Glasgow had only twelve small vessels; bearing 957 tons. MS. Acc.

That

That most salutary event let in the traders of Glasgow to the colony commerce: And never did any people profit more, from their opportunities, than the industrious inhabitants of that enterprising town of Glasgow. Their skill, and their enterprize, were long, however, crippled, by their want of capital. This difficulty, however, was removed, in a great measure, by the establishment of their two banks, in 1750. Never was there a trade carried on more systematically, and prudently, than the Glasgow trade, in the American colonies. This commerce, no doubt, received a great check, from the colonial revolt, in 1775. But, the merchants of Glasgow, immediately, applied their capitals to manufacture; being too well acquainted with the arts of industry, not to profit, from every event, as it occurs. Peace returned in 1782-3: But, the commercial establishments of the Glasgow merchants, in the revolted colonies were gone for ever, with the loss of debts owing to them, to a vast amount; arising from knavery, on the one hand, and inattention, on the other. So much of the oversea trade of Scotland is carried on, from the Clyde, that when the general commerce of North-Britain is shown to be progressively prosperous, this equally proves how much the foreign trade of Glasgow has prospered. (*a*) Such was the vast augmentation of the foreign trade of North-Britain, notwithstanding our long wars!

The shipping of the several ports, in Scotland, kept pace with the great prosperity of her oversea trade. Glasgow possessed of shipping, in 1656, 12 vessels of 957 tons. (*b*) In 1692, Glasgow enjoyed 66 vessels, carrying

(*a*) In 1760, when the late reign began, a five years' average shows the oversea trade to have been

	Imports.	Exports.
	£643,221	£862,578
The same, in 1765 - - -	834,042	1,136,023
in 1775 - - -	1,238,411	1,405,281
in 1785 - - -	1,030,693	836,835
in 1795 - - -	1,569,329	1,122,792
in 1805 - - -		2,504,867
in 1810 - - -	3,671,158	4,740,239
in 1818 - - -	4,129,338	6,769,533

It is surely important to prove, from the custom-house books, that the oversea trade of Scotland, had increased, in 58 years, from 862,578*l.* to 6,769,533*l.*

(*b*) The ships of Glasgow consisted, in 1656, according to a MS. in the Adv. Library, Edinburgh,

	Vessels.	Tons.
of - - - -	3	of 150 each.
of - - - -	1	of 140
of - - - -	2	of 100
of - - - -	6	of 167

1182 tons. In 1810, Glasgow possessed of shipping, exclusive of Port Glasgow, and of Greenock, 24 vessels bearing 1957 tons. In 1814, Glasgow had acquired 60 vessels, carrying 4856 tons. In 1818, Glasgow enjoyed 78 vessels, carrying 5721 tons. So that Glasgow has become, in recent times, a port, having many ships, quite distinct, from those of Port Glasgow, and of Greenock, upon the Clyde below.

We are thus led forward, in our progress, to speak of the several towns of Lanerk-shire. The shire-town of Lanerk is, probably, of very ancient date. It is said to have a charter, from Alexander I. It was certainly a royal town, as early, at least, as the reign of Malcolm IV., who, in granting a toft, in Lanerk, says it is, " in burgo meo :" And there remains a charter of William, the successor of Malcolm, which speaks of it, as *his burgh:* Yet, we hear nothing of any royal castle, or place of royal residence, in this city. In 1244, Lanerk-town was burnt, by an accidental fire, when so many other Scotish towns were thus consumed; owing, probably, to the inflammatory materials, whereof those towns were constructed. It was, however, rebuilt; but seems never to have risen to any great eminence, if we except the circumstance of its becoming a *royal burgh;* from the numerous charters which it seems to have received, from so many kings: Its whole revenue, which was reported to the House of Commons, in 1788, amounted only to 280*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* The municipal government of Lanerk consists of a council of 17 persons; including the provost and baillies, and of whom the deacon is always one. Lanerk, with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peeblis, sends a member to parliament. It seems never to have been a place of manufacture, or of commerce.

The historian of Rutherglen seems to have been equally assiduous, as the writer of the account of Lanerk, in carrying back the origin of his town, into the darkest period of the Scotish annals. The local historians, constantly, substitute the name of Alexander I. for Alexander II. Rutherglen is, undoubtedly, an ancient town; and had the benefit, or the burden, of a *royal castle,* which Lanerk appears to have wanted. Rutherglen has a charter, from king William, which confirms the privileges, that the townsmen enjoyed, during the reign of his grandfather, David I. He gave them such *inconsiderate limits,* as to comprehend almost the whole lower ward of Clydesdale; and to leave, scarcely, any thing to Glasgow; as the boundary, on that side, was carried to Kelwin-water, which separates Lanerk-shire from Dumbarton, and on the other side, it was made to bound, with the privileged territory of Ayr, by Loudon, and Carnbuth. The townsmen have several royal charters, confirming those extensive bounds, which did not much promote their industry: They would, in those dark ages, rather have made a little, by monopoly,

monopoly, than much, by freedom. A charter of king James, in 1617, for making Rutherglen "one free burgh royal," which was confirmed, by parliament, in 1640, when so much light broke in upon the eyes of men, that then they could see nothing distinctly.

I do not perceive, that Rutherglen was burnt, in 1214, when so many Scotish towns were destroyed, by accident, or design. While Alexander II. was married, there was a special clause, providing that his queen might always have free entry into the king's castle of Rutherglen, and others: Such were the manners indicated, when the queen could not enter one of the king's castles, without a charter, in her hand, to show her authority.

King William granted forty shillings out of his firm of his burgh of Rutherglen, to light the cathedral of Glasgow. (*c*) Alexander III. granted out of the revenues of the same burgh, a hundred shillings, for supporting a chaplain of St. Kentigern, in the cathedral of Glasgow. (*d*) Robert I. granted a charter to Rutherglen; confirming an infeftment of William, in favour of their boundaries. (*e*)

By the return, which was made to parliament, in 1788, the public revenue of Rutherglen, amounted only to 188*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* sterling. By the new constitution of 1671, the town council was directed to consist of 15 counsellors, exclusive of the provost, and two baillies. Rutherglen, with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, send one representative to parliament. Rutherglen never appears, to have been a town of manufacture, or trade.

Glasgow is, beautifully, situated on the northern bank of the Clyde, in the lower ward of Lanerk-shire. The original scite of this noble city lay without the wall of Severus; and of course was included in the Roman province of Vespasiana. Glasgow is often called, by the Gaelic highlanders, Glas-ach; signifying green-field: And, Glas-gae would be the same, in the ancient British: So, Ard-gay, near Elgin, or Ard-gae is high-field. *Glasgue* would refer to the green of Glasgow. By substituting, however, *C* for *G*, and spelling the word, according to the Gaelic pronunciation, we should have, *Clais-ghu*, the *black*, or *dark ravine;* alluding to the gloomy glen, which is formed, by the stream, that runs by the east end of the high church, the original site of this celebrated city. *C* and *G* are uttered, by the same

(*c*) Chart. Glasg. p. 339.

(*d*) Ib. 397. Alexander III. also granted, from the burgh of Rutherglen, six marks to the dean, and subdean of the church of Glasgow: All which grants were confirmed, by Robert I. Ib. 389.

(*e*) Roberts' Index 23. Robert II. granted to the burgesses, and community, a confirmation of that grant, for the yearly payment of 13*l.* sterling.

organ;

organ; as we may learn, from the Gaelic scholars. Saint Kentigern, or Mungo, founded his church here, about the year 580, A. D.; and he died, in 601, leaving the infant town his blessing, and thereby becoming its protecting saint. It struggled, however, during many an age, amidst the disasters of the Cumbrian kingdom of Strathclyde.

In 1116, A. D. the church of Glasgow was revived, by Earl David, and the episcopate reinstated, under bishop John. A castle, or a church, was one of the original causes, that induced people to settle in a village, which owing to various circumstances, soon grew up into a town. As early as the reign of King William, the grandson of David I., Glasgow was formed, by a grant from him, to Bishop Jocelin into *a burgh*, with a fair on Thursday. (*f*) There was a charter of Alexander II.; exempting the burgesses of Glasgow, from paying toll to Rutherglen. (*g*) There was a charter to the bishop, by Alexander III. in 1277; empowering his burgesses and men of Glasgow, to trade to Argyle and Lennox, and throughout Scotland, as freely as the burgesses of Dumbarton, or of any other. (*h*) The men of Glasgow were now as free, as any burgesses in the kingdom, to carry on trade, within every district of that country. In 1268, there was a parcel of land sold by Mythyngby to Archdeacon Irvine, within the town of Glasgow, which evinces, that the burgage lands were held of the bishop; and that the corporation of the town then consisted, of a provost, and baillies, and twelve burgesses. From the time, that bishop Rae built the bridge, over the Clyde, about 1350, which must have been a great advantage to the town, the buildings were, gradually, extended, from above, near the cathedral, to the flat below, towards the bridge. Bishop Cameron, by obliging his prebendaries to build houses, for themselves, and to reside, constantly, must, no doubt, have had some share in promoting a greater populacy. There was a parliament, or great council, holden at Glasgow, by Robert II., on the 21st of September, 1384; as we may learn from Hay's Vindication. Whether any other parliament was ever held, in this busy town, may be doubted.

(*f*) Chart. Glasg. 23.; Gibson's Apx. No. xvii. The chancellor, who tested that grant, was Walter Bidun, who was made chancellor, in 1171, and died, in 1178. Camb. Hist. Glasg. 92-3.

(*g*) Ure's Rutherg. 32.: This charter was tested, by Thomas de Strivelin, who was appointed chancellor, in 1226, and died, in 1227. Crawf. Off. of State, 12. There was another grant, of King William to the bishop, and his people; protecting every one, who came there for trade, to enter, and depart, freely; provided they should act, according to the assize of his burghs, and the law of the land. Gibson, Apx. xvii.

(*h*) Chart. p. 167.

The next measure, however, on the erection of a college, by Bishop Turnbull, in 1450, must have contributed rather more to the increase of her people. (*i*) There was a charter of James II. to Bishop Turnbull, and his successors, in favour of the town, and barony of Glasgow, and the lands called bishop's forest, constituting them into a free regality. From this time, it is supposed, that the gradual increase of the people had now become progressive. (*j*) Yet, when the first enumeration of the people was made, in 1610, the whole inhabitants of Glasgow amounted, only, to 7,644 (*k*): Whence, we may infer, that when King James acceded to the throne of England, Glasgow was little more than a village. It was still less, when Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, came there, at Christmas, 1566, and immediately took the small-pox, by infection; and the queen came there soon after, to visit, and to carry him to Edinburgh.

Of ecclesiastical synods, there appear to have been held, in Glasgow, only three; one in April, 1581 (*l*); another, in June, 1609 (*m*); and the third, and most remarkable, on the 21st November, 1638. (*n*) The proceedings of this assembly produced a civil war of more than twenty years, which proved fatal to itself, and ruinous to the nation. The king was restored, in May, 1660; but, not the tranquillity of Scotland, the establishment of the presbyterian kirk, nor the temper of the government and of the governed. Of the violences, which ensued, Glasgow had its appropriate share: In 1660, this town is supposed to have been inhabited, by 14,678 souls: In 1688, the number of inhabitants, certainly, had declined to 11,948. (*o*) There cannot

(*i*) Gibson, 73. In June, 1451, the privilege of the university was proclaimed, at the Cross, on Trinity Sunday; and there was proclaimed, at the same time, a general indulgence, which must have had a greater effect on the population of the town, than any former measure. Achenlect MS. Chron. It is supposed, though not on the best authority, that the whole inhabitants amounted, only, to 1500 souls, during the reign of James II.

(*j*) Gibson, 76-7.

(*k*) Cleland's Rise and Progress, 200.

(*l*) Spots. Hist. 315.

(*m*) Ib. 512.

(*n*) Burnet's Mem. The protestation of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was made in the high kirk, and at the market-cross of Glasgow, on the 29th of November, 1638.

(*o*) Glasgow appears not to have recovered the population, which was, in that period, lost, till the demise of queen Anne. Cleland's Rise, and Progress, 200.

	Souls.
At the Union, Glasgow contained only - -	12,766
In 1755, the numbers had increased to - -	23,548
In 1785, the population had increased to - -	45,889
In 1811, the people had multiplied to - -	100,749
In 1821, they had increased to - - -	147,043

be

be a doubt, but a long series of violences, and tumult, of idleness, and inattention, will produce the depopulation of a nation, or of a city. Some years elapsed, before Glasgow felt, as well as the nation, the benefit of the Union. They all wanted capital, or wherewith to make a beginning of enterprize. In 1652, a great part of Glasgow was burnt; for relief from such losses, the magistrates solicited aid, from the people at large. In 1677, Glasgow was burnt; and in 1749, there was a terrible fire, in the Gorballs. In that year, a caravan was established between Glasgow, and Edinburgh, to run twice a week; but, it was soon discontinued, for want of encouragement, that was owing to the little enterprize, and energy, in those towns, during a busy period.

When the question of reform was before the House of Commons, they only relied, for their privileges, on the charter of William and Mary, of the 4th of January, 1690, which confirmed former powers, and granted new ones. The gross revenue of the corporation of Glasgow was reported, as being 7239*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* sterling. The town council consists of 29 persons, and in certain cases, 33, including the provost, and baillies. Glasgow, with Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dunbarton, conjointly send one representative to parliament: When this regulation was established, in 1707, Glasgow contained only about 12,000 souls. A Highland society was established, here, in 1758; during the same year, a charitable marine society was settled here; and a bridge, and exchange were built, soon after.

In whatever light, Glasgow may be viewed, it must be allowed to be a city of the greatest importance, in the economy of this nation, next to London. Much of this respectability was owing to the prudence of her magistrates. While this city was yet small, and inconsiderable, they encouraged ingenious artists to settle amongst them. In this manner they induced, during the year 1638, a printer, with his printing press: They paid for the transport of his materials, and they gave him a salary: The magistrates not only contributed such encouragement to so ingenious, and agreeable an art; but they extended their bounty to a dancing master, to a fencing master, and to a music master (*p*), settling within their jurisdiction, during a fanatical age.

Saint Mungo, in its infancy, had given his benediction to Glasgow: "Let Glasgow flourish:" And it has prospered wonderfully, as we have seen. But, allowing all the efficacy possible to Saint Mungo's blessing, it may be observed, that Glasgow enjoys partly from nature, and partly from art, every advantage, which can make a town prosperous: It stands upon a great river,

(*p*) The town council records evince the facts.

which has been rendered more commodious, by skill and labour; so as to have obtained a depth of ten feet water. The Forth and Clyde canal has been made to terminate, in its vicinity: And by good management the Airdrie canal has received the same termination. Another canal, which begins on the opposite bank of the river, at Trades-town, has been carried to Johnston, throughout the populous, and diligent shire of Renfrew. And within the accommodation of these canals, and of that river, there is plenty of coal. The population of Glasgow, in 1821, amounted to 147,043, as we have seen, and the whole shire of Lanerk to 244,387, who enjoy a damp, but salubrious climate.

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] The vale of Clyde, as we have perceived, was, for ages, inhabited by the Strathcluyde Britons, long before a formal church was settled, in Northern Britain: Those Britons, however, were Christians: And during that long period, the Christian people of North-Britain were instructed, and ruled, by various theologians, who, for their salutary doctrine, and pious conduct, have acquired the significant designation of saints: Kentigern was the sanctimonious character, who founded the church of Glasgow: And we may perceive Kentigern upon the seal of the city of Glasgow, giving his blessing to it in these emphatical terms, "Let Glasgow flourish:" And it has flourished till our own times, when it has been found, by a parliamentary enquiry, to contain upwards of 147,000 enterprising, and opulent people.

Meantime, the church of Glasgow, even before the commencement of the twelfth century, had acquired various churches and lands; as we know, from Earl David's inquisition. (*q*) Earl David, gave to that establishment, 100 shillings, towards building, and restoration of the cathedral. (*r*) David, after he became king, made a grant to the church of Glasgow, in pure alms, of his tenth of his *can*, in Stragreif, and Cunningham, and in Kyle, and Carrick. This grant was dated, from Cadihou, within Cluydsdale (*s*), where the king had, probably, a seat. David, moreover, gave to the same church the eighth penny upon all his pleas, throughout Cumberland. (*t*) We may thus perceive, that the worthy David was the real founder of the church of Glasgow.

Under the expressions of *gau*, and *go*, the erudite Bryant informs us, that the *cau*, *ca*, and *co*, signify a house, or temple; also, a cave, or hollow, near

(*q*) Sir James Dalrymple's Col. 339. 344.

(*r*) Ib. 354.; containing an extract from the register of the bishoprick.

(*s*) Ib. 361. (*t*) Id.

which

which the temple of the deity was founded: Some nations used it, in a more extended sense; and by it denoted, a town, or village, or any habitation at large: It is found, in this acceptation, among the ancient Celtæ, and Germans: Hence, Brisgau, Nordgau, Turg*ow*, Westergow, Oostergow (*u*); and in Scotland, Glasgow, Lithg*ow*: And hence, *Glasgow* may be the green hollow, habitation, village, or town.

David, as he was the real founder of this episcopate, began by appointing his favourite John, to be the first bishop, after the re-establishment of the bishoprick. John was followed by five and twenty bishops before this diocese was erected, under Bishop Blocader, into an archbishoprick, which was also the epoch of the appearance of reformers, within that see. This diocese, indeed, extended over no fewer than two hundred and forty parishes: And must, of course, have enjoyed much income, and influence. Some of those bishops were men of great eminence, in the state; and during times of considerable emergency, defended, with spirit, and success, the independence, and rights, of their country. These appointments were naturally followed, by the establishment of a dean, and chapter, who, of course, formed the proper authority, for giving the bishops their entry, and confirmation. There were many altars founded, in the cathedral, as well as in the parish churches, where there were many offerings, and some fooleries. In addition to the cathedral, there was a collegiate church, in Glasgow, which was founded, by the citizens, about the year 1487, and dedicated to the Virgin: It was governed, by a provost, and eight prebendaries. There were, also, in those times, many chapels, erected, in the circumjacent country; but, no vestige of any of them remains, at this day: And though many hospitals were erected, by the hand of charity, in the same neighbourhood, not one of them remains, to evince the charity, which had given them existence.

There were, in Glasgow, several establishments of black, and gray friars: Yet, there seems to have been never any nunnery, in Glasgow. What of those establishments, the piety of Bishop Laing had erected, in 1476, was demolished, by the outrage of the Duke of Chattelherault, and the Earl of Argyle, in 1560. The foundation of the university, by Bishop Turnbull, in 1450, no doubt, promoted the populacy, and improvement of Glasgow: In June, 1451, the privilege of the university was proclaimed at the Cross, on Trinity Sunday, the 20th of June: And on the morrow, there was proclaimed a great indulgence, throughout four months, from the 9th of July. (*v*) It is

(*u*) Bryant's Mytholog. i. 97–117.: Holwell's Ab. 198.

(*v*) Achenleck, MS. Chron.

supposed,

supposed, by the historian of Glasgow that, at this epoch, the number of the citizens did not then exceed fifteen hundred. From this epoch, it is moreover supposed, that the houses, and inhabitants of Glasgow encreased with unwonted rapidity: Before the year 1695, this city had become the second among the Scotish burghs, for all that constitutes wealth. It may be here proper, perhaps, to add some notices, with respect to the benefactors towards the university, to Bishop Turnbull, the founder. The kings, James II., James III., James IV., James V., and his daughter Mary, and James VI., were all benefactors to that university: Charles I., and Charles II., both ratified the privileges of that seminary, and both gave money, for repairing the fabric. Zachary Boyd, the minister of the barony parish, gave to the college 20,000*l.* Scots. The Reverend Thomas Crawford, William Struthers, Alexander Boyd, and Mathew Wilson, were all benefactors. The archbishop, James Law, gave the library many choice books: For enriching the library, John Snell gave 6000 marks sterling. William, Earl of Dundonald, gave the university a farm, which is now valued, at 5000*l.* sterling. The Duke of Chandos gave the college 8000*l.* sterling, which was expended in building a new library. John Orr, of Barrowfield, bequeathed the library 500*l.* Miss Brisbane, the daughter of Doctor Brisbane, the lecturer on anatomy, bequeathed the university 1000*l.* sterling, the interest whereof was directed to be applied to the education, in the college, of a medical student. The Reverend Dr. Walton bequeathed 1500*l.* in aid of the medical fund. But, the most princely bequest of all those was that of the late Doctor William Hunter, who bequeathed the college the whole of his curious museum, including very rare books, with 8000*l.* sterling, for erecting an adequate repository, for the accommodation of the whole.

The origin of parishes is extremely obscure; the rise of synods commenced with the Reformation. In Lanerk-shire, there are 48 parishes, which are cast into *four* presbyteries. And the fifth synod consists of the several parishes of Lanerk, Ayr, and Dumbarton-shires; and is known, by the name of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr: Those ecclesiastical divisions appear to have superseded, at the epochs of *the Revolution* and *the Union*, the districts of deanries, and diocese, of more ancient times.

The annals of the Scotish church, during early ages, is extremely obscure. The origin of districts, with a view to this subject, cannot be easily ascertained. So that the epoch of the establishment of parishes, cannot possibly be settled.

It is, however, certain, that Saint Mungo, [Munghu,] a confessor, and bishop, took an active part, in the religious instruction of the Britons of

of Strath-clyde, during the reign of Rederech, about the era of 580, A.D. (*w*)

That worthy bishop is generally considered as the founder of the Cumbrian episcopate. (*x*) There were, in after times, many churches dedicated, throughout North-Britain, as so many tributes to the memory of Kentigern, the diligent ecclesiastic, who was the assiduous instructor of a grateful people.

During the reign of David I., the two episcopates, which appeared most conspicuous, in the ecclesiastical assiduities of that excellent king, were Saint Andrews, and Glasgow. Upon the revival of this last see, in 1113, by the worthy David, John, who had been the preceptor of David, and who was deemed a person of learning and policy, was named by the prince, for the first bishop, after its revival, and was consecrated, by Paschal II., during the year 1115. Bishop John, after forming many ecclesiastical establishments, died, within his diocese, on the 28th of May, 1147. Such was the rise, and progress, of this bishoprick, which was called the diocese of Glasgow, or Glasghu. Earl David, in 1116, held an inquest, to ascertain what possessions had belonged to this see: And it was found, by a jury of the country, that they were *very* ample. (*y*) This very extensive diocese comprehended 255 parishes, before the Reformation. It was divided into two archdeaconries; namely, the archdeaconries of Glasgow and of Teviot-dale. In addition to the deanry of the cathedral church, and chapter, the bishoprick was divided into ten deanries; containing, as we have seen above, 255 parishes.

But, neither charters, bulls, nor acts of parliament, could protect this bishoprick, in its original integrity. In 1489, James IV. granted a charter confirming the estates, and liberties of the church of Glasgow. And in January, 1488-9, an act of parliament passed "for erecting Glasgow into a metropolitan see, such as the archbishoprick of York. In January, 1491-2, Innocent issued a bull, confirming the metropolitan rank of Glasgow, with Galloway, Dunkeld, Dumblane, and Lismore, or Argyle, for its suffragans. This bull was confirmed, in 1493, by a bull of Alexander VI. All those

(*w*) See Vita Kentigerni, vel Munghu, auctore Jocelino. See the ecclesiastical history of Northern Britain. Caledonia, ch. viii.

(*x*) Hutcheson's Cumberland, ii., 518.; Keith's Bishops, 137.

(*y*) Chart. Glasgow, fo. i. The diocese of Glasgow extended, from the English limits on the south, to the northern extremity of Loch-Lomond, and the Upper Forth, on the north. It comprehended the whole of Dumfries-shire, the eastern part of Galloway, lying between the Nith and Urr, all Roxborough-shire, except a small part on the north of the Tweed, the whole of Selkirk-shire, all Peeblis-shires, Lanerk, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and more than half of Stirling-shire.

authorities

authorities were annulled, by the word *Reformation*, when aided, by two other words of less salutariness, *envy*, and *avarice*.

In the meantime, it may gratify a reasonable curiosity, to see, in some detail, an accurate series of the bishops of Glasgow, who were often men of talents, and piety, of beneficence, and power.

1. John, the preceptor of David I. was the first bishop upon the revival of the see of Glasgow. After various adversities, from the competition of the archbishop of York, John died, at Glasgow, on the 28th of May, 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh.

2. John was succeeded, by Herbert, the abbot of Kelso, who introduced into his diocese the usages of Sarum, which continued till the Reformation. Herbert died, in 1164. (*z*)

3. Engelram, the archdeacon of Glasgow, and chancellor of Scotland, was elected the successor of Herbert. He owed his elevation to the ability, and the success, with which he defended the independence of the Scotian church against the pretensions of Roger, the archbishop of York. He died, on the 2d of February, 1173-4. (*a*)

4. Jocelin, the abbot of Melros, was elected bishop of Glasgow, as the successor of Engelram. He appears, by address, and judgment, to have established the independence of his see. He died, at Melros, on the 17th of March, 1198-9. (*b*)

5. Hugh de Roxburgh, the chancellor of Scotland, was elected successor to Jocelin. He appears to have merited the trusts, with which he was invested; and died on the 10th of July, 1199.

6. William Malvoesine, who was one of the king's clerks in chancery, and archdeacon of Saint Andrews, was chosen the successor of Hugh de Roxburgh. He was translated, in 1202, from the see of Glasgow to that of Saint Andrews, which he ruled during six and thirty years; and died, on the 9th of July, 1238. (*c*)

7. Florence, the son of the Earl of Holland, and by his mother, a relation of the Scotish king, was elected the successor of Malvoesine, in 1202. He seems never to have been consecrated, and quietly settled in his diocese, which he resigned in 1207; and going to Rome, in 1211, died there, in 1212.

8. Walter, one of the king's chaplains, was elected the bishop of Glasgow, in December, 1207, as the successor of Florence. In conducting the affairs

(*z*) Chron. Melros. (*a*) Id. (*b*) Id.; Fordun, l. viii. 60.
(*c*) Chron. Melros; Hearne's Fordun, 597.

of

of his order, he went several times to Rome. (*d*) He rested from his useful labours, in 1232. (*e*)

9. William de Bondington, who was of a Berwick-shire family, was elected successor to Walter, in 1232. By his talents, he acquired all the inferior offices of his profession; and he was appointed the chancellor, by Alexander II., in 1231. He went to Rome, to attend a general council, in 1240. According to Fordun, this bishop was beneficent, in every thing. With the assent of his chapter, he renewed, and confirmed the usages of Sarum, by a special charter, in 1258. Bishop Bondington died, on the 10th of November, 1258; and was interred in the abbey church of Melros. (*f*)

10. John de Cheyam was appointed, in 1259, by Pope Alexander IV., the successor of Bondington, after rejecting Nicholas Moffat, the archdeacon of Teviot-dale, who had been chosen, by the appropriate authority. He witnessed the treaty, which was made, at Perth, on the 2d of July, 1266, between Alexander III., and Magnus, king of Norway. (*g*) In 1267, Bishop John went abroad; and, in the following year, died at Meaux, in France, where he was buried. (*h*)

11. Nicholas Moffat was again chosen, in 1268, and remained bishop elect till his death, in 1270, without consecration. Fordun says, he was a bishop of holy life, and hospitable demeanour. (*i*)

12. William Wishart, though archdeacon of Lothian, and chancellor of Scotland, was, by the influence of the king, elected, as successor to Moffat, in 1270; but, before he was consecrated he was, in 1271, postulated bishop of Saint Andrews, which he ruled till his death, in 1279. (*j*)

13. Robert Wishart, the nephew of the former, succeeded his uncle, as archdeacon of Lothian, in 1270; and after his uncle was postulated the bishop of Saint Andrews, was, by the king's influence, elected bishop of Glasgow, in 1271, and was consecrated, on the Sunday, before the Purification, 1272-3. (*k*) As he was early in life elected bishop, he governed this see forty-five troublesome years. He lived, and acted a conspicuous part, for the benefit of his country, during the succession war. Edward I. charged him before the Pope, that he not only failed to excommunicate Bruce, for the death of Cumin; but, *that he actually gave him absolution, for the deed, eight days, after it was committed.* Edward added, as an aggravation, that the bishop provided, from his own wardrobe, the garments, and robes, in which Bruce appeared, at his

(*d*) Chron. Melros; Fordun, l. ix. 33. (*e*) Chron. Melros.
(*f*) Chron. Melros. (*g*) Parl. Rec. 82-3. (*h*) Chron. Melros, 222. 238.
(*i*) Fordun, l. x. 25. 27. (*j*) Ib. l. x. 27-8.; l. vi. 43. (*k*) Fordun, l. x. 29, 30.

coronation. The bishop was also charged with going about the country, persuading the people to support Bruce, as being more meritorious, than to fight the Saracens, in the Holy Land. He moreover charged the bishop with defending Coupar, in Fife, as a man of war, wherein he was taken prisoner. (*l*) The bishop certainly had the spirit, and the skill, to defend Coupar till it was taken, by assault, in 1306, and when taken he was arrayed in armour. (*m*) Edward solicited the Pope to appoint a successor to Bishop Wishart. (*n*) Edward would have put him to death, with the bishop of Saint Andrews, if he had not feared the resentment of the Pope. Bishop Wishart remained eight years a prisoner, in England; and was not released till after the victory of Bannock-burn, in 1314, when he was restored, with Bruce's wife, sister, and daughter, and the young Earl of Mar, in exchange for the Earl of Hereford, who had been captured, in the castle of Bothwell, to which he had retreated, after that signal defeat. (*o*) Barbour says, that the worthy bishop had become blind, before his release. (*p*) This illustrious bishop, who had fought, for his country's independence, only outlived his release two years; but, he lived long enough to know, that his country, and king, had triumphed, when he died on the 26th of November, 1316, and was buried in the cathedral of Glasgow, between the altars of Saint Peter and Saint Andrew.

14. Stephen de Dundemore, of a Fife-shire family, was a canon of Glasgow, and appears to have held the office of chamberlain of Scotland, under Robert I. He was chancellor of the church of Glasgow, in 1316, and was elected bishop of Glasgow at the end of that year, after the death of Robert Wishart. In 1317, he went to Rome, in order to obtain consecration; but he died, on his way. (*q*) On the 13th of July, 1317, Edward II. wrote to the Pope against Stephen de Dungdor, [Dundemore,] who had been elected bishop of Glasgow, representing him as unworthy of the episcopal rank; as he fomented, and aided, the resistance to the English king's authority, in Scotland. (*r*)

15. John Lindsay (*s*), upon the death of Dundemore, was elected bishop of Glasgow; but, his consecration appears to have been delayed till 1319.

(*l*) See those singular charges, in Rymer's second letter to Bishop Nicolson.

(*m*) Mat. of Westmr. 458.

(*n*) Prynne, iii. 1156.

(*o*) Rym. Fœd. iii. 489. 496.

(*p*) Barb. Bruce, ii. 170.

(*q*) Keith, 144.

(*r*) Rym. Fœd. iii. 654.

(*s*) Crawford makes this John Lindsay, bishop of Glasgow, the same as John Lindsay, who was chamberlain of Scotland, in 1278: [Chamberlains, 265.] But, of the identity of the bishop, and the chamberlain, no evidence can be found. Keith has misplaced Bishop John Lindsay, in the

1319. (*t*) He sat, however, as bishop *elect* of Glasgow, in the parliament of Scone, which settled the succession of the crown, on the 3d of December, 1318. (*u*) Bishop John Lindsay ruled this see six years; and he died on the 9th of April, 1325, and was buried, in the cathedral, near to the altar of the Virgin Mary. (*v*)

16. John Wishart, the archdeacon of Glasgow, was elected bishop upon the death of John Lindsay, in 1325; and he was consecrated the same year. (*w*) When Edward Baliol was set up, as the dependent king of Scots, by the power of Edward III., he held a parliament, at Edinburgh, on the 10th and 12th of February, 1333-4, in which was present John, the bishop of Glasgow, and several other Scotish bishops, who assented to the disgraceful transactions of that pretended parliament, by which the kingdom was dismembered, and its independence surrendered. (*x*) In 1335, two Flemish ships, having 250 Scots on board, among whom was Bishop Wishart, coming from Flanders to Scotland, were attacked, in their passage, by a superior fleet of English ships, which were commanded, by the Earls of Salisbury and

the see of Glasgow, after his successor, Bishop John Wishart; and Keith states, that John Lindsay, the bishop of Glasgow, appears in two charters of Robert I., in the 20th and 22d years of his reign. [Bishops, 144-5.] But, this is a mistake: For, in the charters referred to, by Keith, the designation is, "Johanne Epis. Glasguen;" and applies to John Wishart, the bishop of Glasgow.

(*t*) Some deeds of the chapter of Glasgow, of the 3d of February, 1318-9, state, that the see of Glasgow was then vacant. [Chart. Paisley, No. 185-6.] John was bishop of Glasgow, in July, 1319. Edward II. pretended to dispose of a number of benefices, in the diocese of Glasgow; and these presentations, he addressed to *John, the Bishop of Glasgow;* requiring him to give collation. Rym. Fœd. iii. 785-6.

(*u*) Harl. MS. 4694, fol. 36.

(*v*) Innes's MS. Chronology; Crawf. Chamberlains, 266.

(*w*) He was long archdeacon of Glasgow, having been appointed to his station, by the worthy bishop, Robert Wishart; and, like his patron, the archdeacon, was a zealous supporter of Robert Bruce; and like him too, was several years a captive in England. On the 16th of April, 1310, Edward II. issued a mandate, for sending John Wishart, the archdeacon of Glasgow, from the castle of Conway, in Wales, where he was a prisoner, to the Tower of London, to be therein confined. [Rym. Fœd. iii. 207.] When he was released appears not; but, it was probably, after the victory of Bannock-burn, in 1314, when a number of exchanges were made. He continued archdeacon of Glasgow, at the death of Bishop John Lindsay, and for a short time after, till he was elected bishop. John Wischard, *archdeacon of Glasgow*, was one of the members of the chapter of Glasgow, on the 17th of May, 1325, when an act was made, for the continued observance of the statutes Sarum, in the church of Glasgow. [Chart. Glasg. 369.] This is decisive evidence, that John Wishart did not precede, Bishop John Lindsay; as Keith has mistakenly stated, in his Bishops, 144.

(*x*) Rym. Fœd. iii. 591-5.

Huntington; and were captured, after an obstinate defence, in which many were killed on both sides; and the bishop being mortally wounded in the head, expired soon after the conflict. (*y*)

17. William Rae was unanimously elected bishop of Glasgow, after the death of Bishop Lindsay, in 1335; he was consecrated, in 1336; and he governed this see one and thirty years. He is said to have redeemed some of the possessions of the church of Glasgow, which had been alienated. He is also said to have built the bridge over the Clyde, at Glasgow, and to have done other good works. It was, by order of this bishop, as the Pope's delegate, that Robert, the stewart of Scotland, and Earl of Strathern, endowed a chaplainry, in the church of Glasgow, in consequence of a dispensation, which was granted, by the Pope, for his marriage with Elizabeth More, notwithstanding their consanguinity. The charter of foundation is dated, on the 12th of January, 1364-5. (*z*) Bishop Rae died, on the 27th of January, 1366-7.

18. Walter Wardlaw, who was of the family of Wardlaw of Torrie, in Fife, was secretary to David II., and archdeacon of Lothian. (*a*) He was elected the bishop of Glasgow, during the spring-time of 1367, and was consecrated, in the same year. (*b*) He was very frequently employed as an ambassador, both before and after he was bishop, during the reigns of David II., and Robert II. (*c*) He was present, at the coronation of

(*y*) Walsingham, 135.; in Innes's MS. Chronology, he states, that John Wishart, bishop of Glasgow, died, in 1335, a captive, in England.

(*z*) Chart. Glasg. 403.; Charta Authentica Rob. Senescalli, printed, from the original, in the archives of the Scots Col., at Paris.

(*a*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. x. 22. He appears to have been made archdeacon of Lothian, in 1359: Compare Rot. Scot. i. 830, and 857. On the 15th of October, 1366, Walter Wardlaw, the archdeacon of Lothian, obtained, from Edward III., a licence to exercise his spiritual office, in the parts of the Merse, which were subject to the English king. Ib. 906.

(*b*) Wardlaw was only archdeacon of Lothian, on the 11th of February, 1366-7. [Rym. Fœd. vi. 552.] He was bishop of Glasgow, before the 1st of July, 1367, on which day, the king of England granted a safe conduct to Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and Mr. David de Mar, the archdeacon of Lothian, to return to Scotland. [Rot. Scot. i. 912, 913. 916, and Rym. Fœd. vi. 570. 576. 584. 614.] On the 16th of June, 1369, Edward III. granted a licence to Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and to his archdeacon, and spiritual ministers, to exercise his episcopal, and spiritual office, in such parts of his diocese, as were under the king of England's dominion, in Scotland, [Rot. Scot. i. 932.]: And on the 18th of June, 1369, the same king granted a special protection to the same bishop, and to his men, and tenants, and for their goods, corn, cattle, &c., in the county of Roxburgh. Id.

(*c*) See Rym. Fœd.; and Rot. Scotiæ.

Robert

Robert II., at Scone, on the 26th of March, 1371, and did homage to the king, on that occasion. (*d*) He was sent to France, during the same year, 1371, on an embassy to renew the ancient league with that kingdom. (*e*) In 1384, Bishop Wardlaw was created a cardinal by Pope Clement VII., who also appointed him legate a latere, for the kingdoms of Scotland, and of Ireland, with ample powers. (*f*) That appointment was made, when the bishop was abroad, in that year. On the 10th of October, 1384, the English king gave a safe conduct to Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and John Bishop of Dunkeld, to come from France to Scotland through England. (*g*) Wardlaw was the first of the Scotish bishops, who attained the rank of cardinal; and the only other Scotish prelate, who afterwards attained that eminent rank, was Cardinal Betoun, in 1538. During November, 1385, when the French money was distributed among the great men of Scotland, Cardinal Wardlaw obtained 600 livres Tournois. (*h*) This shews his influence, in the state; as no other Scotish bishop obtained a single livre. Cardinal Wardlaw died, in 1387. (*i*)

19. Mathew Glendonwyn, a younger son of the family of Glendonwyn, of Glendonwyn, in Eskdale, within Dumfries-shire, was a canon of Glasgow; and was elected the bishop of that see, after the death of Cardinal Wardlaw, in 1387. (*j*) During the government of this bishop, the great steeple of the cathedral church, which was built of wood, was burnt, by lightning: And the worthy bishop made good preparations, for building a steeple of stone; but, before he could effect this salutary measure, he died, on the 10th of May, 1408. (*k*)

20. William Lauder, the archdeacon of Lothian, a son of Sir Alan Lauder, of Haltoun, in Mid-Lothian, was appointed to the vacant bishoprick of Glasgow, in 1408, by the Antipope, Benedict XIII., and not by the election

(*d*) Parl. Rec. 119.

(*e*) Ib. 120. 123.; Fordun, l. xiv. 44. The commission was dated the 31st of March, 1371, and not 31st May, 1371, as in Fordun.

(*f*) Herne's Ford. 1060. 1064; Bower's Continuation. Goodal's Ed. ii. 400.

(*g*) Rot. Scot. ii. 68.

(*h*) Rym. Fœd. vii. 485.

(*i*) Bower's Cont. of Fordun; Herne, 1071.; Goodal, ii. 402.

(*j*) Innes's MS. Chronology. Mathew, the bishop of Glasgow, witnessed a charter of Robert II., at Edinburgh, on the 10th of April, 1389. Diplom. Scot. pl. 56. He appears, as a witness to other charters of Robert II., and to a number of charters of Robert III. Regist. Mag. Sig.

(*k*) Obit. Glasg.

of

of the chapter. (*l*) After obtaining this appointment, he returned to Scotland. On the 24th of October, the English king granted a safe conduct, for "Mr. William de Laweder, the bishop of Glasgow, to come from France to Scotland, through England, with 24 horsemen, in his company." (*m*) Bishop Lauder laid the foundation of the vestry of the cathedral church; and he built the great steeple of stone, as high as the first battlement, where the arms of Lauder of Haltoun are still to be seen, in several places. Bishop Lauder was appointed the chancellor of Scotland, by the regent, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in 1422, if not before; and he held the office till his death, which took place, on the 14th of June, 1425.

21. John Cameron, of the family of Lochiel, was official of Lothian, in 1422; and he was confessor and secretary to the Earl of Douglas, who presented him to the rectory of Cambuslang, in Lanerk-shire. He was provost of the collegiate church of Lincluden, and secretary to the king, in 1424, and in 1425: He was keeper of the privy seal, in 1425 and 1426: And, he was elected bishop of Glasgow, in 1426; and his election was confirmed the same year. He was appointed chancellor of Scotland, in 1427; an office, which he held till 1439. After being employed, in many embassies, Bishop Cameron died, on the 24th of December, 1446.

22. James Bruce, a son of Sir Robert Bruce, of Clackmanan, was rector of Kilmenie, in Fife; was made bishop of Dunkeld, in 1441, and chancellor of Scotland, in 1444: He was translated to the vacant see of Glasgow, in 1447; but, before he could be installed, he died, during the same year, at Edinburgh.

23. William Turnbull, who was a son of Turnbull, of Bedrule, in Roxburgh-shire, was a prebendary of Glasgow, doctor of laws, and archdeacon of Lothian: He was also a privy counsellor, and keeper of the privy seal, from 1441 to 1447. When Bishop Bruce was translated from Dunkeld to Glasgow, in 1447, Turnbull was elected the bishop of Dunkeld; but, Bruce dying in the same year, Turnbull was then elected the bishop of Glasgow, in 1447, and consecrated in 1448. He founded the college of Glasgow, in 1451; and he died at Rome, on the 3d of September, 1454.

24. Andrew Muirhead, a son of Muirhead of Lachop, in Clydesdale; ecame rector of Hamilton, and canon of Glasgow: He was made the bishop of Glasgow, 1454. After serving his country, and benefiting his diocese, he died, on the 20th of November, 1473.

(*l*) Keith, 146. Spottiswoode's Hist. 114.; Innes's MS. Chronol. stated, that Lauder was *elected* bishop of Glasgow, in 1408.

(*m*) Rot. Scot. ii. 189.

25. John

25. John Laing, who was of the family of Laing, of Redhouse, in East Lothian, was rector of Tanadice, in Forfarshire, and vicar of Linlithgow; and he was treasurer of Scotland, from 1465 to 1468; and again from 1470 to 1474. He was elected bishop of Glasgow, in February, 1473-4; and appointed chancellor of Scotland, in 1482: He died, on the 11th of January, 1482-3.

26. George Carmichael, who was the son of Carmichael, of Carmichael, was treasurer of Glasgow; and as such held the prebend of the rectory of Carnwath. He was elected the bishop of Glasgow, in February, 1482-3. Without obtaining consecration, he died, in 1484.

27. Robert Blackader, the son of Patrick Blackader, of Tulliallan, was a canon of Glasgow, and held the prebend of the rectory of Cardross till 1480, when he was elected the bishop of Aberdeen, and afterwards was bishop and archbishop of Glasgow. He died, on his journey to the Holy-Land, on the 28th of July, 1508. Under his administration, Glasgow was made an archbishoprick, in January, 1491-2; and a grammar school was founded, in Glasgow, during the year 1494, A.D.

28. James Betoun, the son of John Betoun, of Balfour, in Fife, was provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, in 1503; was abbot of Dumfermline, in 1504. He was the king's treasurer in 1504-5. He was created bishop of Galloway, in 1508; and in November of the same year, was postulated archbishop of Glasgow. In 1523, he was translated from Glasgow to Saint Andrews. And, when he was considered, as the ablest man, in Scotland, he died, in 1539, after rising to the highest benefices, in the state.

29. Gavin Dunbar, who was the son of Sir John Dunbar, of Mochram, was bred to the church, and being considered as a person of talents, he was appointed preceptor to James V., an office this of great trust; and having successfully discharged it, he thereby laid the foundation of his promotion: He was created dean of Moray, in 1518; he was made prior of Whithern, in 1519; and archbishop of Glasgow, in 1524. After rising to the highest preferments, he died, on the 30th of April, 1547.

30. James Betoun, a son of John Betoun, of Balquharg, was promoted to the abbey of Arbroath, on the resignation of his uncle, Cardinal Betoun, in March, 1545-6. After several years of contest, he was made archbishop of Glasgow, in 1551. He enjoyed the most eminent stations in the church; and after settling his property, so as most effectually to promote the interests of learning, he died, at Paris, on the 25th of April, 1603. With Archbishop Betoun ended the series of the Roman Catholic archbishops of Glasgow.

During

During the sad period, between the Reformation, and the formal establishment of episcopacy, by King James VI., several persons were appointed to be archbishops of Glasgow, for the purpose of appropriating the revenues, and obtaining from those archbishops permanent grants of the estates of the see; as well as for the purpose of getting their sanction, for grants, which might be made, by the churchmen, under their authority, of the property of the subordinate benefices. (*n*) The appointment of those archbishops gave great disgust to the Presbyterian preachers, who hated episcopacy, and most vehemently opposed its continuance, in any shape, or for any purpose; but, such appointments were supported, by the persons in power, and the leaders of the Reformation, who, though they had no great affection, for episcopacy, had a strong relish, for the plunder of the church.

From this slight introduction, it is easy to diverge to the continuance of the list of archbishops of Glasgow.

1. John Porterfield was made a sort of titular archbishop of Glasgow, in 1571; the regent Lennox having obtained a decree of *barratry* against James Betoun, the Catholic archbishop, who had fled, from the violences of the times. In what manner, or by what authority, Porterfield was made archbishop, appeareth not, or whether he was a clergyman. He sat, indeed, as archbishop of Glasgow, in the parliament, which was held at Stirling, on the 7th of September, 1571. (*o*) As archbishop he sanctioned a grant, by the rector of Glasgow, of the manse, and garden, belonging to that benefice, on the 20th of October, 1571. (*p*) A few months, afterwards, Porterfield seems to have been displaced, by whatever means: And an attempt was made to obtain another archbishop, for Glasgow, in February, 1571-2; but, this seems not to have been effected. (*q*)

(*n*) From the epoch of the Reformation, till the church estates were vested in the king, by the General Annexation Act of 1587, the usual mode of acquiring such estates was, by obtaining, from the possessor, or incumbent of the benefice, grants of the property in *fee firm*, for payment of certain yearly feu-duties to the granter, and his successors; and thereupon charters of confirmation were obtained, from the crown, which completed the title. The records of that period abound with such confirmations. After the church estates were vested in the king, it was granted, by him, with the most inconsiderate profusion, and generally in large masses.

(*o*) Acta Parl. iii. 70. (*p*) Keith, 155.

(*q*) In the Privy Seal Reg. xl. 68., there is a precept, on the 8th of February, 1571-2, for a mandate under the great seal, to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, to elect an archbishop of that see, which had been declared vacant, by a decree of the lords of council and session, against James Betoun, the archbishop.

2. James

2. James Boyd, of Trochrig, a respectable protestant clergyman, and the cousin of Lord Boyd, was elected archbishop of Glasgow, in October, 1573 (*r*); and on the 3d of November, 1573, his election was ratified, by a writ under the privy seal; and commissioners were appointed to admit him to the pastoral office. (*s*) On the 9th of November, 1573, another writ was issued, for putting Boyd into possession of the temporal estates of the see. (*t*) Those various documents evince that Keith was mistaken, in saying, that Boyd was made archbishop, in 1572. Archbishop Boyd was the second son of Adam Boyd, of Pink-hill, and was the cousin-german of Lord Boyd, his contemporary. (*u*) Archbishop Boyd was greatly harassed, by the hostility of a faction of presbyterian preachers, who hated episcopacy, and made incessant attacks on the bishops. In 1578, three different assemblies were held, the leading object whereof was to extinguish episcopacy, and to establish presbyterianism. Archbishop Boyd having been called before the last of these assemblies, which met at Edinburgh, on the 24th of October, 1578, he appeared; and defended the legality of his archiepiscopal office, his right to the revenues of his see, and his privilege to sit in parliament, as an archbishop. The assembly rejected his arguments, and as he declined to appear again before them, the assembly appointed a commission to enforce his submission. By the commissioners, thus appointed, he was so persecuted, and threatened with excommunication, that he was, at length induced, in June, 1579, to subscribe his assent to the act of assembly against episcopacy; but, of this he afterwards repented, and regretted it, as a deed extorted by threats against his conviction, and conscience. The hostility, and insults of the Presbyterian faction, and the ingratitude of those, who had experienced his friendship, and kindness, preyed upon the archbishop's spirits, and produced a melancholy, which undermined his health; so that he died, in June, 1581,

(*r*) The regent Morton, not considering the decree of barratry, which had been obtained against Archbishop Betoun, in 1570, as quite sufficient to divest him of the archbishoprick, obtained a sentence of forfeiture against him, by the parliament, on the 30th April, 1573: And on the 30th of September, 1573, Morton issued a licence to the dean and chapter of Glasgow to elect an archbishop of that see, which was vacant, by the forfeiture of James Betoun. Privy Seal Reg. xli. 110.

(*s*) Ib. xli. 140. (*t*) Ib. xli. 125.

(*u*) Calderwood observes, that James Boyd was induced to become archbishop, by Lord Boyd, who procured the appointment to the see, from the regent Morton; in order to make his own advantage of it; but, in a year, or two, Lord Boyd not finding the archbishop sufficiently pliable to his purpose, caused his son, the master of Boyd, to seize the castle of Glasgow, [the bishop's residence,] and levy the revenues of the see. Calder. Hist. 64.

and was buried in the tomb of Archbishop Dumbar, in the choir of the cathedral. (*v*)

3. Robert Montgomery became the archbishop of Glasgow, after the death of Boyd. The Duke of Lennox having obtained, from the king, the disposal of the archbishoprick, made a bargain with Robert Montgomery, the minister of Stirling; whereby Montgomery engaged, that upon being appointed archbishop, he would convey to Lennox the whole revenues of the see, upon condition of receiving for his maintenance 1000*l.* Scots, yearly, with some horse corn, and poultry. (*w*) The ministers, who then composed the chapter of Glasgow, were charged to elect Montgomery; but, they refused, upon which the privy council decided, that the archbishoprick had devolved into the king's hands. (*x*) And Montgomery was put into the see, by the king's authority. Of this corrupt transaction, Lennox reaped nearly all the profit, and Montgomery sustained several years of bitter persecution, by the presbyterian faction, who excommunicated him, in defiance of the king, the privy council, and the parliament. (*y*) It is to be observed, however, that "on the 21st of April, 1582, Mr. Robert Montgomerie appeared, in the face of the haill [whole] assembly of the kirk, and declared, and promised before God, that he would neither mell, [meddle] nor attempt any thing concerning the bishoprick of Glasgow; nor bruik, use, nor take upon him the same, or any other office, within the kirk, but by the advice of the general assembly of the kirk; renouncing the letters, and charges, given to the general assembly, at his desire, with the letters purchased by him against Mr. David Weemes; "protesting that, in this matter,

(*v*) Spottiswoode, 303.: Keith, 155. Spottiswoode says, that Archbishop Boyd "was a wise, learned, and religious prelate, and worthy to have lived in better times." Archbishop Boyd provided for his wife, and family, from the estates of his see; and he made some other small grants, from the same source. Acta Parl. iii. 471. He granted, in fee-firm, to James Boyd, of Kipps, the tenement, in Edinburgh, which belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow. Acta Parl. iii. 616. Mr. Peter Young, the king's preceptor, obtained from Archbishop Boyd, a grant of a yearly pension of 200*l.* Scots, for life, from the revenues of his see; and this was ratified, by the king in parliament. Ib. 491. In 1581, not long before his death, the archbishop granted to the university of Glasgow the customs of the Tron, and of all goods, and merchandizes weighed at the Tron, with the custom of all the measures, great, and small, which were used, within the liberties of Glasgow. This grant was ratified, by the king in parliament, in 1587. Acta Parl. iii. 487. This grant afforded the means of establishing an additional regent, in the university. Stat. Acc. xxi. The archbishop also bequeathed to the university of Glasgow 33 volumes, consisting of the works of the fathers, of Erasmus, Paginus, and others.

(*w*) Richard Hay's MS. (*x*) Privy Council Reg. 12th April, 1582.

(*y*) Privy Council Reg. Acta Parl. iii. 311.

concerning

concerning the said bishoprick of Glasgow, he meant na otherways than the hail breathren do." (*z*) On the 25th of June, 1582, execution of a sentence of excommunication, pronounced by Mr. John Davidson, the minister of Liberton, against Mr. Robert Montgomery, was produced. (*a*) Harassed by incessant persecution, Montgomery resigned the archbishoprick of Glasgow, in 1585. (*b*) Upon his humble submission to the presbyterian faction, he was absolved from the excommunication, in 1587; and he became the parish minister of Symonton, in Kyle, where he spent the remainder of his life in great poverty.

4. William Erskine, the parson of Campsie, was placed in the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, after the resignation of Montgomery. He was a follower of the Earl of Mar, and was thus promoted, in 1586, by the earl's influence. (*c*) Mr. Erskine, though a layman, who never was in orders, obtained formerly the parsonage of Campsie, for the sake of the benefice, and he now acquired the archbishoprick of Glasgow, in 1586, from the desire of his patron, to appropriate the revenues of the see. What benefit the Earl of Mar derived, from this circumstance, is uncertain: But, it did not continue long. The general annexation act of 1587, vested the whole property of the see, in the crown; and the king disposed of it, for the benefit of the young Duke of Lennox, who was then a minor. Yet, Erskine continued archbishop of Glasgow, and he had probably some allowance, from the revenues of the see. He appears, as archbishop of Glasgow, in 1594: And he continued to sit in this station till 1598, when Archbishop Beton was restored to his rights. (*d*) Erskine was the fourth, and last of those characters, who were

(*z*) Extracted from the Register of Assembly.

(*a*) The Reverend Dr. Porteus's MS. Extracts, from the Presbytery Registers, i. 2.

(*b*) Robert Montgomery sat, as archbishop of Glasgow, in the convention, at St. Andrews, on the 31st of July, 1585. Acta Parl. iii. 381. 423. He resigned his archbishoprick at the end of 1585.

(*c*) The Earl of Mar was one of the leaders, who took the castle of Stirling, with the king's person, within it, on the 4th of November, 1585, and thereby produced a complete change in the government; and William Erskine, the parson of Campsie, was one of the earl's followers, in that exploit. Acta Parl. iii. 383. Spottiswoode says, that though Erskine was a laick, and bore no charge, in the church, he obtained the consent of the presbytery of Glasgow for his admission to the archbishoprick, upon giving his bond to renounce the same, if the general assembly did not allow his admission. The presbytery were called to account before the next assembly, which not only refused to allow Erskine's admission; but, ordered the presbytery to prosecute him on his bond, for the purpose of disannulling his admission to the archbishoprick. Erskine, however, by good management, and powerful protection contrived to maintain his station. Spottiswoode, 365.

(*d*) Acta Parl. iv. 92. 169.: Spottiswoode's Hist. 365.

thrust into the archbishoprick of Glasgow, after the Reformation, for the corrupt purpose of appropriating the revenues of the see. The protestant archbishops, who followed those characters in the see, were invested more regularly, and for the more respectable purpose of establishing episcopal government, in the reformed church of Scotland.

5. The next archbishop, in succession, was John Spottiswoode, who was the eldest son of John Spottiswoode, the parson of Calder, and the superintendant of Lothian, who was the second son of William Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, in Berwick-shire. Bishop Spottiswoode was born, in 1565, and was educated, at the college of Glasgow, wherein he obtained the degree of A. M. in 1581. He succeeded his father, as parson of Calder, in Mid-Lothian, in 1586, and he held the parsonage till 1603. In July, 1601, indeed, he went as chaplain, with the Duke of Lennox, the Scotish ambassador, to France; and they returned through England, in the end of December, 1601. (*e*) In April, 1603, he accompanied King James into England. While at Burleigh-house, near Stamford, the king received intelligence of the death, at Paris, of the respectable James Betoun, the archbishop of Glasgow. Having resolved to establish episcopal government, in the reformed church of Scotland, the king nominated Mr. John Spottiswoode to the archbishoprick of Glasgow; made him a privy counsellor, almoner to the queen, and sent him back to Scotland, to attend her majesty, on her journey to England. (*f*) Archbishop Spottiswoode, and the other bishops of Scotland, who were afterwards appointed, continued without consecration, till 1610; as there were no canonical bishops, in Scotland, who could perform that office. In 1610, Archbishop Spottiswoode, by the king's order, went to London, and carried with him the bishops of Galloway, and of Brechin, in order to receive consecration. On the 21st of October, 1610, they were all three consecrated, in the chapel of London-house, by the bishops of London, Ely, and Bath, who were appointed, by the king's commission, for that purpose; as the Scotish prelates were disinclined to receive consecration, from either of the archbishops of Canterbury, or York; on account of their ancient claims of superiority over the church of Scotland. (*g*) After their return to Scotland, the archbishop of Glasgow, and the bishops of Galloway, and Brechin, consecrated the archbishop of St. Andrews, and the other bishops of Scotland. Archbishop Spottiswoode had but a small revenue, from the see of Glasgow; as its temporal property was held, by the Duke of Lennox, for his life; and the spiritual property was burdened with

(*e*) Spottiswoode's Hist. 467. (*f*) Ib. 476-7. (*g*) Ib. 513-14.

several

several pensions. In consideration of this infelicity, the king, in 1606, gave to Archbishop Spottiswoode the parsonage, and vicarage of Glasgow, with all the revenues, thereto belonging; and the same was, by act of parliament, annexed to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, as a part of the patrimony thereof. (*h*) In 1612, the archbishop was appointed, by the king, commendator of Kilwinning, whereby he enjoyed the revenues of the spirituality of that abbey; consisting of churches, and tithes; but, not the temporal estate, which was otherwise disposed of. Archbishop Spottiswoode repaired the cathedral church, and archiepiscopal palace; and he built, in 1611, a castle at Partick, near Glasgow, to serve, as a country seat, for the archbishops of that see; as the castle of Lochwood had been demolished, after the Reformation. Archbishop Spottiswoode continued, in the see of Glasgow, till 1615, when he was translated to the archbishoprick of St. Andrews: And he was appointed the chancellor of Scotland, in 1635. When episcopacy was overthrown, in 1639, he was driven from his see, and obliged to flee to England, where he died, on the 26th of November, 1639; and was, by the king's order, buried, in Westminster abbey.

6. James Law, the son of Law of Lathrisk, in Fife, was appointed minister of Kirkliston, in West Lothian, in 1582; bishop of Orkney, in 1606; and was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, in 1615. After ruling this see 17 years, he died, on the 13th of October, 1632, and was interred, in the chancel of the cathedral, where his second wife, who was a daughter of Boyle of Kilburn, caused a very handsome monument to be erected over his grave. (*i*) He was esteemed a man of learning, and gave a good specimen of his knowledge of *the Fathers*, and of the history of the church, by a commentary on several parts of *the Scripture*, which he left behind him in MS. He completed the leaden roof of the cathedral of Glasgow, which was begun, by his predecessor, Archbishop Spottiswoode. He left to his son, James Law, the estate of Bruntoun, in Fife, which continued long in possession of his descendants.

7. Patrick Lindsay of the Edzell family, whose escutcheon he bore, was many years minister of Saint Vigian's parish, in Forfar-shire. He was created bishop of Ross, in 1613, and translated to Glasgow, on the 16th of April, 1633, by a grant, under the great seal, conferring on him the archbishoprick, with all its revenues, and jurisdictions, during his life; and this charter was ratified, by parliament, in June, 1633. (*j*) Archbishop Lindsay was a good, and pious man, and a fervent preacher; but his good qualities did not protect

(*h*) Acta Parl. iv. 330. (*i*) Theatre of Mortality, 134. (*j*) Acta Parl. v. 70.

him,

him, from the violence of the times. The general assembly, which sat at Glasgow, in 1638, among other outrageous proceedings, made an act, on the 6th of December, deposing Mr. Patrick Lindsay, the archbishop of Glasgow, and other bishops, from their votes, in parliament, council, or convention, and from all functions of episcopal, or ministerial calling; declaring them infamous, and ordaining them to be excommunicated. On the 8th of December, the assembly made another act; abjuring episcopacy, as abhorred, and detested. (*k*) This abhorred, and detested act was followed, by other violent, and rebellious proceedings, which were unworthy of legislators, and disgraceful to Christians. Archbishop Lindsay, though aged, and infirm, was obliged to flee into England, for safety, in January, 1640 (*l*); and he died at Newcastle, in 1641, at the age of 75.

The Restoration produced the re-establishment of episcopacy, in Scotland, during the year 1661, abhorred and detested, as it was. The proceedings of such men, in such times, clearly evince, that nations, and communities, as well as individuals, are subject to insanity.

8. Andrew Fairfowl, the son of John Fairfowl, a seaman of Anstruther, in Fife, was first a chaplain to the Earl of Rothes, next minister of North-Leith; and afterwards minister of Dunse, in Berwick-shire. Charles II., while in Scotland, during the sad year, 1650, heard Mr. Fairfowl, who was then minister of North-Leith, preach, and was much pleased with his performance. After the Restoration, when the king wanted an archbishop for Glasgow, he recollected Fairfowl; and preferred him to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, in November, 1661. The archbishop was consecrated, at London, on the 15th of December, 1661, together with the archbishop of Saint Andrews, and the bishops of Galloway and Dumblane. (*m*) On the 19th of April, 1662, he made his public entry into Glasgow, accompanied by the lord chancellor, by other nobles, and by a great number of gentlemen, from the neighbouring country: He was well received by the citizens, and magistrates of Glasgow. (*n*) Fairfowl did not long enjoy his dignified situation. He died, at Edinburgh, in November, 1663; and he was buried, in the abbey church of Holyrood, on the 11th of that month.

9. Alexander Burnet, the successor of Fairfowl, was the son of John Burnet a minister, who was the son of Burnet of Barns, in Tiveotdale. Alexander

(*k*) Acts of Assembly, 1638.

(*l*) Spalding, i. 202.

(*m*) A. Wood, ii. Fasti, 182.; Lamont's Diary, 165.

(*n*) In the Kingdom's Intelligencer, No. 18., may be seen a full account of his progress, from Edinburgh, on the 18th of April, his public entry into Glasgow, on the 19th, and the proceedings of the two following days.

Burnet

Burnet was born in 1614; was bred to the church; and was chaplain to the first Earl of Traquair, to whom he was related, his mother being a daughter of the family of Traquair. After the civil war began, he retired into England, where he obtained holy orders, and acquired a rectory, in Kent, of which he was deprived, in 1650, on account of his loyalty. He now went abroad; and attaching himself to Charles II., endeavoured to do him service, by procuring intelligence, from England, and other countries. At the Restoration, Burnet, became chaplain to General Lord Rutherford, who was afterwards the Earl of Teviot, and who was his father's cousin-german. When that heroic lord was appointed governor of Dunkirk, Burnet went with him, and officiated as preacher to an English congregation there, in 1661, and 1662. In 1663, he was consecrated the bishop of Aberdeen; from whence he was translated to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, wherein he was installed, on the 11th of April, 1664: He made his public entry into Glasgow, on the 22d of the same month. (*o*) But, having incurred the displeasure of the Earl of Lauderdale, that most arbitrary minister, partly by threats, and in some measure, by the offer of a pension, induced Burnet to resign the archbishoprick of Glasgow, in 1669. This see was now committed to the charge of Doctor Robert Leighton, the bishop of Dumblane, who was appointed commendator of the archbishoprick of Glasgow; and who was soon after elected archbishop of that see, on the 27th of October, 1671. Leighton resigned, in 1674; and Archbishop Burnet was reinstated in it, by the king's letter of the 7th of September, 1674, and by an act of the privy council, on the 29th of the same month. Five years afterwards, Archbishop Burnet was translated from the see of Glasgow, to the archbishoprick of Saint Andrews, which was vacant, by the odious assassination of Archbishop Sharp, in 1679. Burnet ruled the see of Saint Andrews till his decease, on the 24th of August, 1684; and he was buried, in the chapel of Saint Salvator's college, near the tomb of its founder, the respectable Bishop Kennedy.

10. Robert Leighton was the eldest son of Doctor Alexander Leighton, of the family of Leighton, of Ulieshaven, in Forfar-shire. He was born in England, in 1614, and after the too severe sentence of his father in 1630, was sent to complete his education, in Scotland. After travelling abroad, and spending some years, in France, he was ordained the minister of Newbotle, in Mid-Lothian, wherein he continued till February, 1653, when he was appointed principal of the college of Edinburgh. He held this respectable situation till 1661, when he was created bishop of Dumblane, and dean of the chapel royal of Stirling; and he was consecrated, at London, on the

(*o*) Lamont's Diary, 200. 210.; the News, No. 38.

15th

15th of December, 1661. Upon the resignation of the see of Glasgow, by Archbishop Burnet, in 1669, Doctor Leighton was appointed commendator of that see; and he was elected archbishop of Glasgow, on the 27th of October, 1671. After a few years of painful, but unavailing endeavours to cement the schism of the church, by reconciling the presbyterian preachers to episcopacy, he resigned the archbishoprick, when Burnet was reinstated, in September, 1674. After this resignation, Doctor Leighton lived, for some time, in the college of Edinburgh; and then went to England, when he settled, in Sussex, where he lived, privately, during ten years. When Lord Perth was made chancellor of Scotland, in 1684, being very desirous to see Doctor Leighton, the doctor was prevailed upon, by his friend Doctor Gilbert Burnet, to come to London. While in London, on that occasion, he died, at the Bell inn, in Warwick-lane, during 1684, aged 70. He gave in mortmain to the college of Glasgow, 300*l.* sterling, for the support of two students, in philosophy; to Saint Nicolas's hospital, at Glasgow, 300*l.* sterling, for the maintenance of four old men; to the college of Edinburgh, for the support of a student in divinity, 150*l.* sterling. In 1673, he gave in mortmain, 1024*l.* Scots, to the poor of the parish of Dumblane. By his will, he bequeathed his library to the cathedral, and clergy of the diocese of Dumblane. Doctor Leighton was a celebrated preacher; and was eminent, for his learning, his piety, and his charity. He was the intimate friend of Doctor Gilbert Burnet, who extols him highly, and bewails him greatly, as a valuable friend, who had been the chief guide of his life. While principal of the college of Edinburgh, he wrote his "Prælectiones Theologicæ," which were published, in 1693. He was, also, the author of several other theological works, and of a number of sermons, which were published, after his decease. His select works were published, at Edinburgh, in 1746, with an account of his life, with a portrait of the worthy author.

11. Arthur Ross, the son of Alexander Ross, the parson of Birse, in Aberdeen-shire, was educated at the university of St. Andrews; and was, successively, the minister of Kinearny, in Mar, and of Old Deer, in Buchan. He was made parson of Glasgow, in 1665, and bishop of Argyle, in April, 1675. He was translated to the see of Galloway, in September, 1679; and from thence, was soon after translated to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, in October, 1679. After ruling this see, during five years, he was once more translated, in October, 1684, to the archbishoprick of St. Andrews, which he held till the abolition of episcopacy, in 1689. He died, on the 13th of June, 1704.

12. Alex-

12. Alexander Cairncross, though heir of the family of Cairncross of Calmslee, in Roxburgh-shire, was in such low circumstances, as to be obliged to exercise the trade of a dyer, in the canongate of Edinburgh, by which he acquired the means of recovering part of the estate of his ancestors. He became parson of Dumfries, which he executed till 1684, when, by the recommendation of the Duke of Queensberry, he was made the Bishop of Brechin, in August, 1684. In December, 1684, he was promoted to the archbishoprick of Glasgow. (*p*) In 1686, he strenuously opposed the projected repeal of the penal laws, and the test; and having otherwise displeased the chancellor, the Earl of Perth, he was removed from the archbishoprick of Glasgow, by the irregular, and uncanonical mode of a letter from the king to the privy council of the 13th of January, 1687. He lived privately till the Revolution, when he showed a disposition to comply with the new government, and thereby to regain his archbishoprick (*q*): But, episcopacy being abolished, in 1689, he was made bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, in May, 1693; and he continued, in that see, till his decease, in 1701.

13. John Paterson, the son of the bishop of Ross, was minister of Ellon, in Aberdeen-shire, at the epoch of the Restoration. He was appointed minister of the Tron church of Edinburgh, in October, 1662 (*r*): And was soon after made dean of Edinburgh. By the influence of the Duke of Lauderdale, he was consecrated bishop of Galloway in October, 1674, and he was translated to the see of Edinburgh, in March, 1679. Having in 1686, supported the proposed measure of the repeal of the penal laws, and Cairncross, the archbishop of Glasgow, having strenuously opposed the measure, Cairncross was deprived of his archbishoprick, in January, 1687, and Bishop Paterson was recommended to the see of Glasgow, by the king's letter of the 21st of January, 1687. John Paterson continued archbishop of Glasgow till the abolition of episcopacy, by act of parliament, on the 22d of July, 1689. He died, at Edinburgh, on the 9th of December, 1708, in the 76th year of his age.

(*p*) His election to the see of Glasgow was ratified, by letters patent of the 3d of December, 1684; on the 6th of the same month, a mandate was issued for his consecration, and a precept was issued, for his admission to the temporal estate of the see.

(*q*) When the convention met, at Edinburgh, on the 14th of March, 1689, the representative of the burgh of Kintore protested, on behalf of Alexander, the late archbishop of Glasgow, that the calling of John, the archbishop of Glasgow, in the rolls of the meeting, should not prejudge the said Alexander of his right to the archbishoprick of Glasgow. John the archbishop in possession, who was present in the convention, protested, on the contrary. Acta Parl. ix. 5.

(*r*) Maitland, 103.

When episcopacy was again suppressed, at the commencement of the long civil wars, the archbishoprick of Glasgow was again deprived of all its property, and established rights. The violent acts of the general assemblies, at Glasgow, in December, 1638, and at Edinburgh, in August, 1639, against episcopacy, were followed, by several acts of parliament of the 11th of June, 1640; abolishing episcopy, and annulling all acts of parliament, and of privy council, which had been made, in favour of episcopacy. (*s*) On the same day, the parliament passed an act, declaring that, the patronage of churches, and the appointment of ministers, which had belonged to bishops, and archbishops, should thereafter belong to "the kirk;" and that the presbyteries should provide, and admit ministers.

By those acts, abolishing episcopacy, the property of the see of Glasgow was again placed at the king's disposal. The spiritual estate, consisting of the parsonage and vicarage tithes of the church of Glasgow, and of some other parish churches, were granted to the town of Glasgow, for the purpose of maintaining a minister, to serve the cure of the high church of Glasgow, in place of the archbishop, and in reparation of that church. (*t*)

On the 6th of September, 1641, the king granted to James, Duke of Lennox, the temporal property of the archbishop of Glasgow; the lands, and barony of Glasgow; the castle, city, burgh, and regality of Glasgow; the barony of Castairs, in Lanerk-shire; the baronies of Stobo and Edilstoun, in Peebles-shire, the baronies of Lilliesleif, and Eskirk, in Roxburgh-shire, the lands of Bishopsforest, of Niddric-Forester, the halfpenney land, in Carrick, the church lands of Cambusnethan, and all lands, pertaining of old to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, with the heritable right of the nomination and yearly election, of the provost, baillies, and other officers of the city of Glasgow, as amply as pertained to the archbishop of Glasgow before: And by this charter, the duke, and his heirs male, were constituted lords of the regality of the barony of Glasgow, and of Bishopsforest; the whole being created a free barony, temporal lordship, and to be called the lordship of Glasgow: The whole to be held, in fee-farm of the king, for the yearly payment of 500 marks Scots. This ample grant, which thus vested in the Duke of Lennox, the revenues, and temporal property of the see of Glasgow, was ratified, by parliament, on the 17th of November, 1641. The parliament, with the consent of the Duke of Lennox, enacted, that the burgh of

(*s*) Acta Parl. v. 291-2.; 298-9.

(*t*) The above grant was ratified by parliament, on the 17th of November, 1641. Acta Parl. v. 576.

Glasgow,

Glasgow should have free liberty in the election of its magistrates, yearly, with the condition, that the provost, baillies, and council, should, annually, present to the Duke of Lennox the names of three persons, one of whom, he should select, as their provost. (*u*) The odious abomination of such grants needs not be reprobated.

The *Reformation*, indeed, gave the archbishoprick of Glasgow a new form, and a very different detail. It was, at length, formed into synods, and was divided into presbyteries, which have undergone various alterations, in the details of their arrangement. It was reserved for the policy of King James, and the interestedness of his advisers, to superinduce presbyterianism upon episcopacy. But, amidst the ebullition of folly, and factiousness of the civil wars, during the reign of Charles I., episcopacy was trampled under the foot of presbytery. (*v*)

The acts of parliament of 1640, and 1641, were rescinded, by the parliament of 1661, which were confirmed, by the parliament of 1662; whereby the rights of the archbishoprick were restored. (*w*) At the end, however, of seven and twenty years, the whole privileges of the archbishoprick were again annulled, when the property thereof was vested, in the crown. (*x*)

When the revenue of the archbishoprick was reported, by formal authority, in 1689, the net income consisted of 1180 bolls, 1 firlot of victual, and 2268*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Scots, besides much poultry. (*y*)

Something ought now to be said of *the cathedral* church. John, the first bishop, after the re-establishment of the episcopate, by Earl David, began to build, at

(*u*) Acta Parl. v. 483. 498.

(*v*) On the Presbytery Records, of date the first of December, 1641, there is this entry: "Mr. Patrick Gillespie is presented by the king, in and to the ministry of the cathedral kirk of Glasgow, [which is] now vacant, by the deposition of the late archbishop, and the abolition of the archbishoprick thereof." [The Reverend Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts.] On the 10th of May, 1643, John Oswald, the minister of Edinburgh, excommunicated James, Earl of Montrose, the Earl of Crawford, the Earl of Nithsdale, Viscount of Aboyne, Lord Ogilvie, and Lord Harries, "for their unnatural rebellion, in their invading their native country, in the south, with scores of foot, and horse, and all hostility. [Id.] In a proceeding upon the 27th of February, 1645, the Duchess of Hamilton subscribed her maiden name, "Anna Conyng-hame," being the daughter of the Earl of Glencairn. Such, then, was the progress of *Democracy*.

(*w*) Acta Parl. vii. 370-2-3. (*x*) Ib. ix. 104. 199.

(*y*) MS. Rental Book. Much, however, was held by laymen, who seldom paid much, and sometimes nothing. The tithes of Cambusnethan, in Lanerk-shire, was held on lease, by the Duke of Hamilton, who only paid the archbishop 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, yearly. The tithes of Dryfesdale, in Dumfries-shire, were leased, by the Earl of Annandale, who paid yearly to the archbishop, only, 293*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

Glasgow, a cathedral church, which required the efforts of many years. It was at length consecrated to Saint Kentigern, on the 7th of July, 1136. David I., who had contributed so much to this establishment, was present, at the consecration of the cathedral church. (*z*)

But, Joceline, who was the bishop of Glasgow, from 1174 to 1199, finding the cathedral church, that had been built, by his predecessor John, was too small, rebuilt it of a much larger size, and in a more magnificent manner.

After many years of skilful labour, this cathedral was solemnly consecrated, in 1197, on the 6th of July, says the chronicle of Mailros; on the 31st of May, says the inscription on a stone, above the entry to the choir. (*a*)

The cathedral church, which was thus built, by Joceline, received, during many years, various additions, and numerous embellishments, by the succeeding prelates of this see, as low down, as the epoch of the Reformation. (*b*) The great steeple, which was erected upon the square tower, on the middle of the cathedral, having been constructed of wood, was burnt, by lightening, at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It was rebuilt of stone, in the reign of James I. by Bishop Lauder, who died, in 1425, and partly by his successor, Bishop Cameron.

In 1560, the Earl of Argyle, Lord Ruthven, and James Steuart, the bastard, gave an order to the magistrates of Glasgow, "to purify their churches, by destroying all sorts of idolatry;" but this order not being so sufficiently executed, as the zealots of reform wished, a more sweeping demolition was made, in 1561, by the Earls of Arran, Argyle, and Glencairn, to whom was committed the demolition of all abbey churches, monasteries, convents, and all monuments of idolatry, in the west country, by an order of the convention of reformers, at Edinburgh, in May, 1561, which was made, at the desire of the general assembly.

In the spring time of 1579, by the earnest persuasion of Mr. Andrew Melville, the principal of the college of Glasgow, and some other Protestant ministers, the magistrates of Glasgow agreed to demolish the cathedral church and to build, with its materials, several small churches; but, when the work-

(*z*) Chron. Mailros; Chron. Saint Crucis; Fordun, v. 43.: Earl David, before he became king, granted an annuity of 100 shillings, from Hardingsthorn, for building, and restoring the cathedral of Glasgow. Chart. Glasg. 13.

(*a*) Monteith's Theatre of Mortality, 1713, 140.

(*b*) The epoch of erecting the belfry, and treasury, appears from the following grant: In 1277, "Maurice Dominus de Luss" granted to the cathedral of Glasgow, timber from his woods and forests, for building the belfry, and treasury of the said cathedral. Chart. Glasg. 437.

men

men were assembled, to commence the unhallowed destruction of the cathedral church, the craftsmen of Glasgow appeared in arms, and threatened death to any one, who should cast down a stone of their magnificent cathedral church: And the craftsmen were only pacified, by the magistrates giving up so odious an enterprize, and dismissing the workmen. Upon the complaint of the Protestant ministers, the leaders of the tumult were summoned before the king in council; but, upon hearing the case, the young king, who was present, interposed in favour of the craftsmen; and commanded the ministers to desist from their purpose of demolishing the cathedral; observing at the same time, "that too many churches had been already destroyed; and he would not tolerate any more abuses of that kind." (*c*)

Although several efforts were afterwards made, in latter times, for the reparation of the cathedral; it continued, for some time, in a very insufficient state. After the restoration of episcopacy, Archbishop Spottiswoode, who governed the see of Glasgow, from 1603 to 1615, repaired the cathedral church, and made some progress in covering it with lead, which was completed by Archbishop Law, his successor, in this see. These operations, aided by occasional repairs, in subsequent times, has preserved the cathedral of Glasgow, in a much more entire state, than any other building of this magnitude in Scotland. It has, indeed, been much disfigured, in the interior, not only by being despoiled of its various ornaments, at the period of the Reformation; but, by the subsequent division of it into four several parish churches, and by shutting up the grand entrance through a magnificent porch. Before the end of the sixteenth century, two parish churches were established within the cathedral; and in the seventeenth century, it was divided into four. The nave formed the principal one, which was called the inner high church; and it was separated from the choir, by a stone wall. The long, and spacious choir formed other two parish churches, by dividing it, in the middle, with a stone partition-wall. The vaulted apartment erected under the nave, formed the fourth church, which was appropriated to the barony parish of Glasgow. When this city became more opulent, and able to build proper churches, in commodious situations, one of the churches, in the choir was abandoned, about, or soon after the middle of the eighteenth century; and in the beginning of the present century, a new church, for the barony parish having been erected near the cathedral, the vaulted church, under the nave was then abandoned; so that the cathedral now forms only two parish churches, the inner high church, in the nave; and the outer high church, in the choir.

(*c*) Spottiswoode, 304.

After

After all the dilapidations, and changes, which it has sustained, the cathedral of Glasgow still forms a magnificent pile of gothic architecture; and is justly regarded, as the grand ornament of the city. It stands upon an elevation, on the north side of the city, and at the northern extremity of the high street. The circumference of the whole building is 1090 feet, measuring around the ailes, and abutments; it is supported, by 147 pillars, many whereof are very large; and it is lighted by 157 windows.

Thus much, then, for the cathedral! The episcopal palace, or castle of Glasgow, which formed the chief residence of the prelates of this see, stands, at a little distance. It was a splendid building of cut freestone, and had a commodious garden attached to it. The epoch of its foundation is unknown. The great tower of this palace was built, by bishop Cameron, who ruled this see, from 1426 to 1446; and on this splendid fabrick were sculptured, his coat armorial, with his mitre, crosier, and the usual badges of episcopal dignity. Archbishop Betoun, who ruled the see, from 1509 to 1523, inclosed the episcopal palace, with a high freestone wall of excellent workmanship, and built a bastion over the one corner, and a tower over the other, fronting the high street; upon different places of the wall were fixed his coat of arms. His successor, archbishop Dunbar, completed this work, by erecting on the side fronting the cathedral, a stately gateway, on which his arms were sculptured, with the royal arms of Scotland.

At the epoch of the Reformation, after the flight of archbishop Betoun, the Duke of Chatelherault took possession of the episcopal palace, or "castle of Glasgow," as it was usually called, after that epoch; and he refused to give it up to the archbishop's chamberlain. This conduct was the more base, as the duke had given his bond of manrent to the archbishop, to defend the possessions of the archbishoprick. A few years afterwards, the duke was obliged to transfer it to the Earl of Lennox, whose family, formerly, held the office of baillie of the regality of Glasgow, under the archbishops. The castle of Glasgow followed the fate of the chief part of the episcopal property, till the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, when the whole was vested in the crown. This palace long remained in good condition, till at length, being neglected, it fell into ruins: And in 1791, the whole building, with its site, and garden, were granted by the king, for the purpose of erecting an infirmary on their location. The infirmary was accordingly erected, in 1792, and 1793, and was opened for the reception of patients, in December 1794. Before the demolition of the castle, two accurate drawings

drawings of the ruin were made, for the purpose of exhibiting to posterity what the infirmary once had been.

The archbishops of Glasgow had also a country seat, at Lochwood, about six miles eastward of Glasgow, in the parish of old Monkland. (*d*) This castle stood on the south side of a lake, which was called *the bishop's Loch*, that is nearly a mile long. At this place, the archbishops, occasionally, resided, and had a private chapel for their usual devotions. (*e*) At the epoch of the Reformation the Duke of Chastelherault took possession of the manor place of Lochwood, and refused to restore it to the archbishop's chamberlain. (*f*) The keeping of the castle of Lochwood was afterwards, in March 1572-3, committed to Robert Boyd of Badinheath, who appears to have also obtained a grant in fee firm of the lands of Lochwood; and by this keeper the castle of Lochwood was demolished. (*g*) The castle of Lochwood appears to have been considered, as the proper manor of the archbishop. The grant of Charles I., in 1641, to James Duke of Lennox of the barony and regality of Glasgow, and of all the temporal property, which belonged to the archbishoprick specifies, that seisin should be given of the whole, at the castle, and fortalice of Lochwood. (*h*)

After the restoration of episcopacy, Archbishop Spottiswoode, who was appointed to the see of Glasgow, in 1603, erected, in 1611, a castle, at Partick, on an elevated site, upon the west bank of the Kelvin, nearly three miles westward of the cathedral church of Glasgow. This castle was used, by Archbishop Spottiswoode, and his successors, in the see of Glasgow, as a

(*d*) There remains, in the Chartulary of Glasgow, a precept of Mathew the bishop of this see, which was dated, "apud maneriam nostrum de Lacu, 10 mensis Maii An. Dom. 1391." Gibson's Glasg. App. 297.

(*e*) A decision of Mathew, the bishop of Glasgow was given "in capella manerii nostri de Lacu," on the 2d of September 1394. Chart. Paisley, No. 87.

(*f*) In a letter of the 28th of August 1560, from Thomas Archibald, the chamberlain of the archbishop, who then resided, at Paris, he says, "that he could not get any thing of the archbishop's revenues, neither could he get restitution of the castles, of Glasgow, and Lochwood, for which he had applied, in vain, to the duke, to the council, and to the parliament of reformers." Keith's Hist. 488-9.

(*g*) On the 4th of March 1572-3, the Regent Morton granted to Robert Boyd of Badinheath the keeping of the house, and fortalice of Lochwood, in the barony of Glasgow, the property of the archbishop of Glasgow, and in the king's hands, by the vacancy of the see from a decree of *barratry* against James Betoun the Archbishop. Privy Seal Reg. xli. 58. On the 20th of March 1617, Robert lord Boyd was served heir of Robert Boyd of Badinheath, his grandfather's brother, to the four pound lands of Lochwood, with the lakes, and fishings in the regality of Glasgow, held in fee firm. Inquis. Spec. 113, 162.

(*h*) Acta. Parl. v. 598. The castle was then a ruin, having been demolished by Boyd of Badinheath, after he obtained the keeping of it, in 1573. Spottiswoode, 303.

rural

rural habitation. The ruins of this castle are still extant, and are called "The Bishop's Castle."

It is now proper to advert to the religious houses of Lanerk-shire.

Lesmahago monastery, or Lesmachute, as it was formerly called, derived its name from St. Machute, a British saint of the sixth century, who is said to have died, in 553 or 554 A.D., on the 15th of November, which was, in after times, observed, as his festival. (*i*) This saint was buried, at this place, which was named, from him, *Les-Machute;* the British *Lys*, or *Les*, signifying an inclosed place, a court, a hall, being prefixed to the name of the saint. The ancient church, at this place, was dedicated to St. Machute, who became the tutelar saint of Lesmachute; and a fair was held there, annually, at the festival of the saint. Various relicks of the saint were carefully preserved, in the church of Lesmachute (*j*); and the tomb of the saint was illuminated by a number of large wax lights. (*k*) The relicks, and the tomb of the saint, were destroyed, at the Reformation; but, St. Machute's fair has been continued to the present times. In 1144, David I. granted to the abbot, and monks, of Kelso, in *free alms*, the church of Lesmahagu, and the whole lands of Lesmahagu, *with the men*, and all manner of pertinents; in order, that they might hold the said church, as a cell of Kelso; and place in it, a prior and monks of the order, and habit of Kelso; and for that purpose, John, the Bishop of Glasgow, at the king's desire, freed the monks, from all episcopal exaction, and subjection. The king, from reverence to God, and St. Machute, also, granted the privilege of *a sanctuary* to the said church, and cell of Lesmahagu; giving his firm peace to all persons who

(*i*) In a great number of charters, from the 12th century, till the epoch of the Reformation, the name of the place appears, in the form of *Lesmachute;* but, in others, it has the form of *Lesmahagu*. In those charters, the name of the saint is, uniformly, Saint *Machute;* but, in the popular language, he was, usually, called, *St. Mahagu*.

(*j*) James V. having obtained a bone of "Saint Mahago," expended nearly 20*l*. for having it enchased in silver, gilt, by John Mosman, a goldsmith, in Edinburgh; and a case was made, for preserving this precious relick, thus mounted, and guarded. The Treasurer's Accounts of the 9th of October, 1540. Such were the fooleries, which Sir David Lindsay, the satirist, ridiculed.

(*k*) Robert I. granted to St. Machute, and the monks of Lesmachute, ten marks sterling, yearly, from the revenue of his miils of Maldesley, for the continual support of the lights, at the tomb of St. Machute. Chart. Kelso, No. 203. The same king, on the 8th of March, 1315-16, granted to the same monks an annual rent of ten marks sterling, from his mills of Carluke; for which the monks were obliged, to find eight wax lights, of a pound of wax each, to burn, *at the tomb of St. Machute*, on Sundays, and festival days. Ib. No. 529.; Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 75. Robert III. confirmed to the monks this annual rent of 20 marks, from the mills or Carluke. Robertson's Index, p. 145.

should

should flee to the same, or within the four circumjacent crosses; excepting only those persons, who might be guilty of murder, or dismembering. (*l*) In consequence of that grant of David I., the abbot and monks of Kelso erected buildings, and planted, at Lesmachute, a colony of their own order, with a prior at their head. This new monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Machute; and it was governed, by a prior, who had a seat in parliament (*m*): But, in the government of the monastery, and the administration of its property, he was subject to the authority of the abbot and monks of Kelso. (*n*)

The monastery of Lesmahago formed a convenient retreat, to which a number of the monks of Kelso retired, for safety, during the more inveterate hostilities of England: But, distant as this monastery was, it was not altogether exempt, from savage hostility. In 1336, John of Eltham, the Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Edward III., having led a body of English troops into Scotland, and through Clydesdale, lodged at the abbey of Lesmahago; and before departing, he burnt that monastery, and its church, with a number of people in it, who had taken shelter therein, as a place of sanctuary. Fordun, and Wyntown, relate that, after this atrocious act, the Earl of Cornwall joined his brother, Edward III., at Perth, where, the two brothers entering into an altercation, the king, who was provoked, by the haughty replies of the earl, stabbed him with a dagger, so as to kill him; and thus, says Wyntown, was the burning of the abbey revenged. (*o*) On the 9th of December, 1222, the prior and monks of Lesmahago obtained, from Alexander II., a charter of protection, for themselves, their men, and their

(*l*) Chart. Kelso, No. 8.; MS. Monast. Scotiæ, p. 33.; Sir Lewis Stewart's Col. fol. 217. John, the bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to the monks of Kelso the church of Lesmahagu, with all its parish; and he freed them, from all episcopal exactions, and subjection. Chart. Kelso, No. 179. Malcolm IV. also confirmed to the abbot and monks of Kelso the church, and cell of St. Machute. Ib. No. 2.; Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. xxiv.

(*m*) Acta Parl. ii. 98.

(*n*) Chart. Kelso, passim. William, the abbot of Kelso, issued a mandate to the monks in the cell of St. Machute; requiring them, to excommunicate David Weir, the son of Thomas Weir, who, with some accomplices, had, by force of arms, violently, entered the sanctuary of the said cell, and sacrilegiously robbed the chamber of Nicolas Lamb, one of the monks, of a sum of gold and silver, with divers jewels. Chart. Kelso, No. 487. There is no date; but, in another deed, William appears, as abbot of Kelso, in 1326. Ib. No. 484.

(*o*) Ford. l. xiii. 38.; Wyntown, ii. 191. John, the Earl of Cornwall, was born, at Eltham, in Kent, on the 15th of August, 1315; and died, *at Perth*, on the 5th of October, 1336. If he died, by means of the wound, from his brother's dagger, he must have lived some little time, after the wound was given: for Edward III. returned into England, at the end of September. Rym. Fœd. iv. 709—715.

lands. (*p*) On the 7th of August, 1264, they acquired a similar charter of protection, from Alexander III. (*q*) On the 17th of May, 1235, they procured from Alexander II. a charter, erecting the whole of their lands of Lesmahago into a free forest, and prohibiting every one, from hunting, cutting wood, or trespassing therein, without leave, under the penalty of ten pounds. (*r*) From David II., they obtained a charter; confirming their liberties, and privileges. (*s*) From the same king, they gained a charter, freeing them from all imposts. (*t*) In addition to the liberal grant of David I., the monks of Lesmahago acquired, afterwards, various lands and revenues, either by the grants of pious individuals, or by purchase. (*u*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the whole parish of Lesmahago, large as it was, belonged in property, or superiority, to the monks of Lesmahago, who had, also, lands in the adjacent parishes. Their lands were erected into a barony, with the usual baronial jurisdiction. James, the first lord Hamilton, who held the lands of Draffan of the monks of Lesmahago, and Kelso, obtained from them, in February 1456-7, the appointment of heretable baillie over their barony of Lesmahago; and this office long continued, in the family of Hamilton. (*v*)

At the epoch of the Reformation, the rental of the monastery of Lesmahago amounted to 1214*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Scots; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firlot, and 2 pecks of bear; 41 chalders, 8 bolls, and 3 firlets of meal; and 4 chalders, 3 bolls of oats. (*w*)

Alexander, the Earl of Glencairn, obtained, from the queen regent, a grant to his "lawful son, James Cunningham," during life, of the monastery of Lesmahago, with the estates thereto belonging, as well as other property. This grant was ratified, by Queen Mary, on the 18th of October, 1561. (*x*)

(*p*) Chart. Kelso, No. 183. (*q*) Ib. No. 184. (*r*) Ib. No. 10.

(*s*) Robertson's Index, 41. (*t*) Ib. 63.

(*u*) Chart. Kelso, passim; and see particularly No. 180. to 198. In 1311, Adam de Dowan resigned his lands of Grenerig to the monks of Kelso, and Lesmahago; and they obliged themselves to support him, in victuals, within their monastery of Lesmahago, during his life; and to give him, every year, one robe, or in lieu thereof one mark sterling. Ib. No. 195. In 1315, Reginald de Currokis resigned to the same monks the lands of Fincurrokis, and in return, they gave him their lands of Little Kype; and engaged to give himself, and a lad, honest support, in victuals, within their monastery of Kelso, or Lesmahago. Ib. No. 195—198.

(*v*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerkshire, 1702, MS. p. 62. In 1532, Sir James Hamilton of Finart obtained this office of baillie of the barony of Lesmahago, and acquired a charter of confirmation of it, from the king, on the 5th of September, 1532. Reg. Mag. Sig. xxiv. 252. But, after his forfeiture, in 1540, this office returned to the chief family of Hamilton, and continued with them. Acta Parl. vii. 579.

(*w*) Keith's Hist. App. 186.; from a rental, which was made up, in Latin, 1556.

(*x*) Privy Seal Reg. xxx. 55.

On

On the 6th of February, 1566-7, the queen granted to her nephew, Francis Stewart, who was then a child, the son of her bastard brother, John, the benefice, and monastery of Kelso, and the cell of Lesmahago, with all the revenues to the same belonging; being in the crown, by the decease of William Ker, the last commendator of the said monasteries. (*y*) The temporal property of the abbey of Kelso, and the cell of Lesmahago, was specially excepted, from the General Annexation Act, in 1587; being then held, by Francis Stewart, the Earl of Bothwell, under the above grant. (*z*) By his forfeiture, in 1593, the whole devolved to the crown.

The whole property, temporal and spiritual of the abbey of Kelso, and the cell of Lesmahago was, by act of parliament, granted to Robert, Lord Roxburgh, who became Earl of Roxburgh, and was erected into a free lordship, and barony (*a*), August 11th, 1607.

Before 1625, *the whole property of the monastery of Lesmahago* was purchased, from Lord Roxburgh, by James Marquis of Hamilton; and it continued afterwards in this family. (*b*)

At the Reformation, the whole of the fine buildings of the monastery of Lesmahago, and the church, with the monuments, which were contained in it, were burnt, by the reformers. The only part, which remains standing, is the tower, that supported the spire of the church. At this abbey, the monks had fine gardens, some remains whereof may still be seen. The spacious green, which formed the lawn of the monastery, is now the site of a village, which is named *Abbey-green*, that is adjacent to the present church of Lesmahago. (*c*)

Blantyre priory next demands our attention. At Blantyre, on the Clyde, Alexander II. founded a small monastery, for canons regular, which were brought, from the abbey of Jedburgh. The priory of Blantyre is said to have been a cell of the abbey of Jedburgh; and that the monks thereof sometimes retired to Blantyre, during the inveterate wars with England. (*d*)

(*y*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxv. 116.

(*z*) Acta Parl. iii. 436. 587.

(*a*) Acta Parl. iv. 399. 639.

(*b*) Inquis. Special. 149. 239.; Acta Parl. vii. 578-79. Solicitor-General Purvis, MS. temp. Charles II.: Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerk-shire, 1702, MS. p. 63.

(*c*) Scots Mag. 1773, p. 2-3.; Stat. Account, vii. 421. By a charter of Charles II. to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 18th January, 1668, the abbey-green of Lesmahago, was erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a weekly market, and annual fairs. Acta Parl. vii. 580.

(*d*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerk-shire, MS. p. 15.; Stat. Account, ii. 221.; Forbes's Treatise on Church Lands and Tithes, 20. Spottiswoode says, that Blantyre priory was a cell of Holyrood-house. App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 419.

If Blantyre priory was a cell of Jedburgh, at the epoch of its foundation, it certainly did not continue so till the era of the Reformation. This small priory was ruled by a prior, who had a seat in parliament: For, he was present, in the parliament of Brigham, on the 17th of March, 1289-90. (*e*) "Frere William, priour de Blantyr," swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick, on the 28th of August, 1296. (*f*) For a considerable time, before the Reformation, the appointment of the priors of Blantyre appears to have belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow; and during the vacancy of that see, the right of presentation was exercised by the crown. (*g*) The priory of Blantyre appears to have had but little property, arising from a very small revenue. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, under James V., this priory was only taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The return made of its value, by Mr. William Chirnside, in 1562, states, that David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, had then a lease of the revenues of the priory; consisting of the parsonage, and vicarage tithes, and revenues of the parish church of Blantyre, with the church lands, manse, and glebe of the same church, and also an annual payment of 25 marks, from the priory of Whithern; for all which, the lessee paid 197 marks yearly. From this sum, 40 marks was paid to a minister, for the church of Blantyre; 20 marks of yearly pension to Mr. William Salmon, by a provision, from the Pope; and 13 marks, yearly, to Robert Lindsay of Dunrod, being his fee, as baillie to the priory; the remainder, amounting to 124 marks, was received by the commendator. (*h*) Walter Stewart, a son of Sir John Stewart of Minto, who was educated with James VI., was created commendator of Blantyre, about the year 1579. He was appointed one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber, in 1580: He was made a privy counsellor, and keeper of the privy seal, on the 14th of November, 1582: He was nominated an extraordinary lord of session, on the 28th of May, 1593. He acquired

(*e*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 471. (*f*) Prynne, iii. 663.

(*g*) On the 24th of September, 1547, John Roull, the prior of Pittenweem, obtained a presentation to the priory of Blantyre, which was vacant, by the death of Mr. John Moncrief, the last prior. Privy Seal Reg. xxi. 41. Upon the 6th of October, 1549, John Hamilton, the son of David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, obtained a presentation to the priory of Blantyre, upon the resignation of John Roull, prior of Pittenweem; *the presentation being in the queen, by the vacancy of the see of Glasgow.* Ib. xxiii. 40. Upon the 3d of September, 1552, Mr. William Chirnside, the provost of Bothwell, obtained a presentation to the priory of Blantyre, upon the resignation of John Hamilton, the commendator thereof, in exchange, for the provostry of Bothwell. Ib. xxv. 11. Mr. William Chirnside was prior, or commendator, at the epoch of the Reformation; and continued, in that situation, for some time after. Treasurer's Accounts, 1567.

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 12.

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the treasurership of Scotland, on the 6th of March, 1595-6, when he resigned the privy seal: He was deprived of the offices of treasurer, and of extraordinary lord of session, on the 17th of May, 1599. He, however, obtained a permanent grant of the priory of Blantyre, with the patronage, and tithes of the church of Blantyre: And having, also, acquired, by purchase, the lands, and barony of Blantyre, he was, at length, created a peer, by the title of Lord Blantyre, on the 10th of July, 1606. He was again made one of the extraordinary lords of session, on the 13th of January, 1610; and he died, upon the 8th of March, 1617.

The priory house has long been in ruins; but, a considerable part of the walls are still standing, on the top of a high rock, which rises perpendicularly, from the west bank of the Clyde, and which forms one of its supporters: On the opposite bank of the river, stand the ruins of the majestic castle of Bothwell. The priory of Blantyre was surrounded, by pleasant woods, and there belonged to it a commodious orchard, which continued to be fruitful, in 1702, when Lord Blantyre sometimes resided, in the old priory. (*i*)

In the progress of our account of *religious houses*, we are now come to *convents of friars*. There appears not, indeed, to have been any nunnery, or convent of nuns, in Lanerk-shire; but, there were several convents of friars, in the city of Glasgow, and one, in the town of Lanerk. In that city, there was founded a convent of Dominicans, or *Black Friars*, who were called preaching-friars, by the bishop, and chapter of Glasgow, before the year 1270. (*j*) This became a very opulent convent. The friars acquired considerable property, and revenues, by many grants from various persons; in return for which, the friars were obliged to say prayers, and perform masses. (*k*) They had, in Glasgow, a very fine Gothic church, and a spacious

(*i*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerk-shire, in 1702, MS. 15-16.; Stat. Account, ii. 220.

(*j*) Chart, Glasgow, 441.; App. to Hope's Min. Pract. 493.

(*k*) On the 28th of April, 1315, Robert I. granted to the preaching-friars of Glasgow, for supporting the lights of their church, and other works, 20 marks sterling, yearly, from the king's lands of Cadyow, in Clydesdale. MS. Monast. Scot. 69. On the 14th of August, 1336, Alan Cathcart, of the same, granted to those friars 20 shillings sterling yearly, from his lands of Bogton of Cathcart, to buy oil, for supporting the lights in their church. On the 6th of April, 1399, they obtained from Margaret Stuart, the lady of Craigie, a grant of two marks sterling, yearly, from her lands of Craigie. On the 21st of September, 1419, Sir John Stuart of Derneley, granted to the same friars two bolls of corn, and two bolls of bear, yearly, from the demesne lands of Cruxtoun, and two bolls of meal, yearly, from the mill of Derueley. When

spacious convent, with a garden, and orchard. Besides their property, and revenues, in other parts, they had, at Glasgow, some lands, and many annuities, which were payable, from tenements in that city. (*l*) Saint Rock's chapel, which stood, without the stable greenport of Glasgow, belonged to this convent; and one of the friars officiated, in the chapel.

At the Reformation, this convent was demolished, and the friars were dispersed. The altars, and images, in their church were all demolished; but, the church itself was preserved; and was long afterwards admired, as a beautiful pile of Gothic architecture. It was demolished, by a thunder storm, in 1668; and a new church was built on its site, in 1699. This new edifice, from its vicinity to the university, has been called the college church. (*m*) A part of the property of the preaching-friars of Glasgow; consisting of the site of their convent, and buildings thereon, 13 acres of land beside the city, ten marks of annual rent, from various tenements in the city, twenty marks of annual rent, from the Nethertown of Hamilton, and ten bolls of farm meal, yearly, from the lands, and lordship, of Avondale, were granted by Queen Mary, on the 13th of July, 1563, as a provision, for five poor children, to be educated, in the college of Glasgow; the whole to be received, and applied, by the master of the college, for the time. (*n*)

The lands of Balagan, with the pertinents, called Friarland, in Dumbarton-shire, which belonged to this convent, were granted, on the 18th of

When Sir John went to France, he obtained, from Alan Lockhart, the prior of this convent, a loan of 100 marks Scots, in gold; and this was afterwards repaid to the convent, by his son, Sir Alan Stuart of Derneley, on the 9th of January, 1433-4. On the 10th of September, 1429, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, granted to the same friars 20 shillings sterling, yearly, from his lands. On the 20th of March, 1450-1, they obtained, from Alexander Cunningham of Kilmaurs, a grant of 4½ marks, yearly, from his lands of Finlaystone, Stainly, and Ranfurly, for which they were obliged to celebrate mass twice a week, for the souls of his grandfather, grandmother, himself, and other persons of his family. On the 18th of May, 1451, they obtained, from Isobel, Duchess of Albany, and Countess of Lennox, a grant of the lands of Ballagan, in Lennox. On the 8th of June, 1473, they obtained from Matthew Steuart of Castlemilk, a grant of ten marks, yearly, from his lands; for which they were obliged, to say mass for his soul, and for the souls of his mother, and children, whose bones rested, in that convent. Campbell's Hist. of Glasgow, 61-66.; and Stuart's General Hist. of the Stewarts, 115. 164. 182. 308-9. 350. Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who cruelly slew John, Earl of Lennox, after he had surrendered at the battle of Avonbridge, on the 4th of September, 1526, afterwards granted to the preaching-friars of Glasgow ten marks, yearly, from the lands of Strathaven, for which the friars were obliged to say prayers, and masses, for the soul of the late John, Earl of Lennox. Privy Seal Reg. xv. 60.

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 24.

(*m*) Campbell's Hist. of Glasgow, 59, 60.

(*n*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxi. 138.

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February, 1565-6, to Mathew, Earl of Lennox; because they had been given to the convent, by his predecessors. (*o*) All the remaining property of this convent was comprehended, in a general grant, by the queen, to the magistrates and community of Glasgow, on the 17th of March, 1566-7; and the whole was transferred to the college of Glasgow, by a grant of the magistrates and council, on the 8th of January, 1572-3, which was ratified by parliament, in 1587. (*p*) Under those several grants, the college of Glasgow was only able to make effectual a revenue of about 300 marks, yearly; as much of the revenues of the convent consisted of annual payments, from lands, which having been discontinued, by the proprietors, the college was unable to enforce the payment. (*q*)

A convent of Franciscans, or Gray Friars was founded, in Glasgow, before the end of the 13th century; but, by whom is unknown. Several grants, which were made to those friars, in 1322, were witnessed, by Andrew, the bishop of Argyle (*r*): Their convent stood in the Gray Friar's wynd, which received its name, from them. It was demolished, by the reformers, in 1560.

A convent of Observantine Friars, of the Franciscan order, was founded, in Glasgow, during 1476, by John Laing, the bishop of Glasgow, and Thomas Forsyth, the rector of the same town. This convent was demolished, by the reformers, in 1560. (*s*) These convents of Franciscans, and Observantines, were far less opulent, than that of the Dominicans or Black Friars. Their revenues consisted chiefly of annual payments, from lands, and from a number of tenements, in the city of Glasgow. The whole of their property, and revenues, were granted, on the 17th of March, 1566-7, to the magistrates and community of Glasgow, and was transferred, by them, to the college of the same city, by a charter on the 8th of January, 1572-3, which was ratified, by parliament, in 1587. (*t*)

A convent of Franciscans, or Gray Friars was founded, also, in the burgh of Lanerk, by Robert I., in 1314. A general chapter of the order was held, in their convent, during July, 1490. (*u*) This convent was situated, on the west of the present parochial church of Lanerk. (*v*) The revenues of this

(*o*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxv. 7. (*p*) Acta Parl. iii. 487; v. 88. (*q*) Stat. Acc. xxi. App. 20.

(*r*) Keith's Bishops, 170; ex autog. fratrum Franciscanorum de Glasgow.

(*s*) Spots. App. to Hope's Minor Pract. 500. (*t*) Acta Parl. iii. 487.; v. 88.

(*u*) Spots. App. Hope's Min. Pract. 498.

(*v*) In the cemetery of this convent, which is still called "the *Friar's Yard*," there was an elegant conical mount, wherein there was discovered, when opened, a number of human bones, and among them a human skull of a very large size. Stat. Acc. xv. 13.

convent

convent were small. They had, however, annual payments, from lands, which were stopped, before the rental was given up, at the Reformation. They had, also, a number of small annual rents, amounting in all to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from tenements, in the burgh of Lanerk. (*w*) The site of the convent, with its gardens, and an acre of land, in the territory of the burgh, which belonged to those friars were granted to Mr. Adam Stewart, the brother of Sir John Stewart, of Minto, on the 22d of March, 1570-1. (*x*) The same property was afterwards granted to James Lockhart, the son, and heir-apparent of James Lockhart, of Lee, on the 7th of February, 1587-8; and this grant was ratified, by the parliament, in 1592. (*y*)

We come now to collegiate churches: Of such establishments, there were five, in Lanerk-shire; namely, those of Bothwell, of Carnwath, of Hamilton, of Glasgow, and of Biggar; of these, the most ancient, and most considerable was that of Bothwell.

Archibald Douglas, the lord of Galloway, and also of Bothwell, with the consent of his wife, Johanna Moray, the heiress of Bothwell, and of his eldest son, Archibald, converted the church of Bothwell into a collegiate church, for a provost, and eight chaplains, or prebendaries. For this purpose, he added a choir to the church, and he conferred on the establishment the tithes, revenues, and church lands of the church of Bothwell. After this establishment, he granted to it the lands of Osbernstoun, within the barony of Bothwell, and the lands of Netherurd, with its mill, in Peeblis-shire, with the usual conditions. The charter, which effected this donation, was dated, at his castle of Bothwell, on the 10th of October, 1398; and was confirmed by a charter, from the king, on the 5th of February, 1398-9. (*z*) The founder of this establishment was a bastard son of good Sir James Douglas, who flourished during the reign of Robert I. Notwithstanding his illegitimacy, he became Earl Douglas, by whatever means, in April, 1389; and he was popularly called, from his personal qualities, Archibald the Grim. He died, at Freve castle, in Galloway, on the 3d of February, 1400-1; and he was buried, in the church of Bothwell.

The first provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, was Thomas Barry, a canon of Glasgow, who celebrated, in Latin verse, the victory of Otterburn,

(*w*) MS. Rental Book, f. 24. (*x*) Privy Seal. Reg. xxxix. 74. (*y*) Acta Parl. iii. 639.

(*z*) Spots. Pract. 371.: This grant has been considered, as the foundation charter of the establishment; but, it was evidently established some years before. Osbernstoun, which was granted, by this charter, obviously, derived its name, from some person, called *Osbern*, who had fixed his *tun*, or dwelling, there. In modern times, the name of this place has been corrupted to *Orbistoun*.

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in which James, Earl Douglas, fell, while crowned with success, on the 6th of August, 1388. (*z*) The collegiate church of Bothwell was the most opulent establishment of the kind, in Lanerk-shire. Besides the endowment, which has been mentioned, there belonged to it the tithes, and revenues, of the parish churches of Strathavon, and Stanehouse, and the sixteen-pound lands of Cathkin, with its mill, in the parish of Carmunnock, all which were shared among the eight prebendaries, who, also, shared the lands, and mill of Nether Urd, in Peebles-shire; and each of them had a manse, and garden, lying adjacent to the collegiate church of Bothwell. (*a*) To the provost was appropriated the lands of Osbernstoun, and the tithes, and revenues, with the manse, and glebe of the church of Bothwell, which was formerly a parish of great extent; as it comprehended the present parish of Shotts. In Bagimont's Roll, the provostry of Bothwell was taxed 20*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of the ecclesiastical benefice of the provost. At the epoch of the Reformation, the provost's benefice produced 222*l.* Scots, and five chalders of meal, yearly. (*b*) From this sum, there was paid to Mr. Alexander Hepburn, a former provost of Bothwell, a yearly pension of 100*l.* Scots, by a provision of the Pope; and to Mr. William Chirnside, the last provost of Bothwell, a yearly pension of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, by a similar provision. After these payments, there remained to John Hamilton, who was then provost of Bothwell, 95*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, and five chalders of meal. At the same epoch, the prebend of *Newtoun*, which was held, by Mr. James Robertson, was let on lease to Matthew Hamilton, of Millburn, for 20*l.* Scots, yearly. (*c*) The prebend of Stanehouse, which was held, by William Tailzefer, produced 30*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly; from which he paid 16*l.* to a substitute, who officiated

(*z*) This long monkish poem has been inserted by Bower, in his continuation of Fordun. Good. Ford. ii. 406—414.

(*a*) The eight prebends were entitled as follows: 1. The prebend of Strathavon, alias Nethertoun; 2. The prebend of Overtoun; 3. The prebend of Newtoun; 4. The prebend of Netherfield; 5. The prebend of Cruickburn; 6. The prebend of Stanehouse; 7. The prebend of Hessildene; 8. The prebend of Kittymuir. The first five shared the tithes, and revenues of the parish church of Strathavon; the last three shared the tithes and revenues of the parish church of Stanehouse; and the whole eight shared the lands, and mill, of Cathkin, and the lands, and mill of Nether Urd.

(*b*) The provost's glebe, consisting of a ten-pound land of old extent, had been granted, in feu-firm, long before the Reformation, for payment of a feu-duty of 22*l.* yearly; and the tithes, and revenues of the parish church of Bothwell had been long let on lease; and were then held on lease, by the lairds of Carphin, and Clelandtoun, for payment of 200*l.* Scots, yearly. MS. Rental Book, fol. 13.

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, p. 16.

for him, in the collegiate church. (*d*) The prebend of Hesildene, which was held by Mr. Robert Hamilton, the parson of Torrans, was let on lease, for 50 bolls of meal, yearly. (*e*) The prebend of Netherfield, which was held by William Struthers, produced 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. (*f*)

About the epoch of the Reformation, the several prebendaries made grants, in feu-firm to different persons of the portions of lands, and mills, which belonged to their prebends, for payment of certain yearly feu-duties to the prebendaries, and to their successors. (*g*) Upon the final suppression of the prebends, their feu-duties went to the patrons of the establishment.

In 1604, Mr. Gawin Hamilton, the provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, with consent of Sir Walter Scot, of Branxholm, the patron of the said provost, granted in fee farm to John Hamilton, of Orbestoun, and his heirs, the whole lands of Orbestoun, which had formerly been called Osbernstoun, and the manor place, with the houses, yards, orchards, and fishings, with the tithes of the same, the mill of Orbestoun, the lands of Carnbrew, Unthank, Stevenstoun, Alderstoun, Carphin, Jervies-toun, Richard Johnstoun, and Kirklee, in the barony of Bothwell, together with the nether mill of Orbiestoun upon the water of Calder, and the church lands of Bothwell, with the houses, gardens, and pertinents; reserving, however, to the said provost, and his successors, serving the cure of Bothwell church, a reasonable glebe of four acres of the said church lands, with the mansion, gardens and other premises, which were then occupied, by the said provost: The whole estates, and property, which were thus granted to be held of the said Mr. Gavin Hamilton, and his successors, provosts of the collegiate church of Bothwell, in fee-firm, and heritage. In this ample estate, John Hamilton was succeeded, by his son, Sir John Hamilton, of Orbiestoun, who, on the 5th of December, 1621, obtained, from Mr. Robert Boyd, who was then provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, a precept of *clare constat*, for infefting him in the property, as heir of his father; and the whole was afterwards ratified, by a charter, from the king, on the 28th of November, 1635. (*h*)

The patronage of the collegiate church of Bothwell, with the lordship of Bothwell, belonged to the Earls of Douglas, till the forfeiture of that family, in 1455. It was, afterwards, granted by James III. to his favourite, Sir John Ramsay, who was created Lord Bothwell, and who, after the king's demise, was forfeited, on the 9th of October, 1488. It was, thereupon, granted, on

(*d*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 17. (*e*) Ib. fol. 19.
(*f*) Ib. fol. 20.: The returns of the other four prebends do not appear.
(*g*) Ib. fol. 17—20.; Inquis. Special. 283-4. (*h*) Acta Parl. v. 622.

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the 13th of October, to Patrick, Lord Hales, and on the 17th of October, he was created Earl of Bothwell. In 1492, he transferred the lands of the lordship of Bothwell, with the castle, to the Earl of Angus, in exchange, for Lidisdale; but the superiority of Bothwell, with the patronage of the collegiate church, continued with the Earl of Bothwell, till the forfeiture of James, Earl of Bothwell, in December, 1567. It was afterwards granted, on the 16th of June, 1581, to his nephew, Francis Stewart, who was created Earl of Bothwell; and after his attainder, in 1593, it was given to his son-in-law, Sir Walter Scot, of Buccleugh, from whom it was purchased, by James, Marquis of Hamilton, who died, in 1625. It continued, afterwards, in the family of Hamilton, who are superiors of the lands, in the lordship of Bothwell, and patrons of the church, and proprietors of the tithes of the parishes of Bothwell, and Shotts. (*i*) By a charter to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 8th of January, 1668, the name, title, and office of the prebends, and prebendaries, of the collegiate church of Bothwell were suppressed; and their rights, and revenues, were confirmed to the duchess, as patroness. (*j*) By another charter to William and Anne, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, on the 23d of February, 1672, the name, title, and office of provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell was suppressed, and the rights, and revenues, were confirmed to the duke, and duchess, as patrons. (*k*)

The collegiate church of Carnwath requires our next attention. In 1424, Sir Thomas Somerville, of Carnwath (*l*), with the consent of William Somerville, his son and heir, founded, at Carnwath, a collegiate church, for a provost, and six prebendaries, whom he endowed with certain revenues; and at the same time, he made a provision, for the maintenance of eight poor old men. This collegiate establishment was founded at the parish church of Carnwath, which belonged to the bishop of Glasgow, and formed one of the prebends of the episcopate of that city. For the use of this new establishment, the founder built an aile, and made some other addition to the parish church of Carnwath, which was also used, as the collegiate church. Of the subsequent, and ultimate fate of this establishment, nothing is known. At the epoch of the Reformation, a prebend of the "Ile of Carnwath" was held,

(*i*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerk-shire, in MS.

(*j*) Acta Parl. vii. 579. (*k*) Ib. viii. 3.

(*l*) He was created Lord Somerville, in 1430. The barony of Carnwath continued with his successors till the reign of James VI., when it was sold to the Earl of Mar, by Gilbert, the eighth Lord Somerville, who died, in 1618; and it afterwards passed through several hands. Wishaw's MS. Acc.

by "Schir Duncan Aikman," who reported its value, as amounting to 24 marks, yearly. (*m*)

During this passion, for collegiate establishments, the church of Hamilton was made collegiate. In 1450, James, the first Lord Hamilton, applied to Sextus V., for authority to erect the parish church of Hamilton, which was formerly called Cadyow, into a collegiate church: And to add to it a provost, and six prebendaries to a former foundation of two chaplainries, in the said church. The Pope issued a bull to the bishop of Glasgow to consider this supplication; and if he should find the facts truly represented, to grant Lord Hamilton's desire. William, the bishop of Glasgow, thereupon granted two commissions, in August, and September, 1451, to Thomas, the bishop of Galloway, and Archibald, the abbot of Holyrood-house, to carry the measure into execution, which they accordingly performed. (*n*) Lord Hamilton, thereupon built a new church, with a choir, two cross ailes, and a steeple, all of polished stone, and highly ornamented. He built manses, and provided gardens, and glebes, for the provost, and eight prebendaries, which he endowed with various lands, in the parishes of Hamilton, Dalserf, and Stanehouse; while there were, also, assigned to them the vicarage tithes of the two former parishes. (*o*) The church being finished, and the establishment formed, Pius II. granted a bull, in April, 1462, confirming the erection; and ordering the archdeacon of Glasgow and the provost of Corstorphin to instal George de Graham the provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton, in the usual form. (*p*) The patronage of this establishment was vested in Lord Hamilton, and his heirs, in consideration of the endowment, which he had made, and the money, which he had expended. (*q*) The patronage of the parish church of Hamilton continued, as before, with the bishop of Glasgow, and the rectory of that church, with that of Dalserf, formed the prebend of the dean of Glasgow. (*r*) In the collegiate church of Hamilton there were an altar, and chaplainry,

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 23.

(*n*) The Hamilton Papers.

(*o*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc. 18.

(*p*) On this church, which served, as the parochial church, the arms of the family were finely sculptured, and at different times, afterwards, there were emblazoned, on various parts of the church, the arms of the Hamilton family, empaled with those of the noble families, with whom they were connected, by marriage. All these remained entire, when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of Lanerk-shire, in 1702. A new church having been built, at Hamilton, in 1732, the old Gothic church was thereupon pulled down, except one of the ailes, which covers the burying vault of the Hamilton family.

(*q*) The Hamilton Papers.

(*r*) There seems to have been some clashing of rights, between the dean of Glasgow, and the collegiate church of Hamilton. Among the Hamilton Papers, there is an appeal to the archbishop

chaplainry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the chaplain whereof had an endowment, with a manse, a garden, and glebe, at Hamilton. (*s*) In Bagimont's Roll, the provostry of Hamilton was taxed 4*l*. This was the tax on the spiritual revenues of the provost's benefice; the lands, or temporal property of his benefice were not taxed, in this roll. The patronage of the collegiate church of Hamilton continued with the family of Hamilton, till the establishment was finally extinguished. A charter, which was granted to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 8th of January, 1668, confirmed to her the patronage of this collegiate church, and of the provostry, prebends, and chaplainries of the same, with all the lands, tithes, and revenues thereof; at the same time, abolishing the name, title, and office of the prebends, and prebendaries of that establishment. (*t*) There was a similar charter granted in favour of the Duke, and Duchess of Hamilton, on the 23d of February, 1672, which suppressed the name, title, and office of the provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton. (*u*)

Glasgow had, also, a collegiate church. During the reign of James III., the magistrates, and community, of Glasgow founded, in that city, a collegiate church, for a provost and eight prebendaries, to whom they granted a competent endowment, and the patronage was vested, in the founders. The church, for this establishment, was erected in the street, which, of old, was called St. Enoch's gate, and in modern times the Tron gate. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was usually called St. Mary's church; but, sometimes it was named the New church, the New college, and the Laigh kirk, or Low church. (*v*) St. Michael's church in Glasgow, with its endowments, is said to have been annexed to the provostry of the collegiate establishment. (*w*) The more opulent, and pious citizens, founded, in the

archbishop of Glasgow, by the provost, and prebendaries of this collegiate church, in a question with the dean of Glasgow, and his commissary, on the 30th of March, 1514.

(*s*) Inquis. Special. 18, 247-8. (*t*) Acta Parl. vii. 579. (*u*) Acta Parl. viii. p. 111.

(*v*) It was called the Laigh kirk, or Low church; as it stood, in the lower part of the city; in contradistinction to the cathedral, or High church, which stands on the high ground, on the north side of the city. The popular name of the Laigh kirk prevailed the most, after the Reformation, when the name of the Virgin Mary was less respected, at Glasgow, than in former times.

(*w*) The cure of St. Michael's church, in this city, was served for several years, by the celebrated William Elphinston, who was, afterwards, the bishop of Aberdeen, as it had been, by his father. Campbell asserts, that William Elphinston was the first provost of the collegiate church of Glasgow. Hist. Glasg. 68. But, it does not appear, that the collegiate establishment was formed, so early, as to admit of the bishop being the first provost of it. Denholm says, it was founded, in 1484. Hist. Glasg. 51. Gibson asserts, that it was founded, in 1487. Hist. Glasg. 140.

collegiate

collegiate church of St. Mary, altars, which were consecrated to different saints, and endowed chaplains, to perform divine service, at those altars. (*x*) At the epoch of the Reformation, several of the prebends of this collegiate church were reported, as producing upwards of 50*l.* yearly. (*y*) Mr. Archibald Crawford appears to have been the last provost of this collegiate church, at the epoch of the Reformation. (*z*) In 1560, the whole of the altars, images, and ornaments in this church, and its several ailes, were destroyed, by the reformers. The church, with the property, and revenues of the collegiate establishment, were afterwards vested, in the magistrates, and the corporation of Glasgow. After the dilapidation, by the reformers, this spacious church remained, for a long time, neglected; and owing to this circumstance, it fell into great disrepair. In 1592, the magistrates repaired it; and it was then established, as a protestant church. In 1637, they built, in front of the church, a square tower surmounted by a handsome octagon spire, in which were placed two large bells. The trone, for weighing goods, being established at the bottom of this tower, the church obtained the name of the Trone church; and the street, in which it stood, was called *the Trone gate*, in place of St. Enoch's gate. On the 8th of February, 1793, this fine old church was destroyed, by an accidental fire; and a new church was built, on its site, in 1794.

Biggar had, also, a collegiate church. In 1545, Malcolm, Lord Fleming,

(*x*) There were, in this church, altars dedicated to the Virgin Mary; to St. Michael; to St. Kentigern, or Mungo; and to several other saints. Besides the original foundations of chaplainries, which were appropriated to the several altars; there were additional chaplainries, founded, at different times, by various individuals, each of whom attached the chaplain of his own endowment to the altar of his favourite saint. Rental of Small Benefices; MS. Rental Book; Innes's MS. Chron. p. 422-3. The patronage of those altars, and chaplainries, generally belonged to the founders, and their heirs. The patronage of two chaplainries, at the altar of St. Kentigern, in this church, belonged, in 1507, to Blackadder of Tullyallan. Privy Seal Reg. iv. 35.

(*y*) One of the prebends, which was held, by Mr. James Hamilton, produced 51*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, and two bolls of bear yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 20. Another prebend, which was held, by Mr. James Kennedy, produced 80 marks, or 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. Ib. 22. The prebend, which was called "Sacrista Major," in the same church, that was held by Patrick Salmond, was reported as producing only 10*l.* yearly. Ib. 24.

(*z*) Mr. Archibald Crawford, the provost of the collegiate church of the Virgin Mary, with consent of the magistrates of Glasgow, as patrons of the said church, and of James the archbishop of that city, granted in fee-farm to William Maxwell, a citizen of Glasgow, and Mariot, his wife, and their heirs, a tenement of land, in the gallowgate of Glasgow: And this was confirmed, by a charter, under the great seal, dated the 18th of May, 1566. Privy Seal Reg. xxxv. 21.

the

the chamberlain of Scotland, founded here, a collegiate church, for a provost, eight prebendaries, four singing boys, and six poor men; and the founder made a competent endowment, for their support, by a charter, which was granted, on the 16th of January, 1545-6. (*a*) This collegiate church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the patronage of the whole establishment, belonged to the founder, and his heirs, who were, also, patrons of the parochial church of Biggar. This collegiate church was built, in the form of a cross; but, the intended spire being unfinished, when the storm of the Reformation fell upon it, the imperfection has remained, in the same incomplete state; as the presbyterians had an aversion to steeples. The collegiate church has served as the parochial kirk of Biggar, even down to our own times.

In our progress, we are arrived, at considerations, with regard to *hospitals*, in Lanerk-shire. There were a number of hospitals, in Lanerk-shire, before the Reformation; but most of them appear to have been but small establishments. The most considerable were the hospitals, at Torrans, at Lanerk, and at Polmadie.

At *Torrans*, which was of old a parish, but is now comprehended, in the parish of Kilbride; there was a hospital, which was dedicated to St. Leonard, which appears to have existed, in the 13th century; but, when, or by whom, it was founded, cannot, easily, be discovered. In 1296, John de Hayton, the guardian, or warden of St. Leonard's hospital, at Torrans, submitted to Edward I., who issued a precept to the sheriff of Lanerk-shire, for delivering the property of this establishment. (*b*) This hospital had a chapel, and a chaplain; and during the reigns of James IV., and James V., the rectory, or government of the hospital, and the chaplainry, appear to have been, usually, conferred on one and the same parson. The patronage belonged to the crown; and the united offices formed a desirable bene-

(*a*) The foundation of this collegiate church was confirmed, by Cardinal Betoun, as the Pope's legate; and afterwards, by the Pope's bull. The founder fell with many of his kinsmen, and followers, on Pinkie field, upon the 10th of September, 1547. Crawf. Off. of Stat. App. 464. At the request of James, Lord Fleming, Robert Stewart, the abbot of Holyrood-house, with consent of the chapter, granted to the collegiate church of Biggar, the right of patronage of the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Dunrod, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the 5th of May, 1555. In this grant, Mr. John Stevenson, precentor of Glasgow, and vicar of the said parish church of Dunrod, is called the first provost of the collegiate church of Biggar. App. to Hope's Minor Pract. 519.

(*b*) Prynne iii. 663.; Rot. Scot. i. 25. Hayton was called "Gardein," in the old French, and "Custos," in the Latin.

fice.

fice. (*c*) This hospital was swept away, by the Reformation; so that no vestige of it now remains.

St. Leonard's hospital, at Lanerk-town, was placed, with its chapel, about half a mile to the eastward. (*d*) This establishment was endowed with lands, in the vicinity of the shire-town, which formed a ten-pound land of the old extent, and which were called, from the hospital, *St. Leonard's:* It was also endowed with a tract of land, in the south-east of Carluke parish, which was called, *Spital-Shiels.* On the 9th of November, 1392, Robert III. granted to Sir John de Dalyell, and his heirs male, the hospital of St. Leonard, at Lanerk, with all its lands, and revenues; upon condition, however, that he, and his heirs, should cause to be celebrated, in the chapel of St. Leonard, three masses, in every week, for the salvation of the souls of the king, his queen, Anabella, their children, and all their ancestors, and successors, for ever. (*e*) In 1465, this hospital, with its property, was transferred, by Peter de Dalyell to John Stewart of Craigie-hall, who held the barony of Braidwood. (*f*) The patronage of St. Leonard's hospital afterwards passed through various hands. (*g*) This hospital continued till the Reformation. (*h*) The

(*c*) Privy Seal Reg. iv. 200. viii. 43. On the 3d of August, 1531, Sir John Learmonth, chaplain, obtained a presentation, from the king, to the rectory, chaplainry, and hospital of Torrans, on the resignation of William Brown. Ib. ix. 32.

(*d*) When this hospital was founded is unknown; but, it existed before 1319. Rym. Fœd. iii. 786.

(*e*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. x. 47. Sir John Dalyel's successor obtained, from James II., a charter of confirmation, on the 9th of February, 1449-50. Reg. Mag. Sig. b. iv. 112.

(*f*) Charter to John Stewart of Craigy, on the 21st April, 1465, of the hospital of St. Leonard, near the burgh of Lanerk, on the resignation of Peter de Dalyell. Reg. Mag. Sig. b. vi. 29. On the 13th of December, 1482, Alexander Stewart, the son of John Stewart of Craigie-hall, obtained a charter of confirmation of the barony of Braidwood, with the right of patronage of St. Leonard's hospital. Ib. b. x. 42.

(*g*) In 1500, the barony of Braidwood, with the patronage of St. Leonard's hospital, belonged to the Earl of Angus. Privy Seal Reg. ii. 18. In 1510, Archibald, Earl of Angus, granted this barony, and patronage, to his son, Sir William Douglas, who obtained a charter of confirmation, from the crown, on the 25th February, 1510-11. Ib. iv. 112.; and the Great Seal Reg. xvii. 12. In 1616, Henry Stewart of Craigie-hall was served heir of his great-grandfather, John Stewart of Craigie-hall, to the right of patronage of St. Leonard's hospital, near Lanerk. Inquis. Spec. 105. In 1649, John, the Earl of Lauderdale, was served heir of his father, John, to the barony of Braidwood, with the right of patronage of St. Leonard's hospital, near Lanerk. Ib. 238.

(*h*) On the 12th of November, 1539, Sir David Hamilton, chaplain, obtained from the king a letter of appointment to the hospital, and preceptory of St. Leonard, near Lanerk, which was then vacant; as John Hamilton *had become incapable of holding the same, by his marrying a wife.* Privy Seal Reg. xiii. 33.

lands

lands of St. Leonards were granted in fee-firm, for payment of a feu-duty of 20 marks, yearly; and the lands of Spital-Shiels, were granted, in fee-firm, in three several portions, for payment of feu-duties of 20 marks, for each: These three portions of Spital Shiels were called, from their relative situation, *Easter-seat*, *Wester-seat*, and *Middle-seat*. The superiority of those hospital lands was acquired, in the reign of Charles II., by Lockhart of Lee, and Carnwath: And the representative of that family continues to receive the several feu-duties; but is obliged, by the charter, to pay over the whole, for the use of the poor of the parishes of Carluke, and Lanerk. (*i*) The lands of St. Leonards are now held, by the corporation of Lanerk-town of Lockhart of Lee, and Carnwath. The ruins of the hospital were dug up, and the site was plowed, in 1790, when there were found some human bones, carved stones, and an urn.

At Polmadie, which is so called from a rivulet of the same name, which runs through the lands, and falls into the Clyde (*j*), and which stands, on the west side of the Clyde, above the green of Glasgow, there was an hospital, that was dedicated to St. John, for the support of poor men, and women. (*k*) It existed before 1319; and it was probably founded, by one of the bishops of Glasgow; as the patronage appears to have belonged to the prelates of that see. (*l*) The ultimate fate of this hospital cannot now be traced, as not a vestige of it remains.

Saint Ninian's hospital, at Glasgow, was founded, by the Lady of Lochow, during the reign of David II. (*m*), for lepers, with a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, on the west side of the Clyde, at the Gorbals of Glasgow: And she endowed this hospital with some lands, and rents, in that city. (*n*) This establishment was called St. Ninian's hospital, and the lepers' hospital. The patronage belonged to the family of Argyle; but, the bishops of Glasgow appear to have had a right to present patients to this hospital. (*o*)

(*i*) Stat. Acc. viii. 131.; xv. 15.

(*j*) *Pol-maddi*, in the Gaelic, signifies, the dog's rivulet, or the wolf's rivulet.

(*k*) In 1319, when Edward II. pretended to dispose of a number of benefices, in the diocese of Glasgow, he presented William de Houk to the guardianship of the hospital of St. John, at Polmadie. Rym. Fœd. iii. 786.

(*l*) On the 10th of May, 1391, Matthew, the bishop of Glasgow, gave a precept to the master, and brothers of the hospital of Polmadie, to receive Gillian de Waux, as a sister, and portioner of the said house, during her life. Gibson's Hist. Glasgow, App. 296.

(*m*) She was the wife of one of the Campbells of Lochow, the predecessors of the Duke of Argyle.

(*n*) Campbell's Glasgow, 62.; Gibson's Glasgow, 52.; Stat. Acco. v. 541.

(*o*) In 1461, Andrew Muirhead, the bishop of Glasgow, presented a patient to this hospital. Cleland, 98.

St. Nicolas's hospital, at Glasgow, was founded, in 1471, by Andrew Muirhead, the bishop, near the precinct of his episcopal palace; and he gave it a competent endowment, for the support of twelve poor old men, and a chaplain, who also acted as master, or preceptor of the hospital, till the Reformation. The chapel, which was attached to the hospital, was built in the Gothic style of fine ashlar work; and there was sculptured thereon, the founder's arms, over the door. Opposite to the hospital, he built a manse, for the chaplain; on which was also sculptured the bishop's arms. After the Reformation, the annual rents, which formed the revenue of this establishment, were almost wholly withheld, by the persons, who were bound to pay them; and the chapel, and the chaplain's house, went to ruins. (*p*) The miserable wreck of the revenues, with a small addition, which was made to it, by Dr. Robert Leighton, the archbishop of Glasgow, is collected, by a preceptor, who is appointed, by the magistrates, and distributed among four poor old men, affording only about 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each. (*q*)

At the Stablegreen port, on the north side of Glasgow, there was established an hospital, which was founded, and endowed, by Roland Blackader, in 1491. (*r*)

In the eastern part of the parish of Cambuslang, there was, in former times, an hospital, at a place, which still bears the name of *Spital*. To this hospital belonged the lands of Spital, and Spital Mill, extending to about 130 Scots acres. (*s*)

James, Lord Hamilton, having acquired, in February, 1471-2, an extensive tract of land, in the moorland district, which afterwards formed the parish of Shotts, he founded there a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Catharine of Sienna; and he founded at the same place, an hospital, for the reception of the poor, which he endowed with some lands, at Kinneil, that paid no tithes; having been gained, from the sea: Those several foundations were confirmed, by a bull of Sixtus IV., on the 30th of April, 1476. (*t*) This hospital disappeared, after the Reformation; but, St. Catharine's chapel was constituted a parish-church, when the parish of Shotts was erected.

In the lower part of the town of Hamilton, there was, in former times, an hospital, which was suppressed, after the Reformation; and the building has been completely rased. In the place of this ancient establishment there has

(*p*) In 1661, Halbert Nisbet of Sheals, the preceptor of this hospital, obtained an act to enforce the payment of its revenues. Acta Parl. vii. 52. App. 20.

(*q*) Nisbet's Herald. ii. App. 261.; Campbell's Glasg. 67.; Gibson's Glasg. 177-8.; Stat. Acc. v. 518.

(*r*) Gibson's Hist. of Glasgow, 52. (*s*) Stat. Acc. v. 266. (*t*) Hamilton Papers.

been

been founded, in modern times, an hospital, or alms-house, which stands near the town-house of Hamilton; and contains lodgings, for eight poor men, with a hall, for morning, and evening prayers. (*u*)

In the vicinity of the burgh of Rutherglen, there was formerly an hospital, from which the district of the burgh territory, where it stood, was called "the Spital Quarter."

In the eastern side of the parish of Stonehouse, at a place, which is called *Spital*, there was, in former times, an hospital, to which belonged the lands of Spital, Headdykes, and Langrigs, in the said parish, and the lands of Spital-gill, with the mill, in the adjoining parish of Lesmahago.

The Reformation gave the archbishoprick of Glasgow, as well as the religious houses, a new form, and a very different detail. It was now formed into *synods* and presbyteries; and there are four presbyteries, and fifty parishes, within the shire of Lanerk. Parishes are much older, than either presbyteries, or synods: Nor, can the origin of parishes, be easily traced, or ascertained. Under the episcopal divisions of this large shire, presbyteries, and synods, were quite unknown. And, it may be easily observed, that such details, and such establishments were settled, gradually, and even now are sometimes changed, by the authority of the church assemblies.

The jurisdiction of presbyteries, during the sixteenth century, cannot be understood, saith the Rev. Doctor Porteous, unless they be considered, as having almost exclusively the execution of the criminal law, and as being courts of police. We perceive them prosecuting murders, disturbers of the peace, and criminals of every sort: We see them repairing, and building churches; and their censures have the air of criminal law: In each church, they had a pillar, the appropriate place, for penitents; who appeared, at times, barefooted, barelegged, and bareheaded, with linen clothes, or *in sacco*. They imposed fines; they required bonds of security, under high penalties: They seem, indeed, to have been, the only criminal judges, in the country. Their excommunication, besides exclusion from society, was followed, by the most ruinous consequences to their temporal interests. Their form of process was exceedingly simple; if there were an accuser, he was subjected to the *lex talionis;* but, in many cases, the prosecution was at the instance of the presbytery, or one of their number, who was appointed prosecutor, for the kirk. Their proofs were pointed, and direct: The testimony of a witness

(*u*) Stat. Acc. ii. 181. 204. In the town of Hamilton, there is another small modern hospital, or alms-house, which was founded, by William Aikman, in 1775, for the support of four old men, and their families. Id.

was usually contained, in three lines, and often in one line. Thus far Doctor Porteous (*v*)! Such pretensions, and such jurisdictions, were too rigorous to last long, nor would such practices be borne, at present.

Glasgow, from being a village, has risen up to be one of the most populous, and finest cities, in Europe. If 1560 may be deemed the epoch of the *Reformation*, Glasgow then contained, only 4,500 people. As low down as October, 1586, Glasgow, forming one parish, enjoyed, merely, the advantage of one minister, when "the presbytery thought it very necessary, to have a *second minister*." (*w*) Glasgow soon after had acquired 14,678 souls. In proportion to the increase of the inhabitants of Glasgow, have been the augmentation of its religious establishments. The royalty of Glasgow had been divided into 10 parishes, before the year 1821, when those parishes contained 72,765 souls. The barony of Glasgow comprehended, moreover, 51,919. And the Gorbals, the suburbs on the western bank of the Clyde, contained 22,359: So that this great, industrious, and opulent city included upwards of 147,043 souls; an increase this, owing to its moral habits, its industrious pursuits, and its local position, upon a commodious river, with several congenial canals, which an ingenious people have been studious to improve, for the accommodation of various manufactures, and extensive trade.

When synods were established, Glasgow was constituted the seat of a synod, to which belonged the presbyteries of Glasgow, of Lanerk, and of Hamilton, in Lanerk-shire, and, also, the presbyteries of Dumbarton and Paisley. (*x*) The General Assembly, which sat, in Glasgow, in December, 1638, directed, that the synod of Ayr and Irvine should meet with the synod of Glasgow, at Glasgow, on the first Tuesday of April, 1639, *pro hac vice*. (*y*) This produced the union of the synods of Glasgow and Ayr, which has continued to the present time; and the united synod of Glasgow and Ayr, consisting of seven presbyteries, meets, by turns, at Glasgow, and at Ayr. (*z*)

(*v*) MS. Extracts, from the Records of Glasgow Presbytery. Nine folio volumes of the original Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, 1581 to 1629; 1647 to 1654; and 1663 to 1682, were recovered, and delivered to the presbytery, at their meeting, on the 2d of January, 1792. See the Edinburgh Mag. 1792, p. 79.

(*w*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presb. Records.

(*x*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Glasgow Presbytery Records.

(*y*) Acts of Assembly, 1638, p. 39.

(*z*) Dr. Porteous's Extracts; and Dundas's Acts of Assembly, p. 212.

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The four presbyteries of Lanerk-shire are now constituted, in the following manner: The presbytery of Glasgow consists of twenty-two parishes, whereof sixteen are in Lanerk-shire, two are in Renfrew-shire, two in Dumbarton-shire, and two are in Stirling-shire. The presbytery of Hamilton consists of fourteen parishes: And, the presbytery of Lanerk of eleven parishes, which are all in Lanerk-shire. The presbytery of Biggar consisted, formerly, of thirteen parishes; whereof there are nine, in Lanerk-shire, and four in Peebles-shire: the four parishes, in Peebles-shire having been recently reduced to two, by the union of Broughton, of Glenholm, and Kilbucho, into one parish.

The year 1585 is the epoch of the presbyteries of Lanerk, and Glasgow: The former comprehended all the parishes, in the upper ward of Lanerk-shire; and the latter consisted of all the parishes, in the lower ward of this shire, and the greater number of the parishes of Renfrew-shire, with a few of the parishes of Stirling, and Dumbarton. (*a*) In 1790, the large presbytery of Glasgow was dismembered, by the erection of the presbytery of Hamilton, and of the presbytery of Paisley; to the last whereof was assigned the whole parishes, in Renfrew-shire, except Eaglisham, and Cathcart, which were assigned to the presbytery of Hamilton, with some other parishes, in Lanerk-shire, which were taken from the presbytery of Glasgow. (*b*) In 1596, the parishes of Eaglisham, and Cathcart, in Renfrew-shire, and the parish of Carmunnock, in Lanerk-shire, were separated from the presbytery of Hamilton, and restored to the presbytery of Glasgow, from which was detached, at the same time, the parish of Kilbride, which was added to the presbytery of Hamilton. (*c*) This last arrangement left the presbyteries of Glasgow, and Hamilton, as they have remained to the present time. The presbytery of Lanerk continued, as it was originally constituted, till 1644, when a new presbytery was established, at *Biggar*, in Lanerk-shire, to which was assigned eight parishes, in Lanerk-shire, which were detached, from the presbytery of Lanerk, and four parishes, in Peebles-shire, which were detached, from the presbytery of Peebles. (*d*) To this presbytery of Biggar there was added, in the following century, the parish of Dunsyre, in Lanerk-shire, which was separated, from the presbytery of Lanerk. The

(*a*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts. (*b*) Id.

(*c*) Id. All those changes, and establishments, were made by the authority of the General Assembly.

(*d*) The presbytery of Biggar was thus constituted, by an act of the General Assembly, in 1643, and another act in 1644, which gave entry, and possession to the new presbytery of Biggar. Acts of Assembly, 1643, and 1644.

presbytery

presbytery of Biggar, when established, in 1644, was annexed to the synod of Lothian and Tweedale; while the other three presbyteries remained members of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Glasgow, which was established the seat of a presbytery, as we have seen, and the hallowed scene of religious *exercises*, continued its moral habits, and its presbyterian observances. The confession of faith, which was subscribed, by the king, and his household, in 1581, and afterwards, by all ranks, is recorded; the subscription was concluded, at the beginning of the year 1588. Women, as well as men, subscribed. The subscription appears to have been taken from house to house. The numbers, which were then taken seem to have been 2,250, all which resided " on the west side of the *gate* [street], fra the wyndheid to the corse [cross] along the north side of the Tron-gate, along the west side of the gate of the Stokwell, which was then the half of Glasgow :" After inserting about 470 names, the list proceeds thus : — " Fra the Gallowgate brig [bridge] to the high kirk, on the east side of the gate, there signed 1515 names." The members, who were chosen to the Assembly, in 1586, were instructed to complain, " 1st, of Jesuits; 2d, of universal corruption of manners unpunished; 3d, the jurisdiction of the kirk taken away; 4th, the patrimony of the kirk wasted; 5th, the Sabbath profaned." In September, 1586, it was stated, among the evils, to be remedied, by the kirk, " were witchcraft, seekers of responses, or help from them, idle beggars, persons passing in pilgrimage to chapels, or wells : And enquiries were ordered to be made, about the names of certain crofts, or pieces of ground, which were consecrated to the Devil, under the name of the gudman, or kynde kuyt (*e*); and every minister was directed to try, who made bonnefires, on last Midsummer even." (*f*)

The people of Scotland, during that age, were extremely irascible; and when they went abroad were generally armed, and habited, in a cloak, in conformity with the precept of the song, " Tak your auld cloak about you." On Sunday the 23d of August, 1587, Mr. Archibald Norman, when in the exercise of his office, was struck on the face, by Sir James Hamilton, of Crawfordjohn. For this rude attack, Sir James was summoned before the presbytery. He confessed his fault, and asked pardon, before the congregation. (*g*) William Cunningham and his son, Umphra, with some other persons, were going up by the wyndhead, [the head of the lane, or alley] when William abused Mr. Wemes, the minister; and soon after William and

(*e*) Extracts from the Reverend Dr. Porteous's MS. Presb. Records. (*f*) Id.

(*g*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Records.

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his son seeing Mr. Wemes coming down fra the kirk, and having each a quhinger [a hanger] and a pistolet, made up to Mr. Wemes, and called him a liar, and struck him on the neck, and on the breast, which made him retire a little, or fall back: Mr. Wemes being in fear of his life, cast his gown over his arm, and drew his quhinger, in his defence: Both the Cunninghams attempted to draw their pistolets; but, were prevented: The parson of Renfrew was coming down, at the same time, and saw the scuffle; and he was a witness in the trial, by which the Cunninghams were convicted, when they were sentenced, to ask pardon of God, of the kirk, of the magistrates, and of Mr. Wemes, first, at the wyndhead, and then, in the congregation of the kirk; and last of all, to take Mr. Wemes by the hand, and ask his friendship. During this scuffle the parson of Renfrew had an quhittal [knife] in his hand. (*h*) Such were the manners, and practices, thirty years after the Reformation!

Glasgow, which is mentioned, in the oldest documents, which Scotland enjoys, namely the *Inquisitio Davidis*, from being a village, has risen up to be one of the most populous, and finest cities of Europe, under the salutary influences of industry, and commerce. (*i*) Glasgow is the seat of a presbytery: The 16 parishes in Lanerk-shire, which belong to this presbytery, are the ten parishes, in the city of Glasgow, the barony parish of Glasgow, the Gorbals of Glasgow, Govan, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, and Cadder. The ten parishes in the city of Glasgow, and the barony parish of Glasgow, of old, formed only one parish: This parish was of great consideration; as it contained the city, and the cathedral church, with all its ecclesiastical establishment. The patronage, and the property of this parish, belonged, from early times, to the bishops of Glasgow, and was confirmed to them, by various charters, from the Scotish kings, and by the Pope's bulls. (*j*) King William created the town of Glasgow a burgh of the bishop, with all the liberties, and privileges, which any of the king's own burghs enjoyed. (*k*) The whole

(*h*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Records.

(*i*) Gau, and go, says Bryant, signifies a house, or temple, also a cave, or hollow, near which the temple of the deity was founded. Holwell's Hist. Dictionary.

(*j*) The bulls of Alexander, in 1170 and 1178, by Lucius, in 1181, by Urban, in 1186. Chart. Glasg. 73. 81. 91. 103.

(*k*) The charter of William was granted between 1174 and 1178. Chart. Glasg. 23. William also granted other charters, conferring special privileges on the bishop's burgh; and his grants were confirmed by Alexander II., who also gave the bishops special privileges, that their burgesses, and *men* of Glasgow might buy, and sell, and exercise all merchandize, in Argyle, and Levenax, and every where, in Scotland. Ib. 37. 71. 167. 169. 215. 233. 239.

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parish was constituted a *barony*, over which the bishops had ample jurisdiction. The rectory of the parish of Glasgow was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church, by John, the bishop of Glasgow, who died, in 1147; and to this prebend, Herbert, the successor of John, gave an additional endowment of a carucate of land, near Renfrew; and all this was confirmed, by a bull of Pope Alexander, in 1172. (*l*)

In the fourteenth century, the vicarage of the parish (*m*) was constituted another prebend of the cathedral church, though of very inferior value. Those two prebends were called "Glasgow primo," and "Glasgow secundo." (*n*) In Bagimont's Roll, the prebend of the rectory of Glasgow was taxed 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the prebend of Glasgow secundo was taxed 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of their estimated value. The parsonage, and vicarage, continued prebends of the cathedral, till the Reformation, and the parochial cure was served, by a vicar pensioner.

At the epoch of the Reformation, and for some time before, the parsonage of Glasgow was held by Henry Sinclair, the bishop of Ross, and president of the court of session, who reported, that the revenues of the benefice consisted of 60*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* in money, 32 chalders 8 bolls of meal, 9 chalders 3 bolls of bear, 3 barrels of herrings, and some small tithes, worth about 10 marks, yearly. (*o*) The prebend of the vicarage of Glasgow, about the year 1560 was held, by Mr. John Johnston, who let the tithes, and revenues to William Donaldson, burgess of Glasgow, for 103 marks, yearly; but, when he made this report, in 1561-2, he had not received a penny of the rent, for two years past. Out of this revenue, he had to pay a vicar pensioner, who did the parochial duty, and "a stallar," or vicar, who served for him in the choir of the cathedral; the stipends of both the vicars amounted to 93 marks. In a subsequent report, he stated that the revenues of the vicarage consisted of "corps presents, umest claiths, pasche fines, oblations, at Easter, the tithes of lint, hemp, hay, cows, lambs' wool, of the yards [gardens and orchards] of Glasgow,

(*l*) Chart. Glasgow.

(*m*) In 1296, "Aleyn, the vicar of Glascu," swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 662.

(*n*) By a taxatio, in 1401, of the several prebends, for the use of the cathedral, the prebend of Glasgu primo was taxed 5*l.*, and that of Glsagu secundo 2 marks yearly. Chart. Glasg. 490.

(*o*) Out of this revenue, however, Mr. John Davidson had a pension of 100 marks, yearly, which he had received, for eighteen years. MS. Rental Book, 17-8. Davidson was "*master of the Pedagog of Glasgow*;" and besides this pension, he enjoyed the revenues of the vicarage of Colmonell, in Carrick, both which he owed to the archbishop of Glasgow. Ib. 56. Davidson was one of the Protestant antagonists of the celebrated Quintin Kennedy, the abbot of Crossragwell, with whom he had a disputation, in "the Pedagog of Glasgow," during 1562; and each party published his arguments.

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the tithe of the brewsters [brewers], and a third of the tithe of the boats [fishing boats, perhaps,] that arrived at the bridge of Glasgow, the other two-thirds of which belonged to the parsonage. From all this income, not one penny could be recovered; as the people refused them; and the poor vicar was left pennyless. (*p*)

Saint Michael's church, which stood in the lower part of Glasgow, seems to have been, in former times, the parochial church of Glasgow. Of this church, the celebrated bishop Elphinston was, for some years, rector, in the early part of his career; and his father, William Elphinston, was rector of the same church, and a canon of Glasgow, in the reign of James II. Saint Michael's church is said to have been annexed to the provostry of the collegiate church, which was founded, by the citizens of Glasgow, in the reign of James III. (*q*) But, this writer is not very distinct, nor very accurate, in his several statements. As Saint Michael's church does not appear at the time of the Reformation, it may, perhaps, have been converted into a collegiate church, as many other parochial churches were.

There were at Glasgow, a number of chapels, before the epoch of *the Reformation.*

Saint Enoch's chapel stood on the outside of the west port, the street, that led to which was called *Saint Enoch's gate*, and the rivulet, which run past the church was called Saint Enoch's burn. On the site of this ancient chapel stands one of the modern parish churches; and the square wherein this church stands, has been named Saint Enoch's square.

Saint John the Baptist's chapel, stood at the head of the Drygate, where it meets with the Rotten-row.

Saint Mungo's chapel, on the Dowhill, was dedicated to Saint Kentigern, the titular saint of Glasgow, whose popular name was *Mungo.* (*r*)

A little above the cross, on the right hand, there was a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Thanew, or Thenoch, the mother of Saint Mungo.

Saint Roche's, or Saint Rock's (*s*) chapel stood a little way within the Stable-

(*p*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 10. (*q*) Campbell's Hist. Glasg. 68.

(*r*) At the Reformation, Schir John Knox held the chaplainry of Saint Mungo's chapel, without the town of Glasgow; and he reported, that it produced him about 16*l.* yearly. The same "Schir John Knox" held a chaplainry, at the Rood altar, in the cathedral church, from which he received about 16*l.* yearly. MS. Rental Book, 10.

(*s*) The name appears, in different forms of Saint Roke, and Saint Rock, and in one instance, Saint Rochy, in 1552. [Privy Seal Reg. xxv. 28.] This chapel is, sometimes, called, "the kirk of Saint Roche." In 1561, Sir Thomas Fleming, the curate of the city of Glasgow, reported to the government, that he held a chaplainry, in the church of Saint Roche, besides Glasgow,

Stable-green Port, on the north side of Glasgow. Of the saint, to whom this chapel was dedicated, no account can be found: Yet, he seems to have been honoured, by the dedication of other chapels, in Scotland. There was, at the end of the bridge of Stirling a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Rock, in which, James IV. made frequent offerings. (*t*) Saint Rock's chapel, at Glasgow, was, like the others, demolished, after the Reformation; but, the cemetery of the chapel was used, when the pestilence raged, at Glasgow, in 1645, and in 1646. (*u*)

If to those chapels be added the collegiate church of Saint Mary, the churches of the several convents of friars, the chapels of the hospitals, and above all the cathedral church with all its numerous establishment of thirty-two canons, as many vicars who served for them, in the choir, and a great number of chaplains, who served at the various altars, it will appear, that Glasgow had a very ample ecclesiastical establishment. The Reformation swept away the whole, and planted in the cathedral church one solitary protestant preacher, who, for nearly thirty years, was the sole religious instructor, of about 7000 people, in Glasgow, and its surrounding parish. (*v*) The protestant preachers, who served in the church of Glasgow, after the Reformation, did not enjoy the benefice of the parsonage of Glasgow, but, were paid a certain stipend, for some time, out of the thirds of benefices, afterwards out of the revenues of the parsonage. The archbishop of Glasgow, who was the patron of the parsonage of that city, having retired to France, in 1560, the disposal of this valuable benefice was assumed by the government; and it was given away, for its revenues, without any regard to the service of the cure.

Henry Sinclair, who held the parsonage of Glasgow, at the Reformation, died on the 2d of February, 1564-5; and was succeeded, in that parsonage, by Alexander Lauder. Upon the death of Lauder, in 1570, the Earl of Morton obtained this valuable parsonage, for his cousin, the notorious Archibald Douglas, who was presented to it, on the 25th of August, 1570; but, he was obliged to pay out of its revenues, a pension of 500 marks, yearly,

of the yearly value of 8*l.* 12*s.* [MS. Rental Book, 19.] After the Reformation, the name of the saint was corrupted to Saint Rolloch, and Saint Rollock, and the place, where the chapel stood, is now the site of a gentleman's house, called Saint Rollock.

(*t*) Treasurer's Account. (*u*) Campbell's Hist. Glasg. 72.

(*v*) In 1560, the Reformers planted *John Willock*, in the cathedral church, as the minister of Glasgow; and a considerable stipend was assigned to him out of the revenues of the archbishoprick. As minister of Glasgow, he was succeeded, by other persons, who were not so well paid.

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to Patrick Adamson, and three other pensions of 40*l.* each to several persons. (*w*) In 1571, Archibald Douglas granted in feefirm to Thomas Crawford, of Jourdan hill, and Janet Ker, his spouse, the manse, and garden, of the parsonage of Glasgow; and he seems to have disposed of other property, belonging to the parsonage. (*x*) When Morton, and Archibald Douglas, were accused of having been concerned, in the murder of Darnley, Morton was tried, condemned, and executed; but Archibald Douglas fled into England, where he endeavoured to excite an invasion of Scotland, for the relief of Morton. In consequence of his flight, he was denounced a rebel; and was convicted, and forfeited, by parliament, on the 28th of November, 1581; and Walter Stewart, the commendator of Blantyre, obtained a grant of that part of his escheated property, which comprehended the parsonage of Glasgow. (*y*) By the most odious intrigue, this convicted parson obtained, in May, 1586, a pardon, under the great seal, and a collusive trial, and consequent acquittal, which excited general indignation; as it was perfectly known, that Douglas, and his servant John Binning, were present at the murder of Darnley; and Binning was tried, adjudged, and executed, for that hateful crime; when he made a full confession of his own, and his master's guilt. The two principal agents, in this scandalous transaction, were the commendator of Blantyre, who obtained Douglas's pardon, and the master of Gray, who managed the collusive trial. For this service, the commendator of Blantyre, obtained, from Douglas, a right to the tithes, and revenues of the parsonage of Glasgow, whereof he had been in possession, for several years of late times. After his pardon, and acquittal, Archibald Douglas was sent into England, as King James's ambassador, to remonstrate upon the proceedings against his mother, Queen Mary; a trust this, which he abused, and in which he was superseded. Douglas continued, for some years, to be nominally parson of Glasgow: But, the revenues of the benefice were en-

(*w*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxix. 4.; xl. 2, 3. Archibald Douglas, and his two servants, were, with the knowledge, and concurrence of Morton, present at the murder of Darnley; and Morton rewarded him, by obtaining, for him, the parsonage of Glasgow, and also the appointment of one of the lords of session.

(*x*) The above grant to Crawford, and his wife, was made, on the 20th of October, 1571; and confirmed, by a charter, under the great seal, on the 21st of May, 1572. [Privy Seal Reg. xl. 194.] A valuable orchard, with a small garden, and several parcels of land, in the vicinity of Glasgow; all which belonged to this parsonage were also granted in feefirm, by Douglas, or by his predecessor. Inquis. Special, 53.

(*y*) The commendator agreed to pay to the king, for this grant, a composition of 500 marks; but, this was remitted to him, by the king. Treasurer's Accounts, 1581-2.

joyed, by the commendator of Blantyre. On the 13th of March, 1592-3, the presbytery of Glasgow, on a prosecution, at the instance of the procurator of the church, passed a sentence of deprivation against Archibald Douglas, on the ground of non-residence, and neglect of duty. (*z*) Douglas, indeed, never had done any duty; and he had been found upon trial incapable of executing any ecclesiastical function, except appropriating the revenues of the benefice. This proceeding of the presbytery was an attack upon the system of holding a benefice, without the cure; but, it did not effect their object. The presbytery deposed Douglas, from ecclesiastical functions, which he had never exercised; but they were unable to deprive the commendator of Blantyre of the revenues of the parsonage of Glasgow, to which he had obtained a right; and he retained possession of them many years, after the deposition of Douglas. (*a*)

After the re-establishment of episcopacy, the revenues of the see of Glasgow, being greatly dilapidated, were conferred, by the king, on John Spottiswoode, the archbishop of Glasgow, the parsonage and vicarage of Glasgow, with the revenues to the same belonging; and this was, by act of parliament, in 1606, annexed, permanently, to the archbishoprick, as a part of the income thereof; without prejudice, however, to the lord of Blantyre, and his sons leases of the parsonage, and vicarage, of Glasgow. (*b*) After the overthrow of episcopacy, the magistrates of Glasgow obtained a grant from the king, and a ratification, by the parliament, in 1641, of the parsonage, and vicarage tithes of Glasgow, for the maintenance of a minister, to serve the cure, in the high church, and for repairing, and upholding the fabrick thereof. (*c*) This was rescinded, after the restoration; and the archbishops of Glasgow again held, as formerly, the parsonage, and vicarage of that see, till the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689.

After the Reformation, in 1560, a protestant minister was placed in the cathedral of Glasgow; and the city, and parish of Glasgow were served, by one minister till March, 1588, when a second minister was established, and the commendator of Blantyre agreed to pay him a stipend of 300 marks, yearly, from the parsonage tithes; and he raised the first minister's stipend, from 300 to 600 marks, yearly. (*d*) Both those ministers served in the cathedral church, during several years.

In 1592, the collegiate church of St. Mary, in the lower parts of Glasgow,

(*z*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts, from the Presbyt. Records.
(*a*) Ib. 83.
(*b*) Acta. Parl. iv. 330; v. 70.
(*c*) Acta. Parl. v. 576.
(*d*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts, from the Presbyt. Records.

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was thoroughly repaired, and opened, as an established protestant church; and the second minister was appointed, to serve therein. In 1595, the country part of this parish, which was called "the barony," of Glasgow, was established, as a separate parish, and the vaulted part of the cathedral, below the nave, was converted to be the settled church of the established church of the new parish, to which a minister was appointed. By this disjunction, the old parish of Glasgow was reduced to the limits of the city, and its privileged territory, which was called "the royalty."

In 1622, the Blackfriars church (*e*) was repaired, and established, as one of the city kirks, for which an additional minister was appointed, and an appropriated quarter of the city was assigned to it.

In 1633, a fourth minister was appointed, for the city: and he served with the first minister, in the nave of the cathedral, which was called the Inner High church.

In 1648, the western part of the cathedral was repaired, and opened as an established church, in which two additional ministers were appointed to serve; and an appropriate part of the city was assigned to each of them: This was called, *the outer high church.*

In 1649, a seventh minister was appointed to serve, in St. Mary's church, or the Laigh kirk, with the minister, who officiated in it. Before the restoration, the number of ministers were reduced to four; there being then only one for each of the four churches. The city of Glasgow, at that epoch, contained 14,676 people.

In consequence of the indulgence, which was granted, by James VII., the presbyterians of Glasgow, built, in 1687, a plain, but capacious church, for which they provided a preacher, who was paid, by the parishioners. This church, from its situation, between the Back Wynd, and the New Wynd, was called *the Wynd church.* Immediately after the revolution, when episcopacy was abolished, and the presbyterian church government was legalized, the Wynd church was made an established church, in 1691; and an appropriate quarter of the city was assigned to its jurisdiction. There were thus, at the epoch of the union, in 1707, five established churches, with five ministers, in the city of Glasgow, which contained, in 1708, 12,766 people, and four years after, in 1712, the population had encreased to 13,832 souls.

In 1720, a sixth church was founded; which was finished, in 1724. This church was built, on the ground, at the top of Candlerig-street, and was

(*e*) In 1606, the weekday preachings were appointed to be, in the Blackfriars kirk, which must have been repaired, for that purpose. Presbyt. Rec. 25th June, 1606.

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called, from its location, *the Ramshorn church.* A sixth minister was appointed, for this church; and an appropriate division of the city, which was called, the north west quarter, was assigned to it. (*f*)

The *ten* parishes of the city of Glasgow may be stated as to their origin, in chronological order, according to the establishment of their churches, as follows:

1. St. Mungo's, or *the inner high church* parish is called, also, the *north parish.* The parochial church is the nave of the cathedral, which was opened, as a protestant church, in 1560, and for a long time, was called simply the *high church;* but afterwards, it denominated the *inner high church;* to distinguish it, from the *outer high church* which was opened, in 1648. The inner high church is the principal place of worship, in Glasgow; and the minister, besides his stipend, and glebe, receives a small salary of 20*l.* a year; as the king's chaplain. The king is patron of this church, as coming in place of the archbishop. The patronage of the other nine parish churches belong to the magistrates.

2. St. Mary's, or the Laigh church, or Tron church, is called, also, from its location, *the south west parish.* The collegiate church of the Virgin Mary,

(*f*) When this sixth church was established, the divisions of the city, which were served, by the several churches, were as follows: 1. The high church, for the north quarter; 2. The Tron, or St. Mary's church, for the south west quarter; 3. The Blackfriars church, for the south quarter; 4. The outer high church, for the east quarter; 5. The Wynd church, for the middle quarter; 6. The Ramshorn church, for the north west quarter. In the presbytery records of the 17th century, the quarters of the city are more frequently mentioned, as attached to the ministers, than to the churches. These divisions were settled, and varied, occasionally, by the presbytery, and the magistrates; but, the city, and its territory, continued, legally, as only *one parish.* In the 17th century, the presbytery, on several occasions, recommended the division of the city into parishes; but, this was not done till the 18th century. The precise time, when this was effected does not clearly appear; but, it seems to have been done, when the *seventh* parish was established, in 1763. After that time, *three* more parishes were established; St. Enoch's, in 1782; St. John's, in 1819: and St. James's, in 1820. None of the historians of Glasgow state, when the city was divided into parishes; nor, is this point specially stated, in the statistical account of Glasgow; but, it is therein said, that Glasgow, though originally one parish only, was afterwards, for the benefit of the poor, and ease of the ministers, divided into seven, and lately into eight parishes. [Stat. Acc. v. 517.] This seems to indicate, that the city was divided into seven parishes, when the seventh parish was established, in 1763. On the 23d of June, 1602, the presbytery applied to the magistrates and council, to divide the town into parishes: In reply, the magistrates adhered to their former act of the 21st July, 1599; wherein, "they thocht gud, that the township should be divided into twa parishes." The Presbytery Records, which show, afterwards, that the division of quarters was continued. In 1642, some disputes having arisen, about electing *the session,* the presbytery, on the 26th April, advised as a remedy, the dividing of the town into parishes. This was referred to the General Assembly. Id.

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in St. Enoch's gate, which was, afterwards, called the *Tron gate*, was repaired and opened, as a protestant church, in 1592. It was popularly called the *Laigh church* [*Low* church] from its standing in the *lower* part of the city. After 1637, it was frequently called the *Tron church*, from the Trone, for weighing goods which was placed at the bottom of the town, in front of this church. This spacious church was destroyed, by an accidental fire, on the 8th of February 1793; and a fine modern church was built on its site, in 1794.

3. The Black Friars, or College church parish, is called, also, from its location, the *south parish*. The Black Friars church was completely repaired, and constituted an established protestant church, in 1622. This beautiful gothic church was destroyed, by a thunder storm, in 1668; and there was afterwards erected, on its site, a new church, which was finished, in 1699; and and from its vicinity to the university, it is frequently called the college church.

4. The *outer high church* parish is also called, from its locality, the *East church*. The western part of the spacious choir of the cathedral was repaired, and established as a protestant church, in 1648; and it was called the *outer high church*, in the nave of the cathedral.

5. The *Wynd church*, or St. George's parish, is called, also, from its location, the *West parish*. The Wynd church was first built, by the indulged presbyterians, in 1687; and after the *revolution*, it was made an established church, in 1691. It was rebuilt, in the following century, and obtained the more dignified appellation of *St. George's church*.

6. The *Ramshorn* parish was so named, from the church; and it is also called, from its locality, the north west parish. The *Ramshorn* church was founded, as an established church, in 1720, and finished a few years after; and it now forms the parochial church of this parish.

7. Saint Andrew's parish is also called, from its location, the *middle parish*. This church was founded, in 1739, and finished, in 1756, when it was opened for public worship; and it was established as a parish church, in 1763; when the city was divided into seven parishes; having greatly encreased its population. In 1740, the population of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, amounted to 17,034; in 1755, to 23,546; and in 1763, to 28,300 souls.

8. St. Enoch's *parish* was established, in 1782, when the city was divided into eight parishes; as its encreasing people required. St. Enoch's church was founded, in April, 1780, and finished, in 1782. It stands, in St. Enoch's square, on the site of the ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Enoch.

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9. *St. John's parish* was established, in 1819, when St. John's church was built; and the city divided into nine parishes; having very greatly encreased its people.

10. St. James's parish was established, in 1720, when the chapel, in great Hamilton street was constituted its parish church, and called St. James's church, and the city was then divided into ten parishes. Besides the parish churches, there are within the city of Glasgow four chapels, which are connected with the established church; namely, the college chapel was opened, in 1764; a chapel, in Canon-street, was opened, in 1775; a chapel, in Duke-street, was opened, in 1798; and a Gaelick chapel, in Ingram street, was opened, in 1778. In the city of Glasgow, there are, also, a vast number of dissenting establishments of almost every denomination, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Burgers, Anti-burgers, Relief Seceders, Cameronians, Methodists, Glassites, Independents, New Independents, Bereans, Baptists, Unitarian Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and Quakers.

11. The *barony parish* was established, in 1795, by detaching, from the old parish of Glasgow, the country part, which was called the barony of Glasgow. The vaulted apartment of the cathedral, which was directly under the nave, was repaired, and fitted up, as the parochial church of this new parish. Though it was dark, and incommodious, it continued more than two centuries the parochial church of the barony parish. (*g*) It was, only, in the beginning of the present century, that a new church was built, for this very populous parish, in the vicinity of the cathedral church. The stipend, for the minister of this parish, appears to have been assigned out of the feu duties of the barony of Glasgow, which belonged to the archbishop of that see. (*h*) The archbishops of Glasgow were patrons of the barony parish, while episcopacy existed; and upon its final abolition, in 1689, the patronage was vested in the

(*g*) In 1649, 1650, and 1651, successive endeavours were made, by the presbytery, to obtain a new church, for the barony parish; but owing to the distraction of the times, they were unsuccessful. Doctor Porteous's MS. Exts. from the Presbytery Records.

(*h*) On the 22d of March, 1648, the elders of the barony parish stated to the presbytery, that the barony church was the mother church of Glasgow; because the barony was a 250 mark land, [of old extent,] and the burgh was only a 16 mark land. They, also, stated, that the stipend was 3 chalders of meal, and three chalders of bear, which was paid, by the Duke of Lennox, out of the feu duties of the barony. The minister, [Mr. Zachary Boyd,] and his predecessors were presented, by the archbishops. [Doctor Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbyt. Record.] In 1665, the stipend of the barony parish was 9 chalders of victual. [Ib. 134.] In 1798, the stipend of this parish was 2000 marks Scots, with 25*l.* sterling, yearly allowance, for a manse, and the minister had a glebe of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which have since become of considerable value; as an act of parliament was passed, in 1802; authorising its being feued, for building.

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king, to whom it now belongs. The barony has become a very populous parish, from its containing the great part of the suburbs of the city of Glasgow, which is surrounded on the east, north, and west sides, by the barony. In 1821, the barony parish contained very nearly 52,000 people. Besides the parochial church, there are, within the barony parish, four chapels, which are connected with the established church: And, there are, also, in it a great number of dissenting establishments, of the same denominations, as those, which have been before mentioned, as in the city of Glasgow.

12. The *Gorbals of Glasgow* is a modern parish, which was only erected, in 1771. It was formerly comprehended, in the parish of Govan. The lands of the Gorbals, lying on the opposite bank of the Clyde, belonged to the prelates of that see. In 1571, those lands were granted in fee firm, by John Porterfield, called archbishop of Glasgow, to George Elphinston, a merchant in Glasgow, from whom they descended to his son, Sir George Elphinston, of Blythswood, who obtained the Gorbals to be erected into a burgh of barony. Sir George Elphinston died insolvent, in 1634: And the barony of Gorbals was sold, by his creditors, to Robert Douglas, the Viscount of Belhaven, upon whose death, in 1639, it went to his nephew, Sir Robert Douglas, of Blackerstown, from whom the Gorbals were purchased, in 1647, by the magistrates of Glasgow, partly for Hutchison's hospital, and partly for the Trades-house of Glasgow. In 1661, the magistrates of Glasgow obtained an act of Parliament, which separated the lands of Gorbals, and the town of Brig-end, from the shire of Clydesdale, from the regality of Glasgow, and parish of Govan; and united them to the city of Glasgow; whereby the inhabitants of the Gorbals were made parishioners of Glasgow, to the nearest church of which they should repair, for the ordinances of religion. (*i*) The village of Brig-end stood on the lands of Gorbals, at the end of the bridge of Glasgow, which communicates across the Clyde, from the city to that place. This village, which was called Gorbals, as well as Bridge-end, was a very small place, in the seventeenth century; but, having encreased considerably, after the Union, a chapel of ease was erected in it, during the year 1732. The continued encrease of the village of Gorbals occasioned its erection into a separate parish, in February, 1771, when it contained upwards of 3000 people; and the chapel of ease was made the parish church. The new parish, which was called *The Gorbals of Glasgow*, being confined to the village, was of very small extent; but, the presbytery of Glasgow, afterwards annexed to it, *quoad sacra*, the barony of Gorbals, containing upwards of

(*i*) Acta Parl. vii. 222. 651.

400 Scotish acres; and also the lands of Rea, Little Govan, and Polmadie; containing from 500 to 600 Scotish acres, which belonged to the parish of Govan. This new parish of Gorbals has become a very populous district; and forms the suburbs of Glasgow, on the southern side of the Clyde; being connected with the city, by three bridges; the old bridge, and two new ones. The parish of Gorbals, including the annexations to it, *quoad sacra*, contained 22,359 people, in 1821. The patronage of the church belongs to the heritors, and kirk session. For the government of this populous suburb, the magistrates, and council of Glasgow, elect, annually, two resident baillies; and they, also, elect a principal baillie, who must be selected, from the town council of Glasgow. The *Gorbals*, in this form of the word, is of very difficult etymology. The word, in the form of garble, or *garboil*, signifying disorder, tumult, uproar, are obvious English words. In the *British* language, there is, certainly, *gorbel*, signifying very far, or distant (*k*): It is possible, that this may be the original word, which may have been applied to some object, which appeared to be far, or distant, from the church, or religious house, wherein Munghu taught the gospel to the Britons of *Ystrath Cluyd*.

13. We are now arrived at *Govan* parish; a name this, which appears, in the charters of the twelfth century, in the form of "*Guvan*:" In subsequent times, it appears, in the form of *Gowan*, and *Govan*. The origin of this name is rather obscure: But, *govan*, in the British, and *gova*, in the Gaelic, signifies a smith: *Gamhan*, which is pronounced, *gavan*, in the Gaelic, signifies a ditch. The greater part of the parish of Govan stretches along the south side of the Clyde $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; the smaller part of this parish lies upon the north side of the Clyde, and on the west of the river Kelvin. The portion lying on the south of the Clyde, formed of old the township, or territory of Govan; and the part lying on the northern side of the Clyde, formed of old the township, or territory of Partick, which, in ancient charters, is called *Perdyc*, *Perdehic*, and Perthec. (*l*) David I., with the consent of his son, Earl Henry, granted in perpetual alms to the church of Kentigern of Glasgow, and to the bishops of the same, the whole lands of *Guvan*; and David, also, granted to the same the lands of *Perdyc*. (*m*) The lands, and township of Guvan, with the church, and the lands of Perdehic, were confirmed to the bishops of Glasgow, by the bulls of several Popes, in 1170, 1178, 1181, and 1186. (*n*) Under these grants, the whole parish of

(*k*) See Owen's Welsh-English Dictionary, in voce.
(*l*) Chart. Glasgow. (*m*) Ib. 21. 15. (*n*) Ib. 73. 81. 91. 103.

Govan

Govan belonged, anciently, in property, and superiority, to the bishops of Glasgow till the Reformation; and was included in the regality of Glasgow. The church of Guvan, with the tithes, and lands belonging to it, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow, by John, the bishop of Glasgow, who died, in 1147, A.D. (*o*) The church of Govan continued a prebend of Glasgow till the Reformation. (*p*) The prebendary drew the parsonage, and vicarage tithes, and revenues; and paid a curate, or vicar pensioner, for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, the prebendal rectory of Govan was taxed 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. The patronage of this prebendal church belonged to the prelates of the see of Glasgow. At the Reformation, when Archbishop Betoun withdrew to France, in 1560, the patronage was assumed, by the crown. In October, 1561, the queen presented Mr. Stephen Betoun to the parsonage, and vicarage of Govan, *jure coronæ.* When the rentals of benefices were returned to government, Mr. Stephen Betoun reported, that he had leased the parsonage, and vicarage of Govan to his kinsman, Thomas Farrat, burgess of Glasgow, for 300 marks Scots, yearly, the same, as it had been let for, by his predecessor. (*q*) In July 1577, the king granted, in mortmain, to the college of Glasgow, the parsonage and vicarage of Govan, with all the tithes, revenues, manse, glebe, and church lands of the same; and this grant was afterwards ratified by the king and parliament, in 1587. (*r*) By the new erection of the college of Glasgow, in 1577, it was established, that the principal should preach, in the church of Govan, every Sunday. This continued till 1621, when the principal was freed, from this duty, by the archbishop of Glasgow; and a minister was appointed, for the parish of Govan, to whom a stipend was assigned, from the tithes of the parish, which belonged to the University, to whom was reserved the patronage of the church. (*s*) The tithes of Govan, and the patronage of the church still belonged to the university of Glasgow. In the church of Govan, before the Reformation, there was an altar dedicated

(*o*) This prebend was confirmed to the dean and chapter, by a bull of Pope Alexander, in 1172. Chart. Glasg. Bishop Herbert, the successor of John, conferred this prebend on "Help," his clerk. Ib. 129.

(*p*) By a *taxatio*, in 1401, of the several prebends, for the use, and ornament, of the cathedral church, the prebend of "*Gowan*," was taxed 3*l.* yearly. Ib. 490. Mr. Thomas Cameron, the rector of the prebendal church of Govan, and prothonotary of the Pope, died in 1455; and an obit was founded, for him, in the cathedral Church. Ib. 473.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 31.

(*r*) Acta Parl. iii. 487. It was also confirmed, in 1633. Ib. v. 76.

(*s*) Stat. Acc. xxi. App. 21. 24.

to the Virgin Mary, for which a chaplain was endowed, to perform divine service. At the Reformation, the chaplainry of the lady altar of Govan was held by James Hill, the chaplain, who reported, that it produced, yearly, 12 bolls of oats, 3 bolls of meal, and twenty-six shillings, in money. (*t*) The parish church of Govan was rebuilt, in 1762. It stands near the Clyde, at the village of Govan, which contained 224 families, in 1794, and has considerably encreased since. The parish of Govan was dismembered of a part of its eastern end, which now forms, the parish of Gorbals. A small part of the parish of Govan is within the limits of Renfrew-shire.

14. The parish of *Rutherglen* takes its name, from the ancient burgh of Rutherglen, which was made a royal burgh, by David I., and confirmed, by his Grandson, William the Lion, some of whose charters are dated at Rutherglen. The town stands on the south side of the Clyde, at the distance of half a mile, from the river, and the castle of Rutherglen stood on the north of the town, between it and the river. The Clyde ran formerly much nearer to the town, than it has done for many years. There is nothing like a valley, at or near the town of Rutherglen, to which the *Glen*, in the termination of the name, can apply. The name may be derived from the British Rhwth-thir-glan, or *Rhwth-'ir-glan ;* signifying the open, or plain land, on the bank of the river, which is very applicable to the situation of Rutherglen ; or it may be derived from the British Ruth-thir-glan, or *Ruth-ir-glan*, signifying the red land, or the reddish-coloured land, on the bank of the river, which is strikingly applicable ; as the soil is of a red colour all along the bank of the Clyde. The church of Rutherglen was dedicated to the Virgin Mary (*u*) ; and Mary, with the child Jesus, in her arms, is the appropriate figure, on the seal of the burgh. The church of Rutherglen, with all its lands, tithes, and pertinents, was granted to the abbot and monks of Paisley, by William the Lion, sometime before 1189, A.D. ; and it was confirmed to them, by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow. (*v*) The church of Rutherglen continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation ; and the cure was served, by a vicar-pensioner, who

(*t*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 26.

(*u*) In 1262, Cecilia, the widow of John de Perthic, resigned to the abbot and monks of Paisley a piece of land, at Rutherglen, lying between the cemetery of the church of the Virgin Mary, and the river Clyde, for which the abbot and monks gave her three chalders of oatmeal, in her necessity, to keep her, and her children, from want. Chart. Paisley, No. 85.

(*v*) Chart. Paisley, No. 86. 89. This church was also confirmed to them, by Florence, the bishop elect of Glasgow, and by the bulls of several popes. Ib. 90—93. 149. 152.

had

had a settled allowance from the monks, out of the revenues of the church. (*w*)

At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of the church of Rutherglen was held, by Mathew Fleming, who reported its value at 40 marks yearly. (*x*) From the rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was returned, at the Reformation, it appears that the church of Rutherglen yielded to that establishment 32 bolls of meal, 35 bolls of bear, and 58 bolls of oats, yearly. (*y*) In 1587, the patronage, and tithes of the church of Rutherglen, which then belonged to Lord Claud Hamilton, for life, as commendator of Paisley, was granted to him heritably, with the other property of the monastery. He granted the patronage and tithes of this church to his younger son Sir Claud Hamilton of Shawfield, whose descendants, the Hamiltons of Eliestown, continued to hold it, in 1702. (*z*) Some years after, it was sold with the lands of Shawfield to Daniel Campbel, who, in 1724, sold the patronage of the church of Rutherglen, for the perpetual exemption of his lands, within the territory of the burgh, from the payment of 8 bolls of tithe meal. The right of presentation to this church now belongs, jointly, to the magistrates and council of Rutherglen, to the heritors residing within the burgh, and 13 pound land thereof, the members of the Kirksession, and the tenants of Shawfield. (*a*) In the parish church of Rutherglen, there were, before

(*w*) A controversy, between Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and William, the abbot of Paisley, respecting the taxation of the vicarages of the churches, belonging to the monastery of Paisley, was settled, by certain commissioners, in 1227, who decided, that the vicar of the church of Rutherglen may have ten marks yearly, or the alterage, besides the tithe of fish; he rendering, therefore, to the monks of Paisley, two marks yearly. Chart. Levenax ii. 168-172. It was settled, at the same time, that the bishop of Glasgow may have, annually, one entertainment, in the name of procuration, from the church of Rutherglen. Ib. 181-3; Chart. Glasg. 181; Chart. Paisley, No. 360. One of the commissioners, who settled those matters was Philip de Perthec, Rector of the church of Rutherglen. Alan Home was vicar of the church of Rutherglen, in 1388. Chart. Levenax, ii. 191. 196.

(*x*) MS. Rental Book, 22. (*y*) Ib. 27.

(*z*) In 1611, Hamilton, of Shawfield, presented Mr. Robert Young to the church and parish of Rutherglen. [Extracts from the records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, by Dr. Porteous, 91.] In 1632, Sir William Hamilton, of Eliestown, was served heir to his father, Sir Claud Hamilton, of Shawfield, to the church lands and tithes of the parish church of Rutherglen, with the right of patronage to the same church, which belonged of old to the abbey of Paisley. [Inquis. Special. 175, 176.] In 1669, the Laird of Eliestown was patron of the church of Rutherglen. [Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts, 195.] In 1702, Sir James Hamilton of Elistown, was proprietor of the castle of Rutherglen, patron of the church, and titular of the tithes. [Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerk-shire, MS. 23.] The castle has since been completely demolished; and its site forms a kitchen-garden. Ure's Rutherglen, 28-9.

(*a*) Ure's Rutherglen, 91-2.

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the Reformation, several altars; and chaplains were endowed, to perform, at them, divine service. The endowment of those altars, and chaplainries was granted to the magistrates and community of Rutherglen, by a charter of James VI., in 1617. The parish church of Rutherglen, which stands, in the middle of the town, is a very ancient structure. The body of it, which continues in use, is 62 feet long, and 25 broad, exclusive of the additions, on the back, and front: The walls are 4 feet thick, and about 20 feet high, including the pillars, on which they are supported. The choir, which has been long since demolished, extended 33 feet, from the body of the church to the steeple, the lower part of which still remains standing. (*b*) In 1821, the parish of Rutherglen contained 4640 people, of whom 4091 resided, in the burgh.

15. The name of *Carmunnock* parish appears, in ancient charters, in the various forms of Cormanock, Carmanoch, Carmannock, and Curmanock. The name of this parish may, however, be derived, from the British *Caermynach*, or from the Gaelic, *Caer*-manoch, signifying the monks' fort: If *Cor* be regarded, as the true prefix of the name, it may be derived, from the British *Cormynach*, signifying the monks' circle, or close; or from the Gaelic *Cormanach*, signifying the monks' corner, or the monks' pit. During the reign of William the Lion, the territory, or manor of Cormanock, was possessed by Henry, the son of Anselm, who took from it, the local appellation of Henry of Cormanock. He appears, as a witness to a number of charters of William the Lion, in which he is called, "Henricus de Cormanoc." (*c*) Before the year 1189, Henry, the son of Anselm, for the salvation of the souls of his father, and mother, granted, in perpetual alms, to the abbot and monks of Paisley, the church of Cormanock, with half a carucate of land, in the same manor, and common of pasture, and all other easements; and he directed, that when he and his wife, Johanna, died, their bodies, with a third part of their goods, should go to the same monastery. (*d*) This church, with all the lands, tithes, and oblations, pertaining to it, was confirmed to the monks, by a charter of William the Lion, which was granted, before 1189. (*e*) It was, also, confirmed to the monks, by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow; by Florence, the bishop elect of Glasgow; by the dean and chapter of Glasgow; by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and by the bulls of several popes. (*f*) It did not require this document to prove, that the monks of those times, were masters of the art of *making surety double sure:* This

(*b*) Ure's Rutherglen, 80-1.
(*c*) Chart. of Glasg. 35. 37. 49; and so, in other charters.
(*d*) Chart. Paisley, 83. (*e*) Ib. 84. (*f*) Ib. 90—93. 98. 149. 152.

document

document proves what is of more importance, the singular want, in those times, of common justice. The church of Carmanock continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation; and the cure was served, by a vicar, who had a settled allowance, out of the church revenues. (*g*)

At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Carmanock was held by James Hamilton; and the revenues were leased to Robert Hamilton of Kilwinning, for 40*l.* yearly. (*h*) At the same epoch, the revenues of the church of Carmanock, which belonged to the monks of Paisley, were leased, by the abbot and monks, for the very low rent of 20*l.* yearly. (*i*)

In 1587, the patronage, and tithes of the church of Carmanock which were then held, by Lord Claud Hamilton, as commendator of Paisley, for life, were granted to him, and his heirs, together with the other property of the monks of Paisley; and, upon his death, in 1621, they were inherited, by his grandson James, Earl of Abercorn. (*k*) In 1653, the patronage, and tithes of Carmunnock passed, with the lordship of Paisley, from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir William Cochran, of Cowden, who was created Lord Cochran, in 1647, and Earl of Dundonald, in 1669. In the following century, the patronage of the church of Carmunnock was acquired, by Stuart, of Castlemilk; and it lately belonged to Lady Stuart of Castlemilk. In 1652, the lands of Busbie were disjoined from the parish of Kilbride, and annexed to the parish of Carmunnock, by the lords commissioners for the plantation of Kirks. (*l*) In 1725, the lands of Busbie were again disjoined,

(*g*) A controversy, between Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and William, the abbot of Paisley, respecting the taxation of the vicarages of the churches, belonging to that monastery, was settled, in 1227, by certain commissioners, who decided, that the vicar of Carmanock may have the altarage, with three chalders of meal, yearly. [Chart. of Levenax, ii. 171.] It was settled, at the same time, that the bishop of Glasgow may have, annually, one entertainment, in name of procuration, from the church of Carmannoc. [Ib. 183; Chart. Glasg. 181; Chart. Paisley, 360.] John Yong was vicar of Carmannock, in 1470. [Chart. Levenax, ii. 177-8.] In 1552, the Duke of Chastelherault, obtained, from his natural brother, John Hamilton, the archbishop of St. Andrews, and abbot of Paisley, a grant, whereby he, as abbot of Paisley, united the parish church of Curmanock to the collegiate church of Hamilton; and gave the power of collation to the duke, and his heirs. [Hamilton Papers.] This grant does not appear to have taken effect; as the church of Carmanock, certainly, continued to belong to the monks of Paisley, at the Reformation.

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 16. There belonged to the vicarage of Carmanock, two marklands of old extent, which were called Catgill, and also, two acres of land, at the church; all which were granted, in fee firm, to James Hamilton, of Peil, about the time of the Reformation. Inquis. Spec. 30, 281.

(*i*) MS. Rental Book, 28. (*j*) Inquis. Special. 34.

(*k*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts, from the Presbytery Records.

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from the parish of Kilbride, and annexed to that of Carmunnock; and, at the same time, the barony of Drips was disjoined, from the parish of Cathcart, and annexed to that of Carmunnock: Both those annexations were made, by the proper authority, *quoad sacra tantum.* (*l*) The parish church of Carmunnock was rebuilt, in 1767: It is a small edifice, which was built of free stone; and is very commodiously fitted up, for the parishioners.

16. The name of the parish of *Cadder*, and of the lands of Cadder, appears, in the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries, in the constant form of *Cader*, and this form of the name continued, for several centuries, thereafter. In modern times, the name has acquired the form of *Cadder*, and it is sometimes called Calder. The name of this parish is, obviously, derived, from the British *Cader*, signifying a fortress: The Roman wall runs 4½ miles, through the northern side of the parish of Cadder; and passes near to the church, and village. On the south side of the wall, and about a gunshot, from the church, there was a Roman fort, the remains whereof are still extant; and from this fort, the place has plainly obtained the British name of *Cader*. The territory of Cader, with all the pertinents to the same belonging, was granted to the bishops of Glasgow, by Malcolm IV.; and his grant was confirmed, by his successor, William the Lion, in the early part of his reign. (*m*) It was also confirmed, by two bulls of Pope Alexander, in 1170 and 1178; by one of Pope Lucius, in 1181, and by another of Pope Urban, in 1186; and those bulls show, that the church of Cader was granted, with the lands, as a pertinent of the same. (*n*) The church of Cader was constituted, by the bishop, a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow; but, the precise time, when this was done, does not appear. The rectorial revenues of this church, with those of the church of Monkland, formed the appropriate prebend of the subdean, and was a benefice of considerable value; and the lands, which belonged to it, were of great extent. By a *taxatio* of the prebends, in 1401, for the use of the cathedral church, this prebend of Cader, and Monkland, was taxed *5l.* yearly. (*o*) In Bagimont's Roll, the subdeanry of Glasgow was taxed *26l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of the spiritual revenues of the benefice. At the epoch of the Reformation, the whole revenues of the subdeanry of Glasgow, was reported, as amounting to 39 chalders, 11 bolls of meal; 4 chalders, 9 bolls, 2 firlots of bear; and *63l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in money; which were the produce of the parsonage tithes, and the lands of the churches of Cader, and of Monk-

(*l*) Stat. Acc. xviii. 159; xxi. 260.
(*m*) Chart. Glasg. 27.
(*n*) Chart. Glasg. 73. 81. 91. 103.
(*o*) Chart. Glasg. 490.

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land, that belonged to the subdeanry. (*n*) When the churches of Cader, and Monkland, were constituted the prebend of the subdean, a vicarage was created, for serving the cure of both. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Cader, and Monkland, was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Cader, and Monkland, was held by Mr. Michael Chisholm, who reported, that the whole revenues of this vicarage were leased for *54l.* yearly; and that they consisted of 8 bolls of meal, 60 tithe lambs, 8 stone of wool, with corps presents, umest claithes, pasch fines, and other small offerings, amounting to *40l.* yearly; but, the payment of these latter articles, being discharged, by an act of council, the yearly value of the vicarage was diminished. (*o*) In the reign of James VI., Lord Boyd appears to have acquired some right to the patronage of the subdeanry of Glasgow, and of the churches of Cader and Monkland, which belonged to it; and his successors maintained a claim to this property. (*p*) Sir Thomas Hamilton, the king's advocate, had, however, obtained a grant of the patronage of the same two churches, and he transferred his right, along with the barony of Monkland, to Sir James Cleland, from whom this property descended, in 1633, to his son, and heir, Ludovick Cleland, who sold the whole to the Marquis of Hamilton. (*q*) In 1639, James Marquis of Hamilton obtained a charter, from the king, of the barony of Monkland, with the donation, and right of patronage of the parish churches of Cader, and Monkland: And this charter was ratified by parliament, in 1641. (*r*)

In February, 1645, the Duke of Hamilton's commissioners presented Mr. Gavin Hamilton to the church of Cader, and to the manse, glebe, and stipend thereof, and to the tithes of the parishes of Cader, and Monkland, which were called the subdeanry of Glasgow, whereof the Duke was patron. (*s*) In June, 1645, Gavin Hamilton was admitted the minister of Cader, by the presbytery, on the presentation before mentioned, which he obtained, in consequence of his brother's granting a bond to the Marchioness of Hamilton, that the minister would grant leases of the tithes to her son, the Duke. (*t*) In the reign of Charles II., the college of Glasgow purchased, from the families of Hamilton, and Boyd, the right to the subdeanry of Glasgow, with the patronage, and tithes, and revenues of the churches of Cader, and

(*n*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 3—6.
(*o*) Ib. 21.
(*p*) Inquis. Special. 162. 202. 255.
(*q*) Ib. 179; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, p. 31.
(*r*) Acta. Parl. v. 583; Inquis. Special. 239.
(*s*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts, from the Presbytery Records.
(*t*) Ib. 127. 140.

Monkland, which belonged to it; and upon the resignation of John Ross, who held this benefice, the college obtained a charter for it, from the king, in March, 1670, which was ratified, by parliament, in 1672. (*u*) Under the authority of the act of parliament, in 1690, respecting patronage of churches, the heritors of the parish of Cader paid the specific sum of 600 marks to the college of Glasgow; and thereby acquired the patronage of this parish, which now belongs to the heritors, and elders; but, the college of Glasgow continue titulars of the tithes. The parish church of Cader was rebuilt, in 1756; and completely finished, in 1784. Thus much, then, with regard to the several churches, in the presbytery of Glasgow.

We are thus led forward to the presbytery of Hamilton, which comprehends 14 parishes.

17. The parish of *Hamilton*, and the barony of Hamilton, were anciently called *Cadyhou*, or *Cadyou;* and they continued to bear this name till the fifteenth century. In 1445, Sir James Hamilton, of Cadyou, was created a lord of parliament; and his baronies of Cadyhou, and Mawchan, with other estates, were, by charter from the king in parliament, created into a lordship, which was, in future, to be called the lordship of Hamilton; and his manor house, that was then called the Orchard, in the barony of Cadyou, was ordained to be the principal messuage of the lordship, and to be called Hamilton. (*v*) The name of the parish, and of the church was also changed from Cadyou to Hamilton. In the application to the Pope, in 1450, for converting the parish church into a collegiate church, it is designed, the parish church of Cadyou, which is now called Hamilton. (*w*) In various ancient charters, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, the name of the church, of the parish, and of the barony, appears in the various forms of Cadihou, Cadyou, Cadyhow, and Cadyow. (*x*) The origin of the name is very obscure: In the ancient Welsh MSS., mention is made of a place, in Scotland, called *Rodwyz-ceidio*, which signifies the boundary work, or rampart of *Ceidio*, a chieftain, who is often mentioned, in these MSS.; but, there is nothing which can show, that

(*u*) Acta. Parl. viii. 132.

(*v*) Chart. of Creation, 28th of June, 1445, in Acta. Parl. ii. 59. The manor of Cadyou was in the crown, during the reign of David I.; and continued so till the age of Robert I., who granted the barony of Cadyou to Sir Walter, the son of Gilbert, (the predecessor of the Hamilton family,) for the yearly payment of 80*l.* sterling, 22 chalders of corn, and 6 chalders of barley. This grant was afterwards confirmed to Sir David, the son of Walter, by David II., who remitted the payment of the corn, and barley, in consideration of the ravages of war. Chart. 27th December, 1368, in Regist. Mag. Sig. l. i. 190.

(*w*) The Hamilton Papers. (*x*) Chart. Glasg.; Regist. Mag. Sig.

Cadyou

Cadyou derived its name, from this chieftain Ceidio. The ruins of the ancient castle of Cadyou stand in a romantic situation, on the summit of a precipitous rock of *a reddish colour*, the foot of which is washed, by the Avon. It was surrounded, by a forest of very fine oaks, many whereof were of an extraordinary size, which still remain, and there is much natural wood of other kinds on the banks of the Avon, around "Cadyow's Gothic towers." (*y*) *Cad*, and *caid*, in the Gaelic, signifies a rock, a rocky height, or summit; and it is very probable, that the prefix of the word is derived, from this Celtic word; but, the termination of the name has been so varied, by the Scoto-Saxon pronunciation, that it is not easy, to discover its original form, and signification. (*z*) In the parish of Carluke, in this shire, there is a rocky height, which is called Kil-*Cadyow*; and the rock of this height is also of a reddish colour. The ancient parish of Cadyou comprehended the present parish of Hamilton, and also the chapelry of Machan, which forms the present parish of Dalserf. David I., with the assent of his son, Earl Henry, granted the church of "Cadihou," with its pertinents, in perpetual alms to the church and bishops of Glasgow; and this grant was confirmed, by the bulls of several popes. (*a*) The church of Cadihou, with all its pertinents, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, by John, the bishop of that see. His successor, Herbert, granted to the dean and canons, the lands of Barlanerk, and Badlornock, in augmentation of this prebend; and the whole was confirmed, by a bull of Alexander III., in 1172. (*b*) The church of Cadyou, with all its property, and pertinents, became the appropriate prebend of the dean of Glasgow. (*c*) The name of the church, and

(*y*) Cadyou castle has been a ruin, for two centuries and a half. It has been recently celebrated, in the fine ballad of "Cadyow Castle," by Sir Walter Scott. In the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, when the manor of Cadyou was in the crown, the Scotish kings had a castle there; and some of their charters are dated, at Cadihou, or Cadyou.

(*z*) In the Gaelic, *cad-eo*, signifies the rocky height of the grave; *cad-eo*, or *cad-io'a*, the rocky height of the yew-tree.

(*a*) Chart. Glasg. 429.; it was confirmed by two bulls of Alexander, in 1170, and 1178; by one of Lucius, in 1181; by one of Urban, in 1186, which specifies the chapel of Machan, as a pertinent of the church of Cadihou. Ib. 73. 81. 91. 103.

(*b*) Chart. Glasg. The lands of Barlanerk, and Badlernock were afterwards constituted a separate prebend.

(*c*) William Fraser, a son of Fraser, of Olivercastle in Tweedale, was dean of Glasgow, and rector of Cadyow, in 1273, when he was appointed the chancellor of Scotland; and he became bishop of Saint Andrew's, in 1279. By a taxatio, in 1401, of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow, for the use of the cathedral church, the prebend of Cadyhou was taxed 5*l.* yearly. Chart. Glasg. 489.

parish was changed to Hamilton, during the middle of the fifteenth century; and long before the Reformation, the chapelry of Machan was constituted a separate parish, which was called Dalserf: But, the rectory of both the parish churches of Hamilton, and Dalserf, continued to belong to the prebend of the dean of Glasgow, as low down as the Reformation. In Bagimont's Roll, the deanry of Glasgow was taxed 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the epoch of the Reformation, the revenues of the deanry of Glasgow were reported, as producing to the dean, 349*l.*, in money, 16 bolls of meal, 24 bolls of oats, and 24 capons, yearly; and the dean had, also, his share of the common property of the chapter. (*d*) When the church of Cadyou was made a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. When the church of Cadyou, which was then called Hamilton, was converted into a collegiate church, in 1451, this vicarage was annexed to the benefice of the provost, who drew the revenues of the vicarage, and paid a vicar pensioner, for serving the parochial cure. At the epoch of the Reformation, Mr. Archibald Karray, "the vicar pensioner," of Hamilton, had 20 marks yearly; of which 12 marks were paid him, in money, by the provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton, and the rest arose, from some small vicarage dues, that were assigned to him. (*e*) In 1589, the king granted to James, Earl of Arran, and his heirs male, the right of patronage of the deanry of Glasgow, with the parsonage of the churches of Hamilton, and Dalserf. This grant was ratified, by the king, and parliament, to the Earl's nephew, James, Marquis of Hamilton, in 1621. (*f*) The patronage of the vicarage of Hamilton, and Dalserf, with the tithes and pertinents thereof, were also vested, in the same family; as patrons of the collegiate church of Hamilton. (*g*) The Duke of Hamilton is now patron of the parish church of Hamilton, which has long had two ministers. When the church of Hamilton was made collegiate, in 1451, James, Lord Hamilton, built a fine Gothic church, with a choir, two cross ailes, and a steeple, all highly ornamented. This continued the parish church, till 1732, when a new church was built, and the former was pulled down, except the aile, which covers the burying vault of the

(*d*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 12. Mr. James Balfour, who obtained this deanry, in 1560, and afterwards made the above report, held, also, the vicarage of Scunie, in Fife.

(*e*) MS. Rental Book, 21.

(*f*) Acta. Parl. iv. 634. 613. This grant vested in the Hamilton family, the church lands, and the parsonage tithes of those churches, and also the houses, orchyards, and gardens, at Hamilton, which belonged to the deanry of Glasgow. Ib. 529; and vii. 579.

(*g*) Ib. vii. 579.; viii. p. 111.

family

family of Hamilton. The present parish church is a handsome building, and stands upon the rising ground above the town of Hamilton, which was created a burgh of barony, in 1456, and a royal burgh, in 1548. In consequence of the resignation of its rights, and privileges, as a royal burgh, it was erected into a burgh of regality, by a charter of Charles II., to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 18th of January, 1668, which was ratified, by parliament, in 1669. (*h*) The burgh was thus rendered dependant on the family of Hamilton; and it has since continued, in this state, though some ineffectual struggles have been made, for its emancipation. It has, however, from the advantages of its situation, greatly encreased in population. In 1791, the town of Hamilton contained 3601 souls, and in 1821, it contained about 6000: The whole parish contained 7613 souls, in 1821.

18. *Dalserf* parish was, in early times, a chapelry, which belonged to the ancient parish of Cadyow. It was called the chapelry of Machan; and the district, which was served, by the chaplain of Machan, was called Machan-shire; shire signifying of old a division, or department. (*i*) The name of *Machan* is probably derived, from the Gaelic *Maghan*, signifying a small plain; being the diminutive of *Magh*, a plain. At the epoch of the accession of Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland, the whole tenement, or territory of Machan, was forfeited by Sir John Cumin, and was granted, by Bruce to Walter, the son of Gilbert, the predecessor of the Hamilton family. (*j*) It was made a barony, in the fourteenth century; and was afterwards called the barony of Machan, and the barony of Machan-shire. (*k*) The chapel of Machan, as a pertinent of the church of Cadyou, was granted by David I., to the bishops of Glasgow. The church of Cadyou, with its chapel of Machan, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, and formed the appropriate benefice of the dean. The chapelry of Machan was established as a separate parish; but the precise time, when that took place, cannot be easily ascertained. A parish church having been built, at Dalserf, the parish was of

(*h*) Acta. Parl. vii. 580.

(*i*) It was so called, from the Saxon scir, scire, shire, which, originally, signified a *division*; and was applied to small divisions, as well as to large ones, or counties. In the charters of David I., to the monastery of Dumfermlin, this term appears, in the Latin form of *schira*, which is applied to various small divisions, or districts, in Fife; as schira de Kirkcalduin, schira de Gellald, and schira de Gatemilc. Alexander II., granted to the same monastery, "schiram de Dolar," in Clackmannan-shire. MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 96.

(*j*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 72.

(*k*) It continued to be called the barony of Machan-shire, throughout the seventeenth century. Inquis. Special.

consequence

consequence called *Dalserf.* The church, and village of Dalserf, stand on the western side of an extensive flat field, which is called the *holm* of Dalserf, around which the Clyde circulates. Such a flat field was called, in the British, *dol*, and in the Gaelic, *dal;* and this forms the prefix of the name; but, the meaning of the adjunct *serf* is not so easily pointed out: In the British, *sarf*, the plural whereof is *seirf*, signifies a serpent, and also the service-tree; so, *Dal-seirf* may signify the flat field, or meadow of the service-trees, or it may signify the meadow of serpents. The parsonage of Dalserf, with that of Hamilton, continued to belong to the deanry of Glasgow, at the Reformation. (*l*) In 1589, the patronage of that deanry, and of the parsonage of Dalserf, with all its tithes, and pertinents, were granted, by James VI., to James, the Earl of Arran, and his heirs male; and was afterwards ratified, by parliament to his nephew, James, Marquis of Hamilton, in 1621. (*m*) The patronage and tithes of the vicarage of Dalserf, which belonged to the provostry of the collegiate church of Hamilton, were also vested in the same family, as patrons of that establishment. (*n*) The patronage of the church of Dalserf has ever since belonged to the family of Hamilton; and the Duke is titular of the whole of the tithes. The parish church of Dalserf is a handsome building, with a spire, and a clock; and stands at the village of Dalserf.

19. *Stonehouse* parish obtained its name, from the town, where the church stands; and the town owes its name to the first *stone house*, which was built at a place, that has now many stone houses. The name continued, in the pure Saxon form of *Stan-hus*, in the thirteenth century. (*o*) It appears, afterwards, in the forms of *Stainhous*, Stenhouse, and Stanehouse; and it is now generally written in the English form, Stonehouse. There is a family in Scotland of the name of Stenhouse. The patronage of the parish church of Stanehouse appears to have belonged to the proprietor of the barony of Stanehouse, till the reign of Robert III., when the church, with its lands, and tithes, was annexed to the collegiate church of Bothwell, by the founder, Archibald Douglas, lord of Bothwell, and of Galloway, and Earl of Douglas, who was then patron of the church of Stanhouse. The rectorial revenues of the church of Stane-

(*l*) In the south-east part of the parish of Dalserf there was of old a small chapel, dedicated to Saint Patrick, the remains whereof are still to be seen, in a beautiful valley, on the Clyde, and the place still bears the name of *Dalpatrick*, which it obtained, from the saint's name.

(*m*) Acta. Parl. iv. 634. 613. (*n*) Ib. vii. 579.; viii. p. 111.

(*o*) In August, 1267, Mr. Boger, rector of the church of *Stan-hus*, witnessed a charter, at Glasgow. Chart. Glasg. 414.

house

house were shared, by the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Bothwell (*p*); and the cure was served, by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Stanehouse, which was shared by the prebendaries of Bothwell, was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. The vicarage of Stanehouse appears to have been of small value. At the Reformation, John Hamilton, of Brumhill, [Broomhill,] had a lease of the manse, and glebe lands of the vicarage, for the small sum of four marks, yearly; and the tithe of lambs-wool, with some other small tithes, produced about six marks, yearly; making in all ten marks, or 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*q*) The church lands of this vicarage, consisting of two mark-lands of old extent, with their pertinents, were granted in fee-firm to John Hamilton, of Brumehill, by Schir Thomas Wilson, the vicar of the parish church of Stanehouse, with consent of the provost, and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Bothwell, who were patrons of the said vicarage; and Hamilton, of Broomhill, obtained a confirmation of this grant, under the great seal, on the 1st of February, 1565-6. (*r*) A considerable time after the Reformation, the patronage of the parish church of Stanehouse was again connected with the barony of Stanehouse; and after passing through several hands, was acquired by Sir James Lockhart, of Lee (*s*); who obtained a charter on the 20th of March, 1667, of the twenty-pound lands, and barony of Stanehouse, with the advowson and donation of the prebendaries of Stanehouse, in the collegiate church of Bothwell; and the right of patronage of the church of Stanehouse, and the lands, called the vicar's lands. This charter was ratified, by the parliament, in 1669. (*t*) The barony, and the patronage of the church of Stanehouse, passed, from Lockhart of Lee, and Carnwath, to John Lockhart of Castlehill, a younger son of that family. (*u*) The patronage of this church now belongs to Lockhart, of Castlehill, who is proprietor of more than a half of the parish. The church of Stonehouse was rebuilt, in 1772; and stands at the town of Stonehouse, which was created a burgh of barony, with the right of holding a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, by the

(*p*) Three of the prebends of that establishment were called, from places in this parish; namely, the prebend of Stanehouse, the prebend of Hesildene, and the prebend of Kittymuir.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, 18. (*r*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxiv. 91.

(*s*) Inquis. Special. 190. 239. 297. From this record, the barony of Stanehouse, and the patronage of the church, seem to have belonged to the Duke of Hamilton, in 1649. [*Ib.* 239.] Hamilton, of Wishaw, states, that the Duke of Hamilton was patron of the church of Stanehouse, in 1702. [MS. Acc. of Lanerk-shire, 1702, p. 13.] The Duke may have kept up a claim to the patronage of this church; but, it was long before vested, in a different proprietor.

(*t*) Acta. Parl. vii. 597. (*u*) Inquis. Special. 328. 333. 387. 416. 428.

charter

charter to Sir James Lockhart, of Lee, in 1667, which was ratified by parliament, in 1669. (*v*) In 1696, this town was only a village, containing 272 people; but, in 1791, it contained 593; and in 1821, full 1500 industrious inhabitants. In the parish of Stonehouse, at a place, which is still called *chapel*, there was, in former times, a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Laurence, whereto there belonged a ten-shilling land of the old extent, that passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*w*)

20. *Strathavon* parish consists of an extensive district, which is drained, by the Upper Avon, and its tributary streams. This district obtained its name, from the Celtic *strath*, a valley, and *avon*, a river, which runs through it: So that *Strathavon*, signifies the valley of the Avon. (*x*) By the Scoto-Saxon settlers, it was called *Avondale*, according to the genius of their speech. (*y*) In early times, the patronage of the church of Strathavon belonged to the proprietor of the territory. During the reign of Alexander II., the property belonged to Hugh de Biger; and it seems to have been held, by his father, and grandfather. (*z*) During the reign of Robert III., the church of Strathavon, with its lands, tithes, and revenues, was annexed to the collegiate church of Bothwell, by the founder, Archibald Douglas, lord of Bothwell, and of Galloway, and Earl of Douglas, who was then the patron of the church of Strathavon. The prebendaries of that establishment shared the rectorial, and vicarage tithes, and revenues of the church of Strathavon (*a*); and the cure was served, by a vicar pensioner, who had a certain stipend out of the revenues, and a glebe of nine acres. (*b*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Strathavon, which was divided among the prebendaries of Bothwell, was taxed

(*v*) Acta Parl. vii. 597.

(*w*) Inquis. Special. 77.

(*x*) Avon is the general appellative, for a river, in the British, and the Gaelic. See Caledonia, i. 39.

(*y*) Caledonia, i. 491.

(*z*) On the 14th of February, 1228-9, Hugh de Biger, patron of the church of Strathavon, confirmed to St. Machute, and the monks of Lesmahago, all the tithes of corn of the lands of Richard Bard, on the south of the Avon; namely, Great Kyp, and Little Kyp, Glengevel, Polnebo, and Louhere, and all the lands in that part, which are cultivated, or may be cultivated. Out of these tithes, the monks were obliged to give 20 bolls of oatmeal, yearly, to the chaplain, serving the chapel of Saint Brigid of Kyp. [Chart. Kelso, No. 185.] This was confirmed, by a charter of Walter, the bishop of Glasgow. Ib. 279.

(*a*) The vicarage, as well as the rectory of Strathavon pertained, in common, to the prebendaries of Bothwell. Privy Seal Reg. xxxix. 107.

(*b*) At the Reformation, Sir John Anderson was the vicar pensioner of Strathavon; and he reported, that he was paid 24 marks yearly, with the glebe lands, which were in the hands of the Hamiltons; and for which he obtained ten marks; and he added, what is very rare, in such reports, that it was well paid. MS. Rental Book, 83.

21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; being the tenth of the estimated value. (*c*) James, the Marquis of Hamilton, who died, in 1625, having acquired the right of patronage of the collegiate church of Bothwell, and its prebends, the patronage of the parish church of Strathavon, which belonged to that establishment, was vested in the Hamilton family, who were, also, proprietors of the barony of Strathavon. (*d*) The patronage of the church of Strathavon now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who is proprietor of more than a third part of the parish; and he is superior of the whole, except a small portion of land, which formerly belonged to the Templars, and is now held of Lord Torphichen. The parish church of Strathavon stood in a fine elevated situation, in the church yard; but, a new church was built, in 1772, in a low damp place, which displeased many of the parishioners; and thereby produced a numerous body of dissenters, from the established church, who erected a relief meeting house, for their own accommodation. The established minister of this extensive, and populous parish is assisted, by a catechist, or assistant preacher, who has a stipend of 500 marks Scots, yearly, by a grant, of Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, in 1710. (*e*) The town of Strathavon, where the parish church stands, was created a burgh of barony, in 1450, with the usual privileges; and it had an extensive common, which has long since become private property. It has a weekly market, and several annual fairs; and it is ruled, by a baron baillie, who is appointed, by the Duke of Hamilton. This town has more than doubled its population, during the last forty years. In 1781, the number of its inhabitants was 1444; in 1791 they had encreased to 1610; and in 1821, the people had multiplied to more than 3,000. In this prosperous parish of Strathavon, there were, in the period, before the Reformation, three chapels, which were dedicated to different saints, the ruins of all which are still extant; and the bones of the former parishioners have been sometimes disinterred, in obvious offence to public feeling. (*f*)

(*c*) Of the eight prebends of the collegiate church of Bothwell, five were titled, from places, in the parish of Strathavon; viz. the prebend of Strathavon, otherwise Nethertoun, and the prebends of Overtoun, of Newtown, of Netherfield, and of Cruikburn.

(*d*) Inquis. Special. 149. 272.; Acta Parl. vii. 579.

(*e*) Stat. Acc. ix. 391.; Hamilton Papers.

(*f*) Of those chapels, the most considerable appears to have been that at Kype, which was dedicated to Saint Brigid, and called Saint Bride's chapel. By the grant of Hugh de Biger to the monks of Lesmahago, in February, 1228-9, which has been already mentioned, the monks were obliged to pay to the chaplain of this chapel 20 bolls of oatmeal, yearly. There belonged to Saint Bride's chapel the lands of Little Kype, and Lang Kype, which were called the chapel lands, that became the property of the Hamilton family, after the Reformation. Inquis Special. 149. 239. A hamlet, at the site of this chapel, still bears the name of Saint Bride's chapel, near to West Kype.

21. The present parish of *Kilbride*, which is sometimes called *East Kilbride*, to distinguish it from the parish of West Kilbride, in Ayr-shire, comprehends the two old parishes of Kilbride, and Torrans. The ancient church of Kilbride was dedicated to St. Brigid, and was thence named *Cil-brighid*, which is pronounced Kilbride; and signifies in the British, and Gaelic, languages, the church of St. Bride. Many churches, and chapels, in Scotland, were dedicated to this celebrated saint, who has been an object of contention, between the Scotish and Irish sanctologists. The church of Kilbride belonged, in early times, to the bishops of Glasgow; and was confirmed to them, by the bulls of several popes. (*g*) A controversy between Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, and Roger de Valoniis, the lord of the manor of Kilbride, about the church of this parish, was settled before William the Lion, and his court, at Lanerk, sometime between 1182 and 1189, when it was found, that the donation of the church of Kilbride belonged of old to the church, and bishops of Glasgow; and Roger de Valoniis renounced to the bishop, and his successors all claims to the said church, and a carrucate of land, with common of pasturage, and all other easements, in the parish, pertaining to the said church; and Bishop Jocelin conceded to Roger, that he should have a chapel, and a chaplain, supported, by himself, in his castle of Kilbride. (*h*) In the 13th century, the church of Kilbride, with all its property, and revenues, parsonage, and vicarage, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow; and it was afterwards made the appropriate prebend of the chantor. (*i*) The parochial cure was served, by a vicar pensioner, who had a settled allowance out of the revenues. (*j*) In Bagimont's Roll, the chantory of Glasgow was taxed 16*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of the spiritual revenues of the benefice. At the Reformation Mr. John Stevenson, the chantor of Glasgow, held the parsonage, and vicarage of Kilbride, as his appropriate benefice; and he reported the value of it, as 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, yearly. (*k*)

(*g*) By a bull of Pope Alexander, in 1178; by one of Pope Lucius, in 1181, and by one of Pope Urban, in 1186. Chart. Glasg. 81. 91. 104.

(*h*) Chart. Glasg. 39. William the Lion granted a charter, attesting this settlement; and confirming to Bishop Jocelin, and his successors, the church of Kilbride, with a carrucate of land, and common of pasture, as above mentioned. Ib. 41.

(*i*) In 1319, Edward II. made a vain attempt, to present an Englishman to the prebend of Kilbride, in the church of Glasgow. Rym. Fœd. iii. 785. By a taxatio in 1401, of the prebends of Glasgow, for the use of the cathedral church, the prebend of Kilbride was taxed 5*l.* yearly. Chart. Glasg. 490.

(*j*) John de Falsyde was vicar of Kilbride, in 1470. Chart. Lennox, 177.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 8.

The

The old parish of *Torrans* obtained its name, from the place, where the church stood; and that place of location acquired its name, from a small earthen mount, which was called the *Tor*, in the vicinity of the mansion house, and the old church of Torrans. *Tor*, or *torr*, in the Gaelic signifies a mount; and *toran*, or *torran*, is the diminutive. The plural termination [*s*] was added, from the circumstance, of there being two places of this name, in this district; Over-torrans, and Nether-torrans. The name, thus formed, was, in progress of time, and vulgarity of deflection, corrupted into Torrance. The rectory of Torrans seems to have become connected with St. Leonard's hospital, at Torrans; and the patronage of both belonged to the king. (*l*) The church of Torrans was served, by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Torrans, in the deanry of Rutherglen, was taxed 4*l.*, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the Reformation, the parsonage of Torrans was held, by Mr. Robert Hamilton, who reported that, the whole revenues, and profits, including corps presents, umest claithes, and small offerings, were leased for 40 marks, yearly. (*m*) This report mentions it, as "the parsonage of Torrans, within the parish of Kilbride;" whence it appears that, the smaller parish of Torrans had become an appendage to the larger parish of Kilbride, as it stood before the Reformation. In November, 1589, the presbytery of Glasgow annexed the kirk of Torrans to the kirk of Kilbride; as being a necessary part thereof, and as next adjacent to the said kirk. (*n*) After this annexation, the church of Torrans, which stood about half a mile from the mansion house, was allowed to become ruinous; and has long since been totally demolished. In the burying ground, which belonged to it, human bones are, occasionally, disinterred. (*o*) In 1617, an act of

(*l*) Schir John Tiri was parson of Torrans, in 1491. Acta Dom. Auditorum, 152. On the 28th of September, 1512, Mr. Patrick Paniter, the king's secretary, obtained a presentation to the hospital, and church of Torrans, when the same should become vacant, by the resignation of William Brown. Privy Seal Reg. iv. 200. In May, 1529, the king presented Mr. John Hamilton to the rectory of Torrans, which was vacant, by the deprivation of Sir William Brown. Ib. viii. 43. In August, 1531, the king presented Sir John Leirmouth, chaplain to the rectory, chaplainry, and hospital of Torrans, on the resignation of Mr. William Brown. Ib. ix. 32. Mr. Robert Hamilton was rector of Torrans, in July, 1559. Ib. xxix. 84.

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 19. Mr. Robert Hamilton, the *rector of Torrans*, was one of the numerous followers of the Duke of Chattelherault, who obtained a remission, on the 2d of January, 1565-6, for having been with the duke, in the Earl of Moray's rebellion. Privy Seal Reg. xxxiv. 29, 30.

(*n*) Presbytery Records.

(*o*) The minister of Kilbride obtained both the glebes of Kilbride, and that of Torrans. Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerkshire, 1702. MS. 15.

parliament was passed, which united to the college of Glasgow the tithes, and revenues of the church of Kilbride, both parsonage and vicarage, which was called of old the chantorie of Glasgow, and was then a member of the cathedral of Glasgow. By the same act, the college was ordained to pay, yearly, from the revenues of the said church, twelve chalders of victual to the minister serving the cure, who should hold the place, and title of the chantor of Glasgow, in the cathedral church thereof; and that such minister should be presented, by the archbishop of Glasgow, for the time, as the patron of the said church, and stipend. (*p*) In 1633, the advowson of the churches of Kilbride and Torrans was ratified to Patrick, the archbishop of Glasgow, upon his translation to that see. (*q*) The archbishops of Glasgow enjoyed the patronage of the united church of Kilbride, and Torrans, during the existence of episcopacy; when it was finally abolished, in 1689, the patronage of the church became invested in the king, to whom it now belongs. (*r*) The parish church of Kilbride was rebuilt, in 1774, when the part of the old church, which supported the belfry, was allowed to remain, and now serves the purpose of a steeple. The bell was cast, in 1590, by one of the most celebrated bellfounders in Europe; as an inscription on it records. It was rent, by violent ringing, on a day of rejoicing, by the people of Kilbride, when they received intelligence, that Lord Dundee, whom they considered, as a cruel persecutor, fell in the battle of Killicrankie, on the 27th of July, 1689. (*s*) The church stands in the town of Kilbride, which is a burgh of barony, having the right of holding a weekly market, and four annual fairs. This town contained 524 inhabitants, in 1791, and about 1500, in 1821; so prosperous had their affairs been, in the meantime.

22. The name of the parish of *Glasford* is derived, from the British *Glas-ford*, which signifies the green road, or way. In the 13th century, the lands of Glasford appear to have been held by a family, who took their name, from the appellation of the town. In 1296, Roger de Glasford, and Aleyn, the son of Roger de Glasford of the county of Lanerk, swore fealty to Edward I. (*t*) The lands of Glasford appear to have been comprehended, in the

(*p*) Acta Parl. iv. 555-6. The grant to the college, by this act, included the tithes and revenues of the church of Torrans, annexed to Kilbride. Ib. v. 76. The college of Glasgow, for many years, have received, for the tithes of this united parish, 32 chalders of meal, paid in money, according to the fiars of Hamilton and Campsie; from which they pay the value of 12 chalders to the minister of the parish, as his stipend.

(*q*) Ib. v. 70.

(*r*) The lands of Busbie were detached, from the parish of Kilbride; and annexed to the parish of Carmunnock, in 1652, and again, in 1725.

(*s*) Ure's Hist. of Kilbride, 209, 210.

(*t*) Prynne, iii. 663. 657. 662.

extensive

extensive barony of Kilbride, which was granted by Robert I. to Walter the Stewart of Scotland. In the beginning of the reign of Robert II., John Sempill, the son and heir of Thomas Sempill, obtained, from the king's eldest son, John, Earl of Carrick, a grant of the lands of Glasford, with the advowson of the church thereof, and of several other lands, in the barony of Kilbride, to him, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the lawful heirs of his father. This grant was confirmed, by a charter from the king, in July, 1374. (*u*) The lands of Glasford, with the patronage of the church, continued, in the Sempill family more than three centuries. (*v*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Glasford, in the deanry of Rutherglen, was taxed 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; being a tenth of its estimated value. John, the first Lord Sempil, annexed the rectory of Glasford to the collegiate church of Sempil, which he founded, in 1504; and it continued to belong to that establishment till the Reformation; Lord Sempil, and his heirs, being the patrons. After the Reformation, John Sempil of Beltrees, the provost of the collegiate church of Sempil, reported, that the revenues of the parsonage of Glasford were leased of old, for the yearly payment of 40*l.* in money, and two chalders of oats; whereof he had received nothing, since his appointment to the provostry. (*w*) The patronage of the church of Glasford continued with the family of Sempil, in the beginning of the 18th century. (*x*) It afterwards passed to the Earl of Eglintoun; and it now belongs to Lady Mary Montgomery. The parish church of Glasford was built, in 1633, and continues a reproach to the taste of the times, and to the heritors; as its uncouth appearance excites the remarks of every passenger.

23. The name of the parish of *Blantyre* may be derived, from the British *Blaen-tir*, signifying the point, or extremity of the land. In this parish, there is neither hill, nor valley. The northern part of this parish, in which stands Blantyre priory, and Blantyre farm, forms a long narrow peninsula, between the rivers Clyde and Calder; and ends in a point, around which winds the Clyde. The name may also be derived, from the Gaelic *Bla-'an-tir*, signifying the warm land, which is very descriptive of the warm sheltered situation of this parish along the western bank of the Clyde, very little above the level of the sea. The parish church of Blantyre, with all its property,

(*u*) Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. ii. 63.

(*v*) Privy Seal Reg. xxvi. 28.; xli. 52.; Inquis. Special. 230. 351. Alan Home was vicar of the perpetual vicarage of Glasford, in 1388. Chart. Lennox, ii. 193.

(*w*) MS. Rental Book, 30.

(*x*) Wishaw's Acc. of Lanerkshire, in 1702, p. 12. He mentions, that there was then an old ruinous castle, near the church of Glasford.

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and revenues, was annexed to the priory of Blantyre, which was founded, by Alexander II., and continued to belong to that monastery till the Reformation. The prior and canons enjoyed the revenues, both parsonage, and vicarage; and found a clergyman to serve the church. At the epoch of the Reformation, the whole revenues of the church of Blantyre, parsonage and vicarage, were leased for 172 marks, yearly. (*y*) The patronage, and tithes, of the parish church of Blantyre were, by a grant of James VI., vested, heritably, in Walter Stewart, the last commendator of Blantyre, who was created Lord Blantyre, in 1606; and they have since belonged to his descendants, the Lords Blantyre. (*z*) The parish church of Blantyre is evidently of great antiquity; and from its very bad condition, the parish is much in need of a new one. The church stands at the village of Blantyre, which was made a burgh of barony, before 1639. The inhabitants of the parish have, greatly, encreased, during late times.

24. The parish of *Cambuslang* derived its singular name, from the Celtic *Camus-lan*, signifying the bending water-bank, or the bank on the bend of the water. (*a*) The church of Cambuslang stands on the steep bank of a winding rivulet, which runs through the parish, and falls into the Clyde; and the most remarkable bend, in its whole course, is that immediately above, and at the church. The Celtic name of Camus-lan has obtained, from the Saxon people, the form of Cambus-lang. The patronage of the church of Cambuslang was connected with the barony of Drumsergard, which appears to have comprehended the whole, or nearly the whole of the parish. The territory of Drumsergard, with the lordship of Bothwell, was held, during the reign of Alexander II., by Walter Olifard, the justiciary of Lothian, after whose death, in 1242, they passed, probably, by marriage, to Walter de Moray, the progenitor of the Morays of Bothwell. The property of the territory of Drumsergard was conferred on a younger son of that family; but, the superiority, and the patronage of the church of Cambuslang remained with

(*y*) MS. Rental Book, 12.

(*z*) Inquis. Special. 198. 212.

(*a*) *Cam*, in the British, and Gaelic, signifies bending, bowed; and *usg*, or *uisg*, means water. From these vocables was formed the Celtic word *camus*, which was applied to the bend or curve of any water, either of a stream, a lake, or of the sea. *Camus*, thus applied, appears in a number of names, in the topography of Scotland; and in the Scoto-Saxon districts, it has uniformly obtained the form of *Cambus*; as Cambus-lang, Cambus-Nethan, Cambus-Kenneth, Cambus-Barron, Cambus-Michael: But, in the Celtic districts, it retains the pure Celtic form of *Camus*: The termination of the name of Cambus-*lang* is from the British *glan*, which in composition becomes *lan*, and signifies a bank, the bank of a water.

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the chief of the family. (*b*) In 1370, the lordship of Bothwell, with the superiority of the barony of Drumsergard, and the patronage of the church of Cambuslang, passed, by marriage with Johanna, the only child, and heiress of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, to Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, who became Earl of Douglas, in 1389. This property continued in the family of Douglas till the forfeiture of James, Earl of Douglas, in 1455, when James, Lord Hamilton, having previously acquired the property of the barony of Drumsergard, now acquired the superiority of the same barony, by obtaining a charter from the king, as tenant *in capite;* and this estate continued, in the Hamilton family. (*c*) In 1296, Conewall, the parson of the church of Cambuslang, swore fealty to Edward I., and obtained a writ to the sheriff of Berwick [Lanerk] for the delivery of his property. (*d*) William de Monypenny was rector of the church of Cambuslang, in the reign of Robert II. (*e*) Mr. John de Merton was rector of the same church, in 1394. (*f*) John Cameron, who became the bishop of Glasgow, in 1426, was before that time rector of the church of Cambuslang, to which rectory he was presented, by the second Archibald Earl of Douglas, whose secretary, and confessor he was. In 1429, the parish church of Cambuslang, with its property, and revenues, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, by Bishop Cameron, with the consent of the patron, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Bothwell, and Drumsergard, the patronage of the prebend to belong to the earl, and his heirs; while the church was to be served, by a vicar pensioner, to whom was assigned, from its revenues, a stipend of 20 marks, yearly, with a manse, and a certain part of the church lands. (*g*) The prebend of Cambuslang was taxed 3*l.* yearly, for the use, and ornament of the cathedral church. (*h*) At the Reformation, the vicar pensioner of the parish church of Cambuslang had 22 marks, yearly, with a manse, ten acres of land, and a coal pit; all which was estimated, as worth about 40*l.* a year. (*i*) The prebend of Cambuslang became the appropriate benefice of the sacrist of the cathedral of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, the prebendal rectory of Cambuslang was taxed 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, this preben-

(*b*) On the 28th of August, 1296, William de Moray, "Seignor de Bothwell," and William de Moray of *Drumsergard* of the County of Lanerk, swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 653, 654. In the Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. lviii. the name above is spelled *Drumsergarth*, in 1375.

(*c*) Charter of the 23d of October, 1455, in Reg. Mag. Sig. x. 4.

(*d*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 25. (*e*) Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. iii. 5.; v. 90.

(*f*) Chart. Paisley, No. 87. (*g*) Chart. Glasg. 323-4. (*h*) Ib. 492.

(*i*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 15.

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dal parsonage was held by Mr. William Haylton, who reported the income, as being 187 bolls 2 firlots of meal, 19 bolls 2 firlots of bear, and 5*l.* in money; out of which he had to pay 22 marks, yearly, to the vicar pensioner, who had moreover a manse, ten acres of land, and a coal heugh: He had also to pay a pension of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly, to Sir David Christison; and he had to pay a pension of a certain quantity of victual, yearly, to the Duke of Chattelherault, the patron; after payment of all which, he says, there remained very little for him to live upon. (*j*) The vicar's land, with his manse, garden, and coal-pit, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*k*) Haylton was succeeded in the benefice of the parsonage, and vicarage of Cambuslang, by Lord Claud Hamilton, the fourth son of the Duke of Chattelherault; but, the oppression of the Hamilton family, by the regents, during the minority of King James, obliged Lord Claud, to seek safety, in England; and during his absence, "the Kirk," that is, the Presbyterian faction, who ruled the church, assumed the disposal of the benefice, and planted Mr. John Howieson, a minister, in the church of Cumbuslang. At length, in 1587, an act of parliament was passed, annulling the presentation, and appointment of Howieson, by "the kirk," and confirming the title of Lord Claud Hamilton to the parsonage, and vicarage of Cambuslang, during his life. (*l*) Lord Claud died, in 1621. The barony of Drumsergard, with the patronage of the church of Cambuslang, continued to belong to the Hamilton family; and was confirmed to them, by a charter of Charles II., to William and Anne, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, in 1672, which changed the holding of this property, from ward to free-blench. (*m*) In the 17th century, the name of the barony of Drumsergard was changed to Cambuslang. This has given rise to a mistaken notion, that the name of the parish was changed, from Drumsergard to Cambuslang. (*n*) The patronage of the church of Cambuslang now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who is also titular of the tithes. The parish church of Cambuslang was rebuilt, in 1743, on the same site, where the old church had long stood. In the parish of Cambuslang, about a quarter of a mile below the parish church, there was, in former times, a chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was popularly called the Lady Chapel of Kirkburn. In 1379, William Monypenny, the rector of Cambuslang, purchased, from Sir William Dalyell, an annual rent of 6 marks sterling, from the lands of East Ferme of Rutherglen; and he bestowed this as an endowment, for a chapel,

(*j*) MS. Rental Book, 15. (*k*) Inquis. Special. 299. (*l*) Acta. Parl. iii. 481.
(*m*) Acta Parl. viii. 111.; Inquis. Special. 88. 149. 239.; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc. 20.
(*n*) Stat. Acc. v. 241.; the parish has always been called Cambuslang.

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to celebrate divine service, in the chapel of the Virgin Mary of Cambuslang; and this was ratified, by a charter of Robert II., on the 8th of December, 1379, which settled the patronage of the chaplainry, on Monypenny, his heirs, and assigns. (*o*) At the Reformation, the chaplainry of the Lady Chapel of Kirkburn was held, by Sir John Miller, who reported its value, as seven marks yearly. (*p*) In 1565, Sir John Miller, the chaplain of the Virgin Mary's chapel of Kirkburn, granted in feu-firm to Alexander Bogil, otherwise Aikenhead, and Janet Murray, his wife, three and a half acres of the church lands, with the houses, and garden, belonging to the said chapel, in the barony, and parish of Cambuslang: And this grant was ratified, by a charter, under the great seal, on the 12th of August, 1565. (*q*) The lands, which were thus granted, still bear the name of Chapel.

25. and 26. The two parishes of Old Monkland, and New Monkland, are next, in our progress, to be noticed. The present parishes were formerly comprehended, in one very extensive parochial district, which was called *Monkland.* The old parish of Monkland was so called, from its having been the property of *the monks* of Newbottle. Malcolm IV. granted to those monks, the lands of Dunpelder, and Metherauch, and Mayneth, and Glarnephyn, with all the lands, eastward, to Dunduffes, on the limits of Lothian; and he also granted them the lands of Kermyl, near the Clyde. (*r*) The extensive property, which was thus granted, extended, from the Clyde, on the west, to the boundaries of Lothian, on the east; and made a hundred pounds lands of the ancient extent. (*s*) This territory obtained the name of Monkland;

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. v. 90. (*p*) MS. Rental Book, 75.

(*q*) Privy Seal. Reg. xxxiii. 73.

(*r*) Chart. Newbottle, No. 175, 176, 177. Dunpelder continued to bear its ancient name, during the 17th century. Inquis. Special. 110.; Timothy Pont's Map of Clydesdale: But, since that age, the name has been changed to *Drumpellier*, which is now the name of a mansion-house, nearly an English mile, northward, from the church of Old Monkland. The name of Metherauch has undergone a more violent change: By vulgar pronunciation, the name was abbreviated to Medrauch, and Medroc; and there being two places, which bore this name, South Medroc, and North Medroc, both were called, in the plural, Medrocs, which have been further corrupted into Medrox, and Meadrox. Medrocs was included in the extensive barony of Monkland; but, it became a separate barony, after the Reformation; and forms the north-west part of the parish of New Monkland.

(*s*) After obtaining the grant of Malcolm IV., the monks of Newbottle formed a large grange, or farming establishment, at Dunpelder; and they formed other establishments of the same kind. They appear to have cultivated a large portion of their extensive territory of Monkland; and they leased the remainder. They obtained from the principal proprietors of West, and Mid Lothian, grants of free passage, for themselves, their servants, and cattle, and carriages,

land; and the same name was applied to the parish, very nearly the whole of which belonged to the monks of Newbottle; and formed an extensive barony, called Monkland, over which they had an ample jurisdiction. (*t*) This large barony appears to have comprehended the whole of the present parishes of Old Monkland, and of New Monkland, except the lands, and manor place of Lochwood, which belonged to the bishops of Glasgow. The rectorial revenues of the church of Monkland were joined to those of the church of Cadder, in forming a valuable prebend, which was long the appropriate benefice of the sub-dean of Glasgow. The precise time of this arrangement does not appear; but it continued till the Reformation. (*u*) A vicar was appointed, for serving the cure of both the parishes. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Cadder, and Monkland, was taxed *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; being the tenth of estimated value of their spiritual revenues. The income of this double vicarage, at the Reformation, and the amount of the income of the sub-dean of Glasgow, at the same period, have been already mentioned, in the account of the parish of Cadder. In the extensive parish of Monkland, there was, in former times, a chapel, at Kipps, on the western border of the present parish of New Monkland. This chapel belonged to the monks of Newbottle; and the abbots of that monastery are said to have held at it annual courts, when they levied the rents, and feu-duties of their barony of Monkland. The chapel was ruined, at the Reformation; and during late times, the farmer of the lands razed its walls, and turned the site into a corn-field. (*v*) In 1587, the extensive barony of Monkland, which had belonged to the monks of Newbottle, was granted, in fee, to Mark Ker, the commendator of that monastery, who was created Lord Newbottle. (*w*) This large barony was afterwards divided, and passed into different hands: A

from their monastery of Newbottle, to the lands in Nether Clydesdale. Chart. Newbottle, No. 218—226. From Alexander II., they obtained a similar grant of free passage, by the usual ways; and he allowed them, during their passages, common pasture, for their cattle, during one night, in every part, except the growing corn, and the meadows. [Ib. 218.] Besides their valuable estate of Monkland, in Lower Clydesdale, the same monks had lands of large extent, but of less value, in the district of Crawford, in Upper Clydesdale.

(*t*) This territory, probably, acquired the popular name of the Monkland, not long after it became the property of the monks, by the grants of Malcolm IV. The popular appellation had become the established name, before 1323. Chart. Newbottle, No. 224.

(*u*) Andrew Stewart, the third son of Sir James Stewart, the black knight of Lorn, by Queen Jane, the widow of James I., was sub-dean of Glasgow, and rector of Monkland, in 1466. He was provost of the collegiate church of Lincluden, in 1477; and was made the keeper of the privy seal, and bishop of Moray, in 1482: He died, in 1501.

(*v*) Stat. Acc. vii. 280. (*w*) Acta Parl. iii. 513.

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part of it was acquired by Lord Boyd, who obtained that portion, to be made a barony, which was called Medrocs; and he also appears to have acquired some right to the patronage of the churches of Cadder, and Monkland, which belonged to the sub-deanry of Glasgow; and his successors maintained a claim to this patronage. (*x*) A great part of the barony of Monkland was acquired, by Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, the king's advocate, who obtained a charter for it, from the king, on the 3d August, 1602; and he, also, obtained a grant of the patronage of the churches of Cadder, and of Monkland. Sir Thomas sold the barony of Monkland, and the patronage of those churches, to Sir James Cleland of Monkland, from whom they descended, in 1633, to his son, and heir, Ludovick Cleland, who sold the whole to James Marquis of Hamilton. (*y*) On the 19th of November, 1639, the marquis obtained a charter from the king, of the lands and barony of Monkland, with the advowson, donation, and right of patronage of the parish churches of Cadder, and of Monkland; to be held of the king, in fee, and heritage, for the yearly payment of 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, in name of blench-ferm; and this charter was ratified, by parliament, in 1641. (*z*) During the reign of Charles II., the college of Glasgow purchased, from the Duchess of Hamilton, the patronage, and tithes, of the sub-deanry of Glasgow, and of the churches of Cadder, and of Monkland; and upon the resignation of Mr. John Ross, the college obtained a charter for this property, from the king, on the 4th of March, 1670, which was ratified by parliament, in 1672. (*a*) The college is said to have, also, purchased whatever right Lord Boyd had to this estate. (*b*) In the meantime, the very extensive parish of Monkland was divided into two parishes, about the year 1640. The eastern and larger part was formed into a new parish, which was called *New Monkland;* and there was built for it a new church, which was called by the same name. The western, and smaller part, which contained the old parish church, formed the other parish, which was called Old Monkland. The two parishes are, also, called, from their relative situation, East Monkland, and West Monkland. Under the authority of the act of parliament, in 1690, respecting the patronage of churches, the heritors of Old Monkland, and of New Monkland, purchased from the college of Glasgow, for the prescribed price, the patronage of both those parishes, which has been since exercised, by the heritors,

(*x*) Inquis. Special. 162. 202. 255. (*y*) Inquis. Special. 179.; Wishaw's MS. Acc. 31.
(*z*) Acta Parl. v. 583.; Inquis. Special. 239.
(*a*) Acta Parl. viii. 132.; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc. 31.; Stat. Acc. vii. 375.
(*b*) Ib. viii. 478.

and elders, of each parish, respectively. The tithes of both parishes continue to belong to the college of Glasgow, which pays out of them the stipends of the two ministers. The parish church of Old Monkland was re-built, in 1790; and is a large, and commodious structure. The parish church of New Monkland was re-built, in 1777; and is a very handsome country church, which is capable of accommodating 1200 persons. In this last parish there is, also, at the populous town of Airdrie, a very handsome chapel of ease, which was built, in 1791, by a subscription of the inhabitants, for their accommodation. Airdrie stands on a beautiful rising ground, from which the place obtained its Celtic name, signifying, in the Gaelic, the king's height, or rising ground. This thriving town, which is a burgh of barony, has encreased rapidly, during late times. In 1695, Robert Hamilton, of Airdrie, obtained an act of parliament, for holding a weekly market, and four annual fairs, at the town of Airdrie. (*c*) It was then a mere village, with only a few inhabitants. In 1792, this town contained 1762 persons; and in 1821, its population had increased to 4860 busy people. The rest of the parish of New Monkland contained then 2502 persons; making the population of the whole parish 7362, in 1821.

27. The parish of *Bothwell* was, formerly, of very great extent; as it comprehended the present parish of Bothwell, and also the large parish of Shotts: It thus extended throughout the whole distance, from the Clyde, on the west, to the boundaries of Lothian, on the eastward. The ancient castle of Bothwell was formerly a place of great strength, when inhabited, by the potent Douglases: It stands on the steep bank of the Clyde, and about a mile south-eastward, from it, stand the church, and village of Bothwell, three furlongs distant from the river. Whether the name was applied, originally, to the site of the castle, or to the site of the church, is somewhat uncertain. In the Latin charters of early times, the name appears, generally, in the form of *Bothvill*, *Bothvyll*, and sometimes *Bothwill*: The modern form of the name is *Bothwell*. This name may be derived, from the British *both-will*, signifying the habitation of the stranger. In the several dialects of the Celtic, *both* signifies a cottage, a mansion, or a habitation; and the British *gwill*, in composition, *will*, means a stranger, an interloper. (*d*) With some little variation in the spelling of the name, it might be derived, from the Gaelic *both-aill*, or the British *both-hyl*, both which signify the habitation on the

(*c*) Acta Parl. ix. 499.

(*d*) In the Diplom. Scot. pl. liii., in a charter of David II., we may see the Chapel de *Both*, and the lands of *Both*-mernok.

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steep bank of the river: This is perfectly descriptive of the site of Bothwell castle; and it, also, applies to Bothall castle, in Northumberland. Yet, is it possible, that the name may have been formed, by adding to the Celtic *both* the old term *vill*, which, whether derived from the Latin *villa*, or the Anglo-Norman *ville*, signified a habitation, or village, with a certain district, or territory, belonging to it. The patronage of the parish church of Bothwell belonged, in early times, to the lordship of Bothwell; and continued its connexion with that lordship down to recent times. (*e*) This great lordship was, in early ages, the most powerful baronial territory in Clydesdale: It comprehended not only the very extensive old parish of Bothwell, but also the parishes of Dolphintoun, Walstoun, and Cambuslang. During the reign of Alexander II., the lordship of Bothwell belonged to Walter Olifard, the justiciary of Lothian, who died, in 1242; and it afterwards passed, perhaps, by marriage, to Walter de Moray, the progenitor of the Morays of Bothwell, who distinguished themselves, by their strenuous efforts to maintain the independence of Scotland, during the succession war. Johanna, the only child, and heiress of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, who died, in 1366, carried this lordship, by marriage, as we have seen, to Archibald Douglas, the Lord of Galloway, in 1370; and the lordship of Bothwell continued in the family of Douglas till the forfeiture of James, Earl Douglas, in 1455, when it fell to the crown. Archibald Douglas, who thus acquired the lordship, with the heiress thereof, converted the parish church of Bothwell into a collegiate establishment, for a provost and eight prebendaries; and the patronage of the whole continued with the lordship of Bothwell. The provost enjoyed the revenues, the glebe lands, and manse of this parish, whereof he was, *ex officio*, rector; and he paid a curate, or vicar pensioner, for serving the cure. At the period of the Reformation, the lairds of Carphin, and Clelandtoun, held a lease, from the provost of Bothwell, of the tithes of the parish, for the yearly payment of 200*l.* Scots. (*f*) In this parish, large as it was, there were several subordinate chapels to the church, in the period preceding the Reformation. (*g*) At Osbernistoun, which is now called Orbistoun, in the south-west district of this parish, there was a chapel, which was dedicated, to Saint Catherine, the Virgin. During the reign of Alexander II., Walter Olifard granted to this chapel, and to its chaplains, a perpetual annual rent of ten pounds, from the

(*e*) In 1296, David de Moray, the parson of the church of Bothwell, swore fealty to Edward I. [Prynne, iii. 662.] Mr. John Fleming was rector of the church of Bothwell, between the years 1319, and 1326. Chart. Glasg. 353.

(*f*) MS. Rental Book, 13.

(*g*) In addition to all those chapels, there was a private chapel, within the castle of Bothwell.

lands

lands of Osbernstoun, and from the mill of Bothwell; and this grant was confirmed, by a charter of Alexander II., on the 25th of October, 1242. (*h*) In the north-east district of this parish, on the lands of Lachope, there was, of old, a chapel, the ruins whereof are still extant; but, the names of the founder, and its patron saint, are forgotten. (*i*) There appears to have been, in this parish, a small chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Lessart, the patronage whereof belonged to the Hamilton family; and the chapel probably stood somewhere in the moorland part of the old parish of Bothwell, where the property of the Hamilton family lay. (*j*) At the place, called Bertram-Shotts, and, also, St. Catherines, in Bothwell Moor, there was a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna, which served the eastern part of the old parish of Bothwell; and soon after the Reformation, this extensive moorland track was detached, from the too extensive parish of Bothwell, and was established as a separate parish, which was called Bertram-Shotts, and is now known, by the name of Shotts. For a considerable time after the Reformation, the parish church of Bothwell, continued, in connection with the provostry of the collegiate church of Bothwell, and the patronage belonged to the lordship of Bothwell, which, after several changes, was acquired by James, Marquis of Hamilton, who died, in 1625; and the lordship of Bothwell, with the patronage of the church, has since continued in the Hamilton family. The patronage of both the parish churches of Bothwell, and of Shotts, now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who is, also, titular of the tithes of both the parishes. The old church of Bothwell, which, with some alterations, still serves, as the church of the present parish of Bothwell, is an ancient structure of fine workmanship, in the Gothic style, 70 feet long, and 39 feet broad. The roof is arched, and lofty, and the church is lighted by a tire of large windows on each side, with a great window, in the east end; in the upper part of which the Douglas arms are cut, at the south corner of the window, within; and without, they are quartered with the royal arms. The Hamilton arms are engraved in the centre of the arch, which supports the organ-loft, as it is still called, though

(*h*) Chart. Glasg. 221.

(*i*) Stat. Account, xvi. 326.

(*j*) On the 15th of August, 1529, John Jack obtained, from the king, a grant, for life, of three acres of land, with the houses, yards, and all other profits, pertaining "to the chapel of Saint Lessart, in the parish of Bothwell," for the upholding of the said chapel. The disposition, then, belonged to the king, from his having the patronage in ward; in consequence of the death of James Earl of Arran. [Privy Seal Reg. viii. 80.] No such saint, as Lessart, can be traced, in the Sanctologies. The name has probably been corrupted, or it may have been blundered, by the writer of the record.

no

no organs have been used in the church, since the Reformation. The arched roof is covered with large polished flag stones, somewhat in the form of pantiles. The whole edifice is composed of stone, and is strengthened, by pilasters, to support the weight of the roof. Near the outer base of the spire, the name of the master mason is inscribed in Saxon characters, "Magister Thomas Tron." Projecting from the back wall, there is a cell, in which is placed the stone font, built into the wall; and the stone pitcher, standing in the middle of the paved vault, is also entire. In 1719, the portico, at the west end, was taken down, to admit of a modern addition, for the better accommodation of the congregation.

28. The parish of *Shotts*, or Bertram-Shotts, as it was formerly called, obtained this name from the place where the church was built. The prefix Bertram is the proper name of a man: And the adjunct *Shotts*, or *Schotts*, as it was formerly written, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *scot*, or *schot*, signifying a part or portion; whence comes the word *shot*, in vulgar speech; signifying the portion of a tavern bill. *Schot*, or *shot*, was applied, in former times, both in Scotland, and in England, to a portion of land, and is often coupled with the name of a man. (*k*) Hence it appears, as a termination, in the names of places, both in Scotland, and in England. (*l*) It also appears, in the names of places alone, where the prefix has been dropt; as in the present instance. (*m*) The prefix *Bertram*, in this name, was relinquished, in the 17th century, and the termination *Shotts* remains, as the name of the place, and of the parish. The large moorland district, which forms the parish of Shotts, was formerly comprehended, in the very extensive parish of Bothwell, and in the lordship of Bothwell. Different parts of this district were called *Bothwell-moor*, *Bothwell-forest*, and *Bothwell-scheeles*, appellations these, which indicate its state, of old. This district continued, till the reign of James III., a part of the lordship of Bothwell, which fell to the crown, by the forfeiture of James, the Earl of Douglas, in 1455. On the 26th of February, 1471-2, James, Lord Hamilton, resigned to the king the lands of Kirk-Andrews, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and acquired, in exchange, a grant of forty marks land, of the old extent, in the lordship of Bothwell; and the names of the lands, which were specified,

(*k*) A large portion of land, on the north of Hadington, was called Harman's-Shot. MS. Donations, 116.

(*l*) In Hampshire there is a parish called Alder-*Shot*, and another called Brain-*Shot*; and there are other places, named Gray-*Shot*, Lid-*Shot*, and so, in others.

(*m*) Such as, *Shot*, in Mid-Lothian, *Shotts*, in Muthil parish, and *Shots*, in Dumblane parish, in Perthshire.

evince,

evince, that this grant comprehended nearly the whole of the present parish of Shotts. (*n*) This estate, however ample in extent, was not then of great value, but continued in the Hamilton family; and being held by them directly of the crown, ceased to be a part of the lordship of Bothwell. Before this grant took place, there appears to have been a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna, at the place, called Bertram-Schotts, and also St. Catherine's, from the patron saint. (*o*) When Lord Hamilton acquired this estate, the chapel underwent a refoundation; and he also founded, at the same place, a hospital, for the reception of the poor, which he endowed with some lands, at Kinneil, that paid no tithes; as they had been gained from the sea. The whole was confirmed, by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV., on the 30th of April, 1476. (*p*) The chapelry, thus established, was subordinate to the parish church of Bothwell; and it was served, by a chaplain, or vicar-pensioner, who was appointed by the provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, who was rector of the parish church. (*q*) Soon after the Reformation, St. Catherine's Chapel was converted into a protestant church; and the extensive district, which was served by it, was detached from the parish of Bothwell, and established as a separate parish, that was called "Bertram Shotts;" and afterwards was, simply, denominated "Shotts," and "The Shotts." The church of Bertram-Shotts, and the tithes of the parish, continued to belong to the provost of the collegiate church, who held the church, and tithes, of the parish of Bothwell, from which the new parish was separated. (*r*) On the same principle, the patronage of the church of Bertram-Shotts belonged to the proprietor of the lordship of Bothwell, who was the patron of the collegiate church of Bothwell. James, Earl of Bothwell, at the time of his forfeiture, in December, 1567, held the lordship of Bothwell, with the patronage of the collegiate church of Bothwell, and of the church of Bertram-Schotts. (*s*) This property was granted, in 1581, to his nephew Francis Stewart, who was created Earl of Bothwell; and it was forfeited by

(*n*) Regist. Mag. Sig. vii. 136.; Acta Parl. ii. 188.

(*o*) In the vicinity of the chapel, a copious spring of excellent water was consecrated to St. Catherine; and it still bears the popular name of "*Kate's Well.*" Stat. Acc. xv. 63

(*p*) Hamilton Papers.

(*q*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerk-shire. MS. 35.

(*r*) The provost was obliged to pay a minister to serve the parish church; and, also, to uphold the church. On the 7th of May, 1588, the synod of Glasgow ordered the provost of Bothwell to provide a *minister for the Schotts:* And on the 5th of October, 1591, the synod found fault, that Mr. John Hamilton, the provost of Bothwell, had not built *the quire of the kirk of Schots.* Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presb. Records.

(*s*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 49—51.

him,

him, in 1593. It was then given to his son-in-law, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleugh, from whom it passed to James, Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1625; and it continued, afterwards, in the Hamilton family, who had long before acquired the property of nearly the whole parish of Bertram-Shotts. (*t*) The Duke of Hamilton is now patron of the parish church of Shotts, and titular of the tithes. The old church of St. Catherine, which has undergone some changes, and required some reparations, still continues to be the parochial church of Shotts. It is a long narrow building; and stands upon an elevated situation, near the great road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. This parish has experienced much alteration, and enjoyed great improvements, since the epoch of the foundation of St. Catherine's chapel, which was then said, to stand in "a desert place." Many parts are still bleak, and barren, and covered with mosses; but, much of the surface has been greatly improved, by cultivation, and adorned by planting; and it contains every where, under the surface, extensive beds of coal, and of iron-stone, which furnish employment to many industrious people, and yield wealth to the proprietors. By these means, the population of this parish has increased to 3297 inhabitants, in 1821.

29. The parish of *Dalziel* obtained its name from the place, where the old parish church stood, near the Clyde. In the charters of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, the name appears, in the form of *Dalyell.* (*u*) This name may be derived, from the Gaelic, *Dal-gheal*, which is pronounced *Dalyeal;* and signifies the White Meadow. The meadow land on the Clyde, at this place, when in its natural state, and without cultivation, forms a whitish scurf, on the surface of the clay soil, which sufficiently justifies the Gaelic name of the place. The ancient church of Dalyell was dedicated to St. Patrick, and a spring of water, which was consecrated to the same saint, is still called St. Patrick's Well. In this small parish, there are other two springs; one of which was consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and the other to St. Catherine; and they are still called, *Our Lady's Well*, and *St. Catherine's Well.* The church of Dalyell, with all its tithes, and rights, was granted to the abbot, and monks of Paisley, in the twelfth century; and it was con-

(*t*) During the reign of Charles I. the Marquis of Hamilton made grants, in fee, to various persons, of the great part of his property, in this district; but, his family continue superiors of the lands, which were thus granted, in fee; and they have still the property of a great many lands, in this parish. In 1685, the Duke of Hamilton obtained an act of parliament; giving to him, and his heirs, the right of holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs, at the church of Shotts. Acta Parl. viii. 371.

(*u*) In more modern times, the name appears, in the form of *Dalzell*, and *Dalziell.* The *z* in this name is a common corruption, in the Scottish orthography of the 16th century, this letter having been substituted, for the Saxon ȝ, which had the power of *y*, but not of *z*.

firmed to them, by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow; by Florence, the bishop-elect of Glasgow; by a bull of Pope Innocent, in 1209, and by one of his successor, Pope Honorius. (*x*) The church of Dalyell, with its tithes, and other property, was afterwards transferred to the dean and chapter of Glasgow; and it continued the common property of the chapter, till the Reformation. The cure was served, by a vicar pensioner, who had a settled allowance out of the revenues of the church. (*y*) The remainder of the revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, were enjoyed by the chapter of Glasgow in common. For some time before the Reformation, the chapter appropriated the revenues of the church of Dalyell to ten of the vicars, who served, for the canons, in the choir of the cathedral church of Glasgow. A report, which was made, after the Reformation, states that, the revenues of the church of Dalyell, belonging to the chapter, and appropriated to the vicars, in the choir of Glasgow, produced 10 marks, in money, and 68 bolls of oatmeal, yearly. (*z*) After the Reformation the tithes and the patronage of the church of Dalzell were granted to the college of Glasgow; but at what time does not appear. They continued to belong to that university, in 1696 (*a*); and when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of Lanerkshire, in 1702; who says, that the whole tithes of this small parish were below the value of a competent stipend for the parochial minister. (*b*) For many years past, the patronage has belonged to the proprietor of the barony, Hamilton of Dalziel, who is also titular of the tithes. (*c*) He is proprietor of $\frac{11}{12}$ of the parish,

(*x*) Chart. Paisley, No. 96, 97. 149.

(*y*) In 1296, Renaud, the vicar of the church of Dalyell, swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 662. Thomas de Arthurly was vicar of Dalyell, in 1362. Chart. Lennox, ii. 154. Mr. Cuthbert Symon, the vicar of Dalzell, died on the 24th of June, 1553. Obit. Glasg. On the 24th of September, 1563, the dean and chapter of Glasgow presented Schir John Robison, chaplain, to the vicarage pensionary of Dalzell, which was vacant, by the decease of Schir Andrew Walker. This presentation was afterwards confirmed, by the queen, on the 28th of May, 1567. Privy Seal Reg. xxxvi. 104.

(*z*) MS. Rental-book, 22. The revenues of this church had been let, by the chapter, for the small sum of 20 marks, yearly; and a report of this, which was made, in 1562, states, that no part of the rent had been paid, for five years past. Ib. 7.

(*a*) Acta Parl. x. 40.

(*b*) MS. Account, 40.

(*c*) In the 13th century, the lands of Dalyell were held, by a family, who had taken their surname from the place. With some interruption, by a forfeiture, in the reign of David II., the descendants of the Dalyells of Dalyell continued till 1647, in possession of the barony of Dalyell, which was, however, for a long time, divided into two shares; but, was afterwards united. Sir Robert Dalzell, of the same, was created Lord Dalzell, in 1628, and Earl of Carnwath, in 1639. By oppressive fines, levied on this family, for their loyalty, his grandson, Gavin, the

parish, and superior of the remaining twelfth. The present parish church was built, in 1789, near the centre of the parish; and it is a handsome edifice, with a fine spire. The old church, which was then deserted, stood in the south end of the parish, near to the Clyde, and in the vicinity of the old tower, and modern mansion of Dalziel. This parish has doubled its population, during the last 30 years: In 1791, it contained only 478 people, but in 1821, they amounted to 955.

30. The parish of *Cambusnethan* obtained its name, from the location of the old parish church, near the Clyde, where the river makes a beautiful bend. The prefix of the name is obviously the Celtic, Camus which was applied to the bend of a water, and has in this, and various other names, been changed to *Cambus;* as hath been already explained, in the account of Cambuslang. (*d*) The adjunct Nethan is supposed to have been derived, from the name of some saint, to whom the church was presumed to have been dedicated. (*e*) There appears not any saint, who was named *Nethan*, in the Sanctologies. There was, indeed, a Scottish saint of the name of *Nethalen*, who was a bishop, and confessor, in the fifth century, and was commemorated, on the 8th of January: There was an English saint, who was named *Nectan*, of Hartland, in Devonshire, who was commemorated on the 14th of February; and Archbishop Usher mentions a most religious, and learned Irishman, who was named *Nathan.* (*f*) The adjunct, in the name of the parish is, probably, from the appellation of some person; but, whether he were a saint is uncertain. The parish of Nenthorn, in Berwick-shire, was anciently called *Neithan's* thirn, or *Nethan's*-thorn; and this name was derived, from some person, who was named *Nethan;* but, whether he were a saint, does not appear. In common speech, the name of this parish is abbreviated to *Camnethan.* The church of Cambusnethan, with its tithes, and other rights, was granted to the monks of Kelso, during the 12th century, by William Finemund, the lord of the manor; and it was confirmed to them, by Malcolm IV., and by William, the Lion. (*g*) From Radulph de Cler, the son of Radulph de Cler, who seems to have succeeded Finemund, as lord of this manor, the monks of Kelso obtained a confirmation of the church of Cam-

the third Earl of Carnwath, was obliged to sell the barony of Dalzell, in 1647, to James Hamilton of Bogs, the brother of Sir John Hamilton of Osbiston, the Lord Justice Clerk: And Hamilton's descendants have since continued in possession of this barony.

(*d*) In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries, the name appears, in the forms, of *Cambusneithan*, *Cambus-naythan*, and *Cambus-naithan.*

(*e*) Stat. Account, xii. 568. (*f*) Primord. 1070.

(*g*) Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. xxiv.; Chart. Kelso, No. 12.

 busnethan;

busnethan; and he granted to them, and to the said church, the tithe of all the multure, and his produce of the mills of Cambusnethan, and a right of priority, in grinding their corns, at the said mill; in return for which the monks granted him a licence to have a private chapel, within his manor-house. (*h*) The monks, also, obtained a confirmation of this church, from Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. (*i*) Before the end of the 13th century, the church of Cambusnethan, with its tithes, and other property, was transferred, from the monks of Kelso to the bishop of Glasgow, and it continued to belong to the prelates of that see, as a mensal church till the Reformation, and in after times, while episcopacy continued to exist. The cure was served, by a vicar. In 1296, Thomas de Hayton, the vicar of this church, swore fealty to Edward I. (*j*) At the epoch of the Reformation, Sir James Hamilton had a lease, from the archbishop of Glasgow, of the parsonage tithes of Cambusnethan, for the small rent of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly; and the church lands, belonging to the parsonage, were let for 30*s.* yearly. (*k*) At the Reformation, the vicarage of Cambusnethan was held, by John Hamilton, who reported, that the whole revenues of it were leased for 30 marks, yearly. (*l*) After the Reformation, the tithes, and the patronage of the church of Cambusnethan, followed the fate of the spiritual property of the archbishop of Glasgow. During the periods, when episcopacy existed, they belonged to the archbishops of that see; but, the Hamilton family held very long leases of the tithes, for a very inadequate rent. When episcopacy was abolished, in 1689, the tithes, and the patronage of the church were vested, in the crown. The Duke of Hamilton, at that period, held a lease of the tithes, for the rent of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, yearly. (*m*) In 1696, Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, obtained a grant to herself, and her heirs male, of the whole rectory, and vicarage tithes of the parish church, and parish of Cambusnethan, to be held, in blench-firm, for payment of one penny Scots yearly, and also paying to the minister of that parish the yearly stipend, as modified, from the parochial tithes. (*n*) The reason, which was assigned, for making this grant, was, that the family of Hamilton had held those tithes, on lease, for more than 100 years. The patronage of the church was after-

(*h*) Diplom. Scotiæ, p. xxiv.; Chart. Kelso, No. 278. (*i*) Ib. No. 278. (*j*) Prynne, iii. 658.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, 1-2. The church lands of Cambusnethan were granted to the Duke of Lenox, after the Reformation. Acta Parl. v. 598.

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, 19. The lands belonging to this vicarage, also, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 189. 209. 271.

(*m*) MS. Rental of the archbishoprick, which was given up, in 1689.

(*n*) Acta Parl. x. 105.

wards

wards granted to the proprietor of the barony of Cambusnethan; and it now belongs to Lockhart of Castlehill, who holds that barony, as his predecessors had long done before him. The old parish church stood, in the western extremity of the parish, which is upwards of ten miles long. There was, however, before the Reformation, a chapel, in the middle of the parish, on Auchter water, at a place, which is still called, *Chapel.* In the south-east corner of the parish, amidst moors, and mosses, there are still extant the ruins of "Darmead kirk;" but, when, or for what purpose, this kirk was built, in such a sequestered place, is unknown. About the year 1649, a new parish church was built, at Greenhead, in a more centrical situation, for the populous part of the parish, two and a half miles eastward, from the old church, which was then deserted, but is still extant.

Thus much, then, with regard to the fourteen parishes, in Hamilton presbytery: Let us now advert to the several parochial districts, within the presbytery of Lanerk, which consists of eleven parishes.

31. The parish of Lanerk obtained its British name, from the town of Lanerk; and the appellation of the town is derived, from the British *Lanerch*, signifying a green, a bare, or open place, in a wood, a glade, or a paddock. There are a number of places, in Wales, which are named Lanerch; and also in Cornwall, where the name has obtained the form of *Lanrack.* Several names of places, in Perth-shire, which were derived from this British word, have been changed, in a similar manner, to *Lanrick.* In the lower ward of Clydesdale, there is a place, which was, anciently, called *Bar-lanerk;* and this name was changed to *Bar-lanrick*, and subsequently to Balernock. Lanerk is mentioned, by the ancient North-British poet, Myrthin, in his poem of the "Afallenau," or apple-trees:

> "Afallen beren à dyf yn *Llannerch*,
> Angerdd ei hargel rhag rhieu Rhydderch." (*o*)
>
> A sweet apple-tree doth grow in *Lanerch*,
> Potent its shade against the chiefs of Rhydderch.

The ancient parish church of Lanerk was dedicated to Kentigern, the patron saint of Glasgow, and the founder of the episcopate. This church was in existence, at the beginning of the twelfth century, before the re-establishment of the bishoprick of Glasgow, by Prince David. (*p*) The parish church

(*o*) Welsh Archaiol. i. 151.

(*p*) The large bell, which was removed, from this church, to the steeple of the modern parochial church, having been several times re-founded, has upon it three several dates, the oldest whereof is A.D. 1110.

of

of Lanerk, with its tithes, and pertinents, was granted, by David I., in 1150, to the monastery, which he then founded, at Dryburgh. (*p*) This grant was confirmed to the canons of Dryburgh, by Malcolm IV., and by William, the Lion. (*q*) It was also confirmed to the canons, by Herbert, the bishop of Glasgow, and by several of his successors, in that see. (*r*) At Clegern, which is now called Cleghorn, in the parish of Lanerk, there was, in the twelfth century, a chapel, which the canons of Dryburgh claimed, as belonging to the parish church; and their right to this chapel was affirmed, by the abbots of Strivelin, and Lindores, who were commissioned, by the Pope, to decide the question of right. In pursuance of this decision, Robert de Caramitely resigned to the canons of Dryburgh the chapel of Clegern, which, by parochial right, belonged to *the church of Saint Kentigern*, at *Lanerk*. (*s*) The monks, also, obtained a confirmation of their right to the chapel of Clegern, from Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, and also from Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, who settled that 4*sh*., yearly, was to be paid, from this chapel, to the bishop, for all exactions. (*t*) The parish church of Lanerk, with all its rights, and pertinents, continued to belong to the canons of Dryburgh till the Reformation. The canons enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. (*u*) Besides the chapel of Clegern before mentioned, there was, in this parish, several other chapels. At East Nemphlar, which was, of old, called Nenfelar, the templars had some lands; and they had there a chapel, the ruin whereof is still extant, nearly

(*p*) Dugdale's Monast. ii. 1054; Chart. Dryb. No. 29. 157.

(*q*) Ib. No. 176. and 32.

(*r*) Ib. No. 30. The canons obtained confirmations, from Jocelin, Florence, Walter, and William, who were successively the bishops of Glasgow. Ib. No. 31. 35. 37, 38. Alexander, the Stewart of Scotland, granted to the church of Lanerk an annual rent of 5*s*. 6*d*., in the town of Lanerk, for the purpose of lighting the said church. Ib. 158.

(*s*) Ib. No. 172. (*t*) Ib. 171. 36, 37.

(*u*) At the Reformation, the vicarage of Lanerk was held, by John Weir, who also held the rectory, and vicarage of Bothernock, in Stirling-shire, and the vicarage of Wiston, in Lanerk-shire. He reported the revenues of the vicarage of Lanerk as follows: The kirk lands, and glebe of the vicar, with the corn tithes of the bear yards produced 28 bolls of meal, and bear, and 6*s*. 8*d*. in money, yearly; from which, Andro Livingston had a pension of 14 bolls of meal, and bear, and 13*s*. 4*d*., in money; and John Bannatyne of Cor-house had the other 14 bolls of victual, with the manse, houses, and yard, for payment of seven marks, yearly: The whole remaining revenues of the vicarage, when all kind of duties were paid, amounted to about forty marks yearly; but, when many of the duties were no longer paid, the value was reduced to about twenty marks yearly. Out of this remainder, the vicar had to pay the bishops synodal fees, amounting to 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; and he paid a fee of 10*l*. yearly to the curate, who had besides a part of the small offerings. MS. Rental Book, fol. 14.

a mile

a mile and a half, north-west, from Lanerk. Within the burgh of Lanerk, there was a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Nicholas, which existed, in the 13th century; but when, or by whom, it was founded, does not appear. (*v*) This chapel, with the Gray Friars' church, which had been founded, during the reign of Robert I., seem to have been the only churches, within the burgh, for the parochial church stood, without the town, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, on the south-east. In Saint Nicholas's chapel, there were founded four different altars; one of which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called "Our Lady's altar;" another, which was consecrated to the holy blood of Christ, was called, "the Haly Bluid altar;" a third was dedicated to Saint Michael, and a fourth to Saint Catherine. The chaplains, who officiated at those altars had endowments, for their support. (*w*) The chapel was endowed with revenues for upholding and lighting it; and its chaplain had a handsome endowment, which made this chaplainry a benefice of profit. (*x*) The whole establishment of this chapel was overthrown, by the Reformation; and not the smallest vestige now remains of Saint Nicholas's chapel, to show, where it stood. (*y*) At Saint Leonard's hospital, which stood about half a mile east, from the town of Lanerk, there was a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Leonard (*z*), which not only served the hospital, while it existed; but, also, the inhabitants on the estates of the hospital; consisting of the ten-

(*v*) In the thirteenth century, Robert, the deacon, the son of Hugh, the clerk of Lanerk, granted an annual rent of fifty pennies to the chapel of Saint Nicholas, of Lanerk, for the purpose of lighting the said chapel. Chart. Dryb., No. 159: The same person made another grant of 3*sh.* yearly, to the same chapel. Ib. 160.

(*w*) Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, granted in mortmain, the place of Clydesholm, and the passage boat, upon the river Clyde, with all the profits arising therefrom, for the support of a chaplain at the altar of Saint Catherine, in Saint Nicholas's chapel, of Lanerk: and this was confirmed by a charter from the king, on the 7th of March, 1491-2. Reg. Mag. Sig. xii. 355.; MS. Donations, 56. The abbot and monks of Dryburgh founded a chaplainry at one of the altars, in Saint Nicholas's chapel, in Lanerk; and the patronage of this chaplainry belonged to them. Privy Seal Reg. vi. 17. The chaplainry of Saint Michael's altar, in this chapel, appears in the same record. Ib. xxv. 29. Many petty grants were made at different times, in addition to the original endowments of the chaplains of those altars.

(*x*) At the Reformation, "Schir Thomas Godsal" held the chaplainry of Saint Nicholas's chapel, in Lanerk; and he reported the value of his benefice, as 40*l.* a year; out of which he paid 10*l.*, yearly, to a substitute, for serving the cure: But, he complained, that none of the revenues of the benefice had been paid, during the last three years. MS. Rental Book, 19. The chaplainries of the several altars, in this chapel, were of much less value. Ib. 23. 25. In several of those reports, the chapel is called, "Saint Nicholas's Kirk."

(*y*) Stat. Acc. xv. 14.

(*z*) One of the annual fairs, which is held, in the burgh of Lanerk, is called *Saint Leonard's fair.*

pound

pound lands of old extent, called Saint Leonard, in the vicinity of Lanerk, and the more extensive lands, called Spitalshiels, which are now comprehended, in the parish of Carluke. Those estates formed the chapelry of Saint Leonard's, before the Reformation: As chapels, and chapelries, went then out of fashion, this chapelry was afterwards called "Saint Leonard's parish, and the chapel was called Saint Leonard's kirk." The latter had, however, ceased to be used, either as a chapel, or a kirk; and the inhabitants of the district, which was attached to it, attended the parish church of Lanerk. By an act of parliament, in 1609, Saint Leonard's kirk was united to the kirk, and parish of Lanerk. (*a*) The lands of Saint Leonard's have ever since belonged to the parish of Lanerk; but, the distant lands of Spitalshiels were, from their local situation, annexed to the parish of Carluke; and they form three separate properties, which are called, Easter Seat, Wester Seat, and Middle Seat. The various chapels, in this parish, having been all ruined, by the Reformation, the ancient parish church of Saint Kentigern remained the only place of worship, in the whole parish, after being deprived of its altars (*b*) and images, and other relicks. In February, 1589-90, it was resolved, by the appropriate authority, that the kirk of Lanerk should be removed, from the auld place to a situation within the town. (*c*) Notwithstanding this resolution, the kirk still remains, in "the auld place;" and it continued the parish church of Lanerk till 1777, when a new church was built, in the middle of the town of Lanerk; and the old church was then deserted; but, it still remains standing about a quarter of a mile distant, from the town, on the south-east, and the burying-ground, belonging to it, is still used, as the appropriate cemetery of the town, and parish of Lanerk. This ancient church appears to have been an elegant Gothic building of hewen stone; and is divided in the middle, from one end to another, by a row of pillars, and arches, for supporting the wall above. Its patron saint, Kentigern,

(*a*) Acta Parl. iv. 441. Long after this union, the lands of Saint Leonard's, and the lands of Spital-Shiels, which had been attached to the kirk of Saint Leonard's, were described, as lying "*in the parish of Saint Leonard's.*" Inquis. Special. 106. 328. 333.; Acta Parl. vii. 597.

(*b*) One of the altars, in this church, which was consecrated to the holy cross, was called "the Ruid altar," and another, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was called, "Our Lady's altar." There were endowments, for the chaplains, who officiated, at those altars. MS. Rental Book, 23. In the reign of Robert III., John Simpson, a burgess of Lanerk, founded, and endowed a chaplainry, in the parish church of Lanerk. Robertson's Index, 145. In 1500, James IV. granted, in mortmain, to the chaplain of the Virgin Mary's altar, in the parish church of Lanerk, a tenement, in the burgh of Lanerk, which had fallen to the king, by the bastardy of the late proprietor. Regist. Mag. Sig. xiii. 410.; Privy Seal Reg. ii. 14.

(*c*) Extracts from the Presbyt. Records, by Dr. Porteous, p. 31.

has

has been long forgotten, at Lanerk. The church lands, which belonged, of old, to the parish church of Lanerk passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*d*) The tithes of the parish, also, passed into lay hands, but in different divisions. The tithes of all the lands, lying within the territory of the burgh of Lanerk, which was usually called the "in-parish," and the "in-kirk" of Lanerk were acquired by the family of Douglas; and Lord Douglas is now the titular of the tithes of this part of the parish. (*e*) The tithes of the other parts of the parish, which was usually called, the "out-parish," and the "out-kirk" of Lanerk were acquired, by the family of Dalzell, the Earl of Carnwath, from whom they passed to Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, the Lord President of the Court of Session; and Lockhart of Lee, and of Carnwath, is now titular of the tithes of this division of the parish. (*f*) In 1604, the king granted to John, Earl of Marr, the advowson, and right of patronage of the church of Lanerk, parsonage and vicarage, together with the other property of the monastery of Dryburgh; and this grant was ratified, by parliament, in 1606. (*g*) The patronage of this church was claimed, during the reign of Charles II., by the Lockharts of Lee; and that family continued to claim it till 1750, when a contest took place, about the right of patronage, which was claimed by the king, by the town of Lanerk, by Lockhart of Lee, and by Lockhart of Cleghorn. This produced tumults, and the rioters, who took part with the town, and the king, were tried by the Court of Justiciary, when some of them were punished. The civil question of right was brought before the Court of Session; and in July, 1751, the lords decided, that the right of patronage of the church of Lanerk belonged to the crown. (*h*) The king has, since, exercised the right of presentation, without objection. The present parish church, which was built in 1777, in the middle of the town of Lanerk, is a neat modern building; and though large, it has become inadequate to the greatly increased number of the parishioners. This parish has tripled its population, during the last forty years. In 1781, it contained about 2360 inhabitants; and in 1821, the population had increased to 7085. A considerable part of this increase has been produced, by the establishment of the cotton manufacture on the Clyde,

(*d*) The church lands, which had been appropriated to the vicarage, appear to have been acquired, by the proprietor of the estate of Jervieswood, in this parish. Inquis. Special. 236. 391. The rest of the church lands were granted, with the property of the monks of Dryburgh, to John, the Earl of Mar; and were settled, by him, on his younger son, Henry Erskine of Cardross. Ib. 194.

(*e*) Inquis. Special. 309.; Stat. Acc. xv. 42.

(*f*) Inquis. Special. 337. 387.

(*g*) Acta Parl. iv. 346.

(*h*) Scots Mag. 1751, 309.

in 1785, owing to the activity and public spirit of David Dale, the founder of New Lanerk, which continues to flourish, under the management of the well known, Mr. Owen. The burgh of Lanerk has also greatly increased, in size, and people, during the late times of singular prosperity.

32. *Carluke*, the name of the next parish, derived its singular appellation from St. Luke, to whom the church was dedicated. In the 13th and 14th centuries, the Celtic name of the church was Eglis-Maluack, which is derived, obviously, from the Celtic *Eglis-Maol-luac*, signifying the church of St. Luke: *Eglwys*, in the British, and *Eglis*, or *Eglais*, in the Gaelic, signifying a church; *Maol*, in the Gaelic, and *Moel*, in the British, signifying bald, shaved; and, secondarily, a shaved person, a devotee, a saint: *Luac* is the Gaelic form of Luke. In the western highlands, and isles, there were formerly several churches, which were called *Kilmaluac*, or Kil-maol-luac, which also signifies the church of St. Luke; the prefix, *Kil*, having the same meaning as *Eglis*. The ancient church of Carluke parish is said to have stood, in former times, about a mile, and three quarters, westward, from the present church, at no great distance from the Clyde, at a place, which is now called the Mains of Mauldslie; and the site of this ancient church is even now called *the Abbey Steads*, from a popular notion, that there had been an abbey, at that place. (*i*) In the days of *Wallace*, it was popularly called the *Forest Kirk*, as it stood in a wooded country, which was called the forest of Mauldsley. (*j*) In charters of the 14th century, the extensive barony, which comprehended a great part of this parish, is sometimes called the barony of Carluke, and sometimes the barony of Mauldsley; and the baronial mills, on the Clyde, were sometimes called the mills of Carluke, and sometimes the mills of Mauldsley. (*k*) While Eglismaluak was the name of the church, Carluke appears to have been the local appellation of the place, in the vicinity. In a charter of Robert I. this name is written *Carneluke;* but, in charters of Robert II. and Robert III. it is called Carluke. If this last be the proper form of the name, it may be derived from the British *Caer*, signifying a fortress, or inclosed place, and Luke, the designation of the tutelar saint: If Carneluke be regarded, as the proper form of the name, it may be derived, from the British, and Gaelic *Carn*, signifying a heap, and secondarily a hill,

(*i*) Stat. Acc. viii. 120-1.

(*j*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc. of Lanerk-shire, p. 44. The lands of Bellistan, which are a little more than half a mile north from the present church, and village of Carluke, are described, in a charter of Robert I., as being *in the forest of Maldisley*. Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 76.

(*k*) Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 75.; Rot. ii. 66.; Robertson's Index, 130. 145.; Chart. Kelso, No. 203.

which

which was prefixed to Luke, the name of the saint. At the place, which was, popularly, called *the Abbey Steads*, where the ancient church is said to have stood, there is a mount, or large tumulus, which is composed of earth, and which appears to contain a great quantity of human bones, and many have, occasionally, been dug out of it. To this tumulus the name of Carnluke may have been applied; or more probably it may have been applied to the hill, that is called Carluke-*Law*, at some distance, north-east, on the top whereof there is a cairn. During the reign of Robert I. the barony of Carluke, or Mauldsley, was in the crown; and that great prince granted to the monks of Kelso the church of *Eglismaluak*, in Strathcluyde, with all its rights, and pertinents; reserving, however, the possession of the same to the rector, until his death, or resignation. (*l*) The monks of Kelso obtained, from John, the bishop of Glasgow, a confirmation of the church of Eglismaluak, with its lands, tithes, and pertinents. (*m*) This church continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks collected the revenue, and the cure was served by a vicar pensioner.

There belonged to the church of Carluke lands of considerable extent, which were called Kirktown, and Kirkstyle, which formed a 40 shilling land of ancient extent; and they passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. These lands were afterwards created a barony, by a charter of Charles II., in 1662; and Kirkstyle was made a burgh of barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs. (*n*) In the parish of Carluke, there were two chapels, before the Reformation: At one of these, that was called St. Oswald's chapel, in the south corner of the parochial district, there was, formerly, a hermitage. The ruin of this chapel is still extant. In the north-west division of the parish, there was another chapel, the remains of which was razed, and its foundation dug up, by the proprietor of the lands, in the last century; but, the place where it stood is still called *Chapel-yard*. At the site of both those chapels there have been found ancient Scotish coins, some of them were supposed to be as old as Alexander I. (*o*); but, in this early reign, there was no Scotish coinage, and they may have been of Alexander II. After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes of the church of Carluke belonged to the commendator of Kelso, till 1607, when they were granted, with the other property of that establishment, to Robert,

(*l*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 34.

(*m*) Chart. Kelso, No. 500.; Crawford's Chamberlains, 266., wherein the name is blundered to Eglis-Malyvock.

(*n*) Acta Parl. vii. 521.; Inquis. Special. 256. 348.

(*o*) Stat. Acc. viii. 131. 136.

Lord Roxburgh; but, they were afterwards resigned to Charles I. Lockhart of Lee, afterwards, acquired a right to the patronage, and tithes of this church; but, the Maxwells of Calderwood held, and had for many years held leases of the tithes, for long periods; and their leases were still unexpired, and had many years to run, when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of this shire, in 1702. (*p*) The patronage of the church now belongs to Lockhart of Lee, and Carnwath. The parish church of Carluke is a very old structure of 90 feet long, being built before the Reformation: It has a vestry, with a chancel, and choir; and the font of Roman Catholic times still remains. The church stands, at the village of Carluke, which, in 1770, consisted of only four or five houses; but, has since increased to be a very populous village. It stands on the lands of Kirkstyle, which, with the adjacent lands of Kirktown, formerly belonged to the church, and the town was afterwards created a burgh of barony, in 1662. The parish of Carluke of old comprehended the lands of Mossplat, which were detached from it, and annexed to the parish of Carstairs: On the other hand, there have been added to the parish of Carluke the lands of Spitalshiels, which formerly belonged to the chapelry of St. Leonards, in the parish of Lanerk; and Carluke is one of the parishes of the presbytery of the shire town.

33. The name of the manor, and parish, of *Carstairs* appears in charters of the 12th, and 13th centuries, in the form of *Casteltarres*, or *Casteltares*: In subsequent times, the name appears in the form of *Carstairis*, *Carstares*, and *Carstairs*: The prefix *Car* is, obviously, from the British *Caer*, signifying a fort, a walled place, a castle; it is thus synonymous with the other prefix *Castel*, and the different forms of the name have the same meaning: The derivation of the final termination, *tares*, or *stairis*, is not so obvious; and its original form, and meaning, cannot be certainly ascertained. At the church, and village of Carstairs, there appears to have been, in ancient times, a British fort, to which the prefix, in the name, applies: Below this position, about a mile, southward, the great Roman road passes through the parish, and through the inclosures of the present mansion-house of Carstairs; and a little way beyond those inclosures, there is on this road a Roman post, of a square form, containing about six Scotish acres, which is popularly called *Castledykes*. This Roman work indicates the purpose of a British fort, in the vicinity; and both evince, that there is more than one object, to which the prefix, in the name of Carstairs, is sufficiently applicable. The manor of Casteltarres, with the church, and pertinents, belonged to the bishops of

(*p*) Inquis. Special. 333. 427.; Acta Parl. iv. 314. MS. Acc. of Lanerk, 1702, p. 44.

Glasgow,

Glasgow, as early as the 12th century; and was confirmed to them, by two bulls of Pope Alexander, in 1170 and 1178; by a bull of Pope Lucius, in 1181; and by another of Pope Urban, in 1186. (*q*) Robert Wishart, the bishop of Glasgow, who was one of the regents of Scotland, after the demise of Alexander III., built, in that interesting period, a castle of stone and lime, on his manor of Casteltarres. During the interregnum, on the 15th July, 1292, the bishop obtained, from Edward I., a licence to finish this castle (*r*): And the vestiges of it are still to be seen, at the church and village of Carstairs. The manor of Casteltarres, which was co-extensive with the parish, became a barony, in the 14th century; and continued to belong to the bishops of Glasgow till the Reformation. The rectory of the church of Casteltarres, with all its property, and revenues, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow; and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure of the parish. By a taxatio of the prebends, in 1401, for the use of the cathedral church, the prebend of Casteltarres was taxed two marks yearly. (*s*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, during James V.'s reign, the rectory of *Carstairis*, one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow, was taxed 4*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In the same Roll, the vicarage of *Carstairis* was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*t*) At the Reformation, the prebendal parsonage of Carstaires was held by James Kennedy, who reported, that its revenues consisted of eight chalders of victual, two-thirds meal, and one-third bear, which was leased to the tenants of the lands for 16*s.* the boll, and amounted in money to 105*l.* 12*s.* (*u*) At the same epoch, the vicarage of Carstairis was held by John Scot, who reported, that the revenues of this benefice had been leased, in former times, for 40*l.* yearly, but was then in his own hands. (*v*) The barony of Carstaires, and the patronage of the church, were vested in the king, by the general annexation act of 1587. On the 1st of November, 1587, the king granted, in fee-firm, to Sir William Stewart, the third son of Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, the lands, and barony of Carstaires, extending to 48 pounds land of old extent, and the mill, with the advowson, and right of patronage, of the parsonage, and vicarage of the parish church of Carstairs, and of the chaplainrie, pertaining thereto,

(*q*) Chart. Glasg. 73. 81. 91. 103.

(*r*) Rot. Scot. i. 10. A deed of Robert, the bishop of Glasgow, is dated, apud Casteltares, the Sunday, next after the festival of St. Bartholomew, 1294. Chart. Paisley, No. 296.

(*s*) Chart. Glasg. 490.

(*t*) David Paniter, who was vicar of Carstaires, in the end of the reign of James V., rose to be secretary of state, in 1543, and bishop of Ross, in 1545. He died, in 1558.

(*u*) MS. Rental Book, 21. (*v*) Ib. 16.

with

with the vicar's lands; and, also, the heritable jurisdiction of the bailliery of the said lands, and barony; the whole to be held of the king, in fee-firm, for payment of a certain feu-duty. In 1588, Sir William Stewart sold the whole of this property to James Hamilton of Avondale, who obtained a charter, for the same, from the king, on the 29th of July, 1588; and another charter, on the 10th of November, 1591; and the whole was ratified, by the parliament, in 1592. (*w*) Upon the re-establishment of the bishoprick of Glasgow, in 1603, the king transferred to the archbishops of that see the superiority of this property, and the feu-duties, payable, yearly, for the same. Sir James Hamilton of Avondale sold the barony of Carstaires, with the patronage of the church, to Sir James Lockhart of Lee, who obtained charters of the same, from the superior, John Spottiswoode, the archbishop of Glasgow, in March, 1611, and also a charter of confirmation, from the king, on the 2d of June, 1612. Sir James Lockhart conferred this barony, and the patronage of the church, on the oldest son of his second marriage, William Lockhart of Carstaires, who obtained a charter, for the same, from the archbishop of Glasgow, in 1629, and the whole was ratified, by the parliament, in 1633. (*x*) Upon the final abolition of episcopacy, in 1689, the superiority, and feu-duties, of this property, were vested in the crown. The estate of Carstaires, with the patronage of the church, after being long held, by the Lockharts of Carstaires, passed from that family to Fullerton of Carstaires, in the last century; and they have been transferred, in 1819, to Henry Monteith, the provost of Glasgow, who is now patron of the church, and the principal heritor of the parish. A new, and elegant parish church was built, in 1795, at the village of Carstaires. This parish has been augmented, since the Reformation, by the annexation to it of the lands of Mossplat, which were detached, from the parish of Carluke.

34. The parish of *Carnwath*, with the barony, obtained their names, from the place, where the church, and village of Carnwath stand. In the charters of the 12th, and 13th centuries, this name appears, in the form of *Carnewith*. In subsequent times, it appears, in the forms of Carnewith, Carnwith, Carnweth, and Carnwath. *Carn-wyth*, in the British, signifies the cairn, or *tumulus*, by the channel, or water-course; *Cairn-waith*, in the same tongue, signifies the battle cairn. At the western end of the village of Carnwath, and near to the church, there is a large sepulchral tumulus, or mount, which

(*w*) Acta Parl. iii. 622.

(*x*) Acta Parl. v. 151-2. In 1669, William Lockhart of Carstaires obtained an act of parliament, giving to him, and his successors, the right of holding three fairs, annually, at the village of Carstairs; and of levying tolls, at the said fairs. Ib. vii. 558.

is,

is, evidently, artificial, and must have been formed, by great labour, in very early times: Between this tumulus, and the church, there runs a rivulet, or water-course, which conveys the moisture of the upper grounds to the capacious Clyde. The territory, or manor of Carnwath, was granted, by David I., to William de Sumerville, who died, in 1142; and was succeeded, by his son, William de Sumerville, who died, during the reign of Malcolm IV., and was succeeded, by his son, who bore the same name. During Malcolm's reign, a church was built, at Carnwath, and the extensive territory of Carnwath formed its parochial district. The new church of Carnwath was rendered independent of the parish church of Libertoun, within the limits of which, it had been erected. The third William de Sumerville, by the counsel of his father, William, and of other friends, granted to the church of Glasgow, and to Engilram the bishop, and his successors, in the see of Glasgow, the church of Carnwith, in free, and perpetual alms, with half a carucate of land, and a toft, and croft, pertaining to half a carucate, with common of pasture, and other easements, in the same territory, together with all other pertinents of the same church. All this property, he afterwards confirmed to Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, who succeeded Engelram, in 1174. (*y*) The church of Carnwith, with its pertinents, was confirmed to Bishop Engilram, by a bull of Alexander; and to Jocelin, by a bull of the same pope, in 1178, and by two bulls of Lucius, and Urban, in 1181 and 1186. (*z*) The church of Carnwith, with its lands, and revenues, was then constituted a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow. (*a*) This prebend became, in after-times, the appropriate benefice of the treasurer of Glasgow; and the parochial cure was served, by a vicar pensioner, who had a small allowance out of the revenues, and a portion of the church lands was assigned to him, as a glebe. By a taxatio of the prebends, in 1401, for the use, and ornament, of the cathedral, the prebend of Carnewath was taxed 5*l.* yearly. (*b*) In Bagimont's Roll, the benefice of the treasurer of Glasgow was taxed 16*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, the prebend of Carnwath was held by Thomas Livingston, the treasurer of Glasgow, who reported, that the parsonage, and vicarage, revenues had been leased of old, for 260 marks, yearly; and that they were then let for 200*l.* yearly. (*c*) At the same epoch, "Schir John Cuningham," the vicar pensioner of Cairnwath, reported the value of his benefice, as 16*l.* yearly; of which he received 8*l.*, from Hew

(*y*) Chart. Glasg. 51. (*z*) Ib. 77. 81. 91. 104. (*a*) Ib. 113. (*b*) Ib. 490.

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 16. On the 25th of April, 1566, William, Lord Livingston, obtained a grant, for life, of the queen's third of the benefice of the treasureship of Glasgow, to which the parish church of Carnwath pertained. Privy Seal Reg. xxxiv. 78.

Somerville,

Somerville, for the glebe lands; and the other 8*l.*, in pension, from the prebendary of Carnewath. (*d*) At Muirhall, in the upper part of Carnwath parish, there appears to have been, in former times, a chapel, which had an endowment for its chaplain. (*e*) The family of Somerville, who obtained the peerage, by the title of Lord Somerville, in 1430, continued proprietors of the barony of Carnwath, from the early age of David I. till the reign of James VI., when it was sold, in 1603, to John Earl of Marr, by Gilbert, the eighth Lord Somerville, who died, in 1618. The Earl of Marr, having thus acquired the barony of Carnwath, obtained a grant of the patronage, and tithes of the church of Carnewath, from the king, in whom they had been vested, by the general annexation act, in 1587. (*f*) The Earl of Marr gave the barony of Carnwath, with the patronage and tithes of the church, to his son, James Erskine, the Earl of Buchan, who obtained a charter of confirmation of the property from the king, on the 13th of March, 1617. James, the Earl of Buchan, sold the barony of Carnwath, with the patronage of the church, and their pertinents, in 1634, to Robert Lord Dalzell, who was created Earl of Carnwath, in 1639. His great grandson, James, the fourth Earl of Carnwath, sold this property to Sir George Lockhart, the lord president of the Court of Session, who was assassinated, on the 31st of March, 1689, when it was inherited, by his son George Lockhart of Carnwath. (*g*) The barony of Carnwath, and the patronage of the church thereof, now belong to Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, who is titular of the tithes. The parish church of Carnwath is a very ancient fabric, to which an aile was added, in 1424; in order to make it serve the purpose of the collegiate church, as well as the parish church. It stands at the village of Carnwath, which was created a burgh of barony, by a charter of James II. to William, Lord Somerville, on the 2d of June, 1451. (*h*) In 1695, George Lockhart, of Carnwath, obtained an act of parliament, for holding at the town of Carnwath two annual fairs, and, also, a weekly market, on every Tuesday, in the months of June, and July, yearly. (*i*) The village now contains upwards of 500 inhabitants. The population of the parish of Carnwath has greatly decreased, since 1811; owing to the discontinuance of the iron works, at Wilson-town, and the coal works, at Climpy.

(*d*) MS. Rental Book, 12.

(*e*) At the Reformation, "Schir Thomas King," the chaplain of Muirhall, in this barony, reported the revenues of this chaplainry, as amounting to 16 marks, and 5*s.* 6*d.* in money, yearly. Ib. fo. 22.

(*f*) Acta Parl. iv. 613.

(*g*) Inquis. Special. 337 387

(*h*) Reg. Mag. Sig. iv. 207.

(*i*) Acta Parl. ix. 499.

35. The

35. The name of the church, and parish of *Pettinain* appears, in ancient charters, in the forms of *Pedynane*, and *Petynane*: In more modern records, the name appears in the forms of Pitenane, Pittenane, and Pettinain: This name, whatever may be its true form, may be derived from the British *Peithynan*, signifying a clear plat, or space; or from the British *Ped-y-nant*, signifying the lower end of the ravine, through which a brook runs. The territory of Pedynane was certainly a wooded country, in early times; and it was called the forest of Pedynane, during the reign of David I.: It is, therefore, probable, that the name was applied to a clear space, in this wooded tract. The church, and village stand, on the side of a ravine, through which there runs a rivulet, which is called, *Rae* burn, which pours its waters into the Clyde below. David I. granted to Nicholas, his clerk, a carucate of land, *in the forest of Pedynane*, with the usual right of common of pasture, within the territory. (*j*) The same king afterwards granted, in 1150, to the monastery, which he then founded, at Dryburgh; the church of Pedynane, with all its pertinents, and the carucate of land, in the same territory, which Nicholas, his clerk, had held of him. (*k*) This grant was confirmed to the canons of Dryburgh, by Malcolm IV., and by William the Lion, and Alexander II. (*l*) It was, also, confirmed to them, by Herbert, the bishop of Glasgow, who died, in 1164, and by several other bishops of that see. (*m*) The church of Pedynane continued to belong to the monastery of Dryburgh till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and the cure was served, by a vicar. (*n*) After the Reformation, the church of Pettynane, with all its rights, was vested in the king, by the General Annexation Act of 1587. In 1604, this church, with its tithes, parsonage and vicarage, was granted by the king to John, the Earl of Marr, along with the other property of the monastery of Dryburgh. (*o*) The patronage of this church passed, during the reign of Charles I., to the family of Carmichael (*p*), who obtained the honour of Earl of Hyndford, in 1701. Upon the death of Andrew, the last earl of Hyndford, in 1817, the patronage of the church of Pettinain went, with the other property of that family, to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, to whom it now belongs; and the greater part of the

(*j*) Chart. Dryburgh, No. 34.

(*k*) Dugd. Monast. ii. 1054.; Chart. Dryburgh, No. 29. 157. (*l*) Ib. No. 176.

(*m*) Ib. No. 30, 31. 35. 37, 38.

(*n*) In 1486, Alexander Barcare, the vicar of Petynane founded a chaplainry, at the altar of St. Blaze, the martyr, in St. Giles's church, in Edinburgh; and he endowed it with 21 marks, yearly. Maitland, 271.

(*o*) Acta Parl. iv. 346. (*p*) Inquis. Special. 324.

lands, in this parish, are his property. The parish church of Pettinain is said to have been built, at the end of the 17th century; and the bell-house has upon it the date of 1698.

36. The church, and parish of *Lesmahago* were anciently called *Lesmachute;* and this name was derived, from St. Machute, the tutelar saint of the place, to whom the ancient church was dedicated, as hath been more fully stated, in the account of the monastery of Lesmahago. The ancient church of Lesmahago was granted by David I., in 1144, with an extensive tract of lands to the monks of Kelso, for the purpose of establishing a subordinate monastery of their order, at Lesmachute, or Lesmahagu, as the place has been popularly called. The parish church of Lesmahagu continued till the Reformation, in connection with the monastery of Lesmahagu, which was a cell of the parent monastery of Kelso. In this extensive parish, there were, before the Reformation, three chapels, in different parts. In the middle of the parish, a little distance above the church and monastery, there was a chapel at the place, which was named from it *Chapel-hill.* In the eastern part of the parish, there was on the lands of Greenrig, a chapel, which was called, from the place, *the Chapel of Greenrig.* (*q*) In the western part of the parish, there was a chapel, on the lands of Blackwood, at a place, which still bears the name of Chapel. (*r*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes of the parish church of Lesmahago belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso, till 1607, when they were granted with the other property of that monastery, to Robert, Lord Roxburgh. (*s*) In 1623, the whole estates of the monastery of Lesmahago, with the patronage, and tithes of the parish church, were purchased from Lord Roxburgh, by James, Marquis of Hamilton; and they have since belonged to the family of Hamilton. The patronage now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who has the greatest land property, in this parish; and he is superior of the whole; excepting the estates of Blackwood, and Stonebyres; and some farms, which formerly belonged to the Hamiltons of Raploch. At the Reformation, the church of Lesmahago, with the altars, monuments, and relics, which were contained in it, was burnt, by the reformers; and the only part, that remains standing is the tower, which supported the spire. There was afterwards built a more humble edifice, which still serves, as the parish church; but, it is old, dark, and inconvenient; and has become inadequate to the augmented numbers of the inhabitants. It stands, at the village called the Abbey

(*q*) Inquis. Special. 149. 239.

(*r*) Scots Mag. 1773, p. 3.

(*s*) Acta Parl. iv. 399. 639.

Green

Green of Lesmahago, which was created a burgh of barony, in 1668, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, and annual fairs. (*t*) This large, and populous parish has long had the benefit of two ministers. The second minister was established a considerable time before the Restoration; but, from what source his stipend was then paid does not appear. At the epoch of the Revolution, Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, who was popularly called the good duchess, settled a stipend upon the second minister of the parish, which he has ever since enjoyed, with a manse, and garden. (*u*)

37. The parish, and village of *Douglas* acquired their names, from the river Douglas, which, with its tributary streams, drains the district, that is called *Douglas-dale*. This river derived its name, from the British *Du-glas*, or Gaelic *Duv-glas;* signifying the dark blue stream, which is very descriptive; as the Douglas with most of its kindred waters, draw off the moisture from a country, abounding with mosses, and moors. (*v*) Several other streams, in North-Britain, having similar qualities, bear the same name of *Douglas*, or *Duglas*, which is also the discriminative appellation of several streams, in South-Britain. A great part of the district, which forms the parish of Douglas, was granted, in 1144, by David I., to the monks of Kelso, with the adjacent territory of Lesmahagu. Arnold, the abbot of Kelso, between 1147 and 1160, granted to Theobald, a Fleming, ["Theobaldo Flamatico,"] a considerable tract of lands on the *Duglas* water; to be held in fee, and heritage, of the monks of Kelso, for payment of two marks, yearly. (*w*) The descendants of Theobald assumed, according to the practice of that age, from the place, the local surname of *Duglas;* and the tract, which was thus granted to the progenitor of the family of Douglas, formed the nucleus of the extensive domains, which they afterwards acquired. Archibald de Duglas, the grandson of Theobald, acquired a considerable tract of lands, in the south-west of Douglasdale, by marrying one of the two daughters, and coheiresses of John de Crawford. William de Duglas, the son of Archibald, obtained, from Henry, the abbot of Kelso, in 1270, a grant of the lands of Pollenel, that lay along the water of that name, which joins the river Douglas, at the north-east extremity of the parish of

(*t*) Acta Parl. vii. 580.

(*u*) Scots Mag. 1773, p. 5.

(*v*) In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries, the name is *Duglas*, *Duvglas*, and *Duveglas:* In the documents of subsequent times, the name is *Duglas*, and *Douglas;* the last whereof has become the established form of the appellation of the river, the place, and the family.

(*w*) Chart. Kelso, No. 106. 115. The charter of Arnold is witnessed by Baldwin de Biger, a Flemish leader, who settled at Biggar in Upper Clydesdale.

Douglas. (*x*) The territory of Duglas, which was held, by Sir James Douglas, during the reign of Robert I., comprehended the whole of the extensive parish of Douglas; and Sir James also held the adjacent territory of Kirk-michael, which comprehended the whole parish of that name, that is now called *Carmichael.* He, also, obtained, from Robert I. a charter for these two adjoining territories, to be held, in a *free barony.* (*y*) By the eminent services of Sir James Duglas, in support of Robert Bruce's claims, he obtained, from the gratitude of Robert I., many grants of extensive estates, in other districts, obtaining, at the same time, ample jurisdiction over the whole. When the original grant was made to Theobald, the progenitor of the Douglases, the church of Douglas seems not to have existed; but, it was probably soon after erected: It was certainly dedicated to St. Brigid; and it was, from this circumstance, popularly, called St. Bride's Kirk of Douglas. The patronage of the church of Douglas has belonged to the family of Douglas, from the 12th century to the present time. (*z*) In January, 1291-2, Edward I., under the assumed title of superior lord of Scotland, issued a mandate to the chancellor of that kingdom to give to Mr. Eustace de Bikertoun letters of presentation to the church of Duglas, which was vacant, and in the king's donation, the lands of William de Duglas then being in the king's hands, for certain transgressions. (*a*) Bikertoun does not appear to have obtained the church of Douglas. In 1296, Ailmer de Softlaw, parson of the church of Douglas, swore fealty to Edward I.; and thereby obtained a mandate to the sheriff of Lanerk, for the delivery of his property. (*b*) The rectory of the parish of Douglas was established as a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, some time between 1429 and 1500. This was done with the consent of the patron, who continued to hold the patronage of the rectorial prebend. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, during the reign of

(*x*) Chart. Kelso, No. 201. (*y*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 77.

(*z*) The lordship of Douglas, and the patronage of the church of Douglas, which were forfeited, by James Earl Douglas, in 1455, were granted, in 1457, to George Douglas, the Earl of Angus, who became the chief of the family.

(*a*) See Caledonia, i. p. 582, 583.; Rot. Scot. i. 7.

(*b*) Ib. i. 25. On the 20th of January, 1351-2, Mr. Richard de Foggowe, the parson of the church of Douglas, who was then beyond sea, obtained a safe conduct to pass through England to Scotland, with two servants, in his company. Ib. i. 746. Mr. John de Railston was rector of Douglas, in 1439, 1440. Roxburgh Archives. Mr. James Lyndsay of Colventoun, was rector of Douglas, in 1447. Hay's Vindication, 71. Mr. John Frissel was rector of Douglas, in 1482-3. Reg. Mag. Sig. v. 44.; Macfarl. MS. Notes, 100. The rectors, or parsons of the church of Douglas appear frequently, as witnesses to the charters, and deeds, of the chiefs of the Douglas family.

James V.,

James V., the rectory of Douglas, which was a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow, was taxed 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of the spiritual revenues of the benefice. At the Reformation, the rectory of Douglas was held, by Mr. Archibald Douglas, who reported, on the 15th of January, 1561-2, that the revenues of this benefice were let for 200*l.* yearly. (*c*) This Mr. Archibald Douglas, the rector of Douglas was concerned, with his relation, and patron the Earl of Morton, in the murder of David Rizio, in the queen's palace of Holyrood-house, and in the queen's presence, on the 9th of March, 1565-6. For this crime, he obtained a remission, with Morton, on the 24th of December, 1566. (*d*) And he was afterwards rewarded, by the Regent Murray, who appointed him a lord of session, on the 2d of June, 1568, in the place of the respectable John Lesley, bishop of Ross, who was superseded. In the parish church of Douglas, there was, before the Reformation, an altar, which was consecrated to the Virgin Mary; and another altar was consecrated to Saint Thomas. The chaplains, who officiated at those altars, had endowments, for their support; and the patronage belonged to the family of Douglas. (*e*) At Parrockholm, which is now called Parishholm, in the western extremity of Douglas parish, there was, before the Reformation, a chapel, which was founded by James IV. In 1531, James V. granted, in mortmain to "Schir George Eirmair," the chaplain of the chapel, at Parrockholm, and to his successors, in that chaplainry, the four-mark

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 13.

(*d*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxv. 101. From the identity of name, and similarity of crime, this Mr. Archibald Douglas would appear to be the same, as Mr. Archibald Douglas, who, with the concurrence of his relative and patron, the Earl of Morton, was concerned, in the murder of Darnley; and who, in 1570, obtained, by Morton's influence, the valuable parsonage of Glasgow; as hath been mentioned in the account of the parish of Glasgow.

(*e*) Archibald, Earl of Angus, who had obtained, by his conduct, the sobriquet of *Bell the Cat*, granted in mortmain two oxgates of land, at Scrogtown of Douglas, for the support of a chaplain, at the Virgin Mary's altar in St. Bride's Kirk of Douglas; and this was confirmed, by a charter from the king, on the 7th of April, 1484. Reg. Mag. Sig. xi. 69.; MS. Donations, 47. The same Earl of Angus appears to have afterwards granted, in mortmain, a bovate of land, at Scrogtown of Douglas, for the support of a chaplain at the Virgin Mary's altar, in the church of St. Brigid of Douglas: And this was confirmed, by a charter, from the king, on the 15th of July, 1506. Regist. Mag. Sig. xiv. 223.; Privy Seal Reg. iii. 66.; MS. Donations, 99. On the 11th of March, 1535-6, the king presented "Schir John Purves," a chaplain, to the chaplainry of the altar of Saint Thomas, in the church of Douglas; which was vacant, by the decease of "Schir John Inglis;" and the patronage, with the lordship of Douglas, was in the crown, by the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus. Privy Seal Reg. x. 101.

lands

lands of Parrockholm, within the lordship of Douglas. (*f*) Lord Douglas is now patron of the parish church of Douglas, and titular of the tithes. He is proprietor of nearly the whole parish, and is superior of the whole. A new parish church was built, in 1781, when the old church of Saint Bride was deserted, and a part of it was pulled down; but, the part, which contains the old burying vault, and monuments of the Douglas family was preserved; and another burying vault for this family was constructed, in the new church. (*g*) The town of Douglas, at which the parish church stands, has long been a burgh of barony of the Douglas family (*h*); and during late times, this kirktown has grown from being a village to be a town, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants.

The church, and parish of *Carmichael* derive their names from Saint Michael, the tutelar saint of the place, to whom the church was dedicated. A spring of water, which was consecrated to the saint, is still called Saint Michael's Well; and a swamp, in the hollow, on the south of Carmichael house, although it has been drained, retains the name of Saint Michael's Bog. In the charters of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, the name of this place appears, in the different forms of *Kermichel*, *Kyrmichel*, *Kirkmichel*, and *Carmichael*. Kirkmichael is obviously derived, from the Saxon *cyrc*, or kyrc, a church, which was prefixed to the name of the saint. In the topography of Scotland, and of England, the Saxon cyrc, or kyrc, has uniformly obtained the form of *kirk*; and in many names, this prefix has been abbreviated into *kir*. It is, therefore, probable, that *ker*, *kyr*, and *car*, in the various forms of the prefix, of this name, are mere abreviations of *kirk*: But, as *car*, and *ker*, are common forms of the British *caer*, in the topography of Scotland, it is possible, that some ancient British *caer*, or fort, at, or in the vicinity of this place, may have been dignified by the name of the tutelar saint, as well as the church, the bog, and the well, which all bear his name: And thus, there may have been two names, Caermichael, for the fort, and Kirkmichael for the church. At a

(*f*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xxiv. 69.; MS. Donations, 107. The lordship of Douglas was then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus, who was forfeited, by parliament, on the 5th of September, 1528; and the forfeiture was, afterwards, repealed, by the parliament, on the 15th March, 1542-3.

(*g*) Stat. Account, viii. 82-3.

(*h*) The kirktown of Douglas was a burgh of barony, belonging to that family, before 1668. Inquis. Special. 309. In 1685, the Marquis of Douglas obtained, from the king and parliament, the right of holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs, at the town of Douglas, and of levying tolls, and customs, at those markets, and fairs. Acta Parl. viii. 574.

little

little distance, west, from the church of Carmichael, there is a hill, which is called, White-*castle* Hill, a name this, that evidently alludes to some ancient strength upon it. In other places, upon the borders of this district, the remains of several British forts are still extant; as they were out of the way of modern improvements. By the *Inquisitio* of Prince David, in 1116, the lands of *Llanmichael* (*h*) were found, to belong to the episcopal church of Glasgow. *Llan*-michael, in the British, signifies the church of Michael, and is synonymous with the Saxon *Kirk*-michael. It is probable, that the Llanmichael of the Inquisitio applies to this Kirkmichael, or Carmichael, in Upper Clydesdale: For, the church of Kermichael, with all its pertinents was confirmed to the episcopal church, and bishops of Glasgow, by a bull of Alexander, in 1178, by another of Lucius, in 1181, and by a bull of Urban, in 1186. (*i*) In 1296, Robert de Geddeworth, the parson of the church of "Kyrmighel," in Lanerk-shire, swore fealty to Edward I., who issued a mandate to the sheriff of Lanerk, for the delivery of his property. (*j*) In 1362, Richard Dowrog was rector of Kirkmichael. (*k*) The territory of Kirkmichael, or Carmichael, which adjoins to Douglasdale, was acquired, by the family of Douglas, who claimed the patronage of the church. The precise time, when this acquisition was made, does not appear; but, James de Douglas, the son and heir of William de Douglas, obtained from Robert I. a charter of the lands of Douglasdale, and of the lands of Kirkmichael, to be held, in a free barony, with the advowson of the churches, and with all their pertinents. (*l*) From the boundaries, which are specified, the lands and tenements of Kirkmichael appear to have comprehended the whole parish of that name. The Douglas family continued long the superiors of the district of Kirkmichael, which was also called Carmichael; and they appear to have maintained their title to the patronage of the church. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of "Carmichell," in the deanery of Lanerk, was taxed 4*l.* In the copy of the roll, which has been preserved, *vicaria* must have been put, by mistake, for *rectoria;* as 4*l.* is far beyond the tax, which the small revenues of the vicarage would have given; but, it is about the sum, which must have been the tax of the rectory. After the Reformation, George Douglas, the parson of Carmichael, reported, that in times past, the revenues of the parsonage,

(*h*) In the copy of the *Inquisitio*, which was afterwards recorded, in the chartulary of Glasgow, this name was written *Plan*-michael, which is obviously a mistake of the scribe for *Llan*-michael.

(*i*) Chart. Glasg. 81. 91. 104.

(*j*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 25.

(*k*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 154.

(*l*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 77.

and

and vicarage, had been let together, for 100 marks, yearly; but, at that time, the corn tithes of the parsonage produced 9 chalders 1 boll of victual, yearly; and the vicarage revenues were let, for only six marks, yearly; the payment of the old offerings, and other oblations, having been stopt. (*m*) During the 14th century, the lands of Carmichael were held, under the Douglases, by a family, who assumed the local surname of Carmichael, from the appellation of the place. After the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus, in 1528, William Carmichael of Carmichael obtained a charter, from the king, on the 8th of March, 1528-9, of the lands of Overtown, and Nethertown of Carmichael, with the mill, and the advowson of the church of Carmichael. (*n*) On the 8th of September, 1532, he obtained another charter, from the king, of the twenty-pound lands of Carmichael, with the advowson of the church of this parish; the superiority of which had belonged to the Earl of Angus, and was forfeited by him. (*o*) The reversal of the Earl of Angus's forfeiture, by the parliament, in March 1542-3, restored to him the patronage of the church of Carmichael; and it was held long afterwards, by his family. (*p*) Sir James Carmichael was created Lord Carmichael, in 1647; and his grandson, John, Lord Carmichael, was created Earl of Hyndford, in 1701. His family acquired, from the Douglases, the patronage of the church of Carmichael; but, at what time does not appear. Upon the death of the last earl of Hyndford, without issue, in 1817, the estate of Carmichael, with the patronage of the church, went to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, to whom they now belong.

The united parish of *Wistoun* and *Robertoun* comprehends the two old parishes of the same appellations, which were united, in 1772. *Wistoun* is an abbreviation of *Wicestoun;* and this name was derived, from a settler, here, who was called *Wice*, and who held the territory of *Wices-tun*, in the reign of Malcom IV. (*q*) In the Latin charters of that age, this person is called *Wicius;* and the place is sometimes called *Villa Wicij*, and sometimes Wicestun; and in a charter, by *Wice* himself, he calls it "*villa-mea.*" Wice of Wicetown, for the salvation of his lord, King Malcolm, and of the king's brother, William, granted to the monks of Kelso, the church of Wicestun, with its two chapels of Robertown, and Johnstown;

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 16, 17. (*n*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xxii. 278.; Privy Seal Reg. viii. 28.

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xxiv. 254.; Privy Seal, ix. 144.

(*p*) On the 17th of March, 1589-90, the Earl of Angus presented Mr. Andrew Walker to the church of Carmichael. Extracts from the Presbytery Records, by Dr. Porteous, 32.

(*q*) Wicius de Wicestun witnessed a charter of Hye de Simprine, during the reign of Malcolm IV. Chart. Kelso, No. 272.

and

and this grant was witnessed by Herbert, the bishop of Glasgow, who died, in 1164. (*r*) This grant was confirmed, by King William, the Lion; and by several of the successors of Wice, in the manor of Wicestun. (*s*) The monks, also, obtained, from Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232, a confirmation of the church of Wicestown, and the two subordinate chapels. (*t*) In the 13th century, the chapelries of Robertstown, and of Johnstown, were formed into separate parishes; and the latter was called *Crawford-John.* The church of Wicestown continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues; and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. (*u*) An account of the property of the monastery of Kelso, which was made up, by the monks, during the reign of Robert I., states, that they had the church of Wistoun, in rectoria, which used to be worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly. (*v*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Wistoun was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At the Reformation, the vicarage of Wistoun was held, by John Weir, who also held the vicarage of Lanerk, in Clydesdale, and the rectory of Bothernock, in Stirling-shire. He reported, that the vicarage of Wistoun, when all the old duties were paid, was let for 50 marks, yearly, whereof the curate obtained 10*l.* for his fee; and 37 shillings was paid, for the bishop's duties. By the stoppage of a number of small duties, the value of the vicarage was reduced to about 40 marks, yearly. (*w*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes of the church of Wistown, belonged to the commendators of Kelso monastery, till 1607, when they were granted with the other property of that establishment to Robert, Lord Roxburgh, who also obtained a right to the church lands of Wistoun. (*x*) The patronage of this church was, afterwards, resigned, by the Earl of Roxburgh to Charles I. In the parish of Wistoun, the Templars acquired some lands, and they erected on them a small chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Ninian. After the Reformation, the 40 penny lands of the Templars, which was called Saint Ninian's chapel, passed

(*r*) Chart. Kelso, No. 334.

(*s*) Chart. Kelso, No. 12. The grant of the church of Wicestun was confirmed to the monks by "Walterus Miles, filius Wicij, de Villa Wice." Ib. No. 335. It was also confirmed by "Henricus dominus de Wystoun, miles." Ib. 337. The lands and barony of Wistoun extended to a 40 pound land of old extent. Inquis. Special. 277.

(*t*) Chart. Kelso, No. 278.

(*u*) In 1296, William, the vicar of the church of Wystoun, swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 656. An agreement, between the monks of Kelso, and the vicar of Wistoun, about the tithes of that parish, was confirmed, by Mathew, the bishop of Glasgow, on the 17th of October, 1406. Chart. Kelso, No. 480.

(*v*) Chart. Kelso. (*w*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 14. (*x*) Inquis. Special. 483. 332. 362. 432.

into lay hands. (*y*) The Templars had some lands, in the adjoining parish of Robertoun, which, also, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. (*z*) The village, the territory, and the parish of *Robertoun*, derived their names from a settler, who was named Robert, and who held this territory, in the early reign of Malcolm IV. In the charters of that age, the place is called "Roberts-toun," and in the contemporary Latin, "Villa Roberti," and, also, "Villa Roberti fratris Lambini." (*a*) From this specification, it appears, that Robert, who settled at, and gave the name to *Robert's-toun*, was the brother of Lambin, a Fleming, who also settled, in Upper Clydesdale, at the place, which was named, from him, Lambintoun, and is now called Lamington. The descendants of Robert, the brother of Lambin, continued to possess the territory of Robertstoun, throughout the 13th century; and appear, by the local designation, of Robertstoun, in various charters, during that period. In 1296, Steven de Robertstoun, of the county of Lanerk, swore fealty to Edward I. (*b*) Stephen of Robertstoun, having taken the side against Robert Bruce, was forfeited after his accession to the throne; and the lands of Robertstoun were granted, by Robert I., to John de Monfode, whose daughter, Agnes, carried them by marriage to Sir John Douglas, the progenitor of the Douglases of Dalkeith, who became Earls of Morton. (*c*) The lands and barony of Robertoun continued to belong to this family till the 17th century; and they had a jurisdiction of regality over the whole barony of Robertoun. In the 12th century, there was erected, at Robertoun, a chapel, which was subordinate to the church of Wicestoun. The chapel of Robertoun was granted, along with the church of Wicestoun, to the monks of Kelso, in the reign of Malcolm IV., by Wice of Wicestoun. (*d*) This grant was confirmed, by William, the Lion. (*e*) And the monks of Kelso, afterwards obtained, from Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232, a confirmation of the church of Wicetoun, with its two chapels of Robertstoun, and Johnstoun. (*f*) Sometime before the year, 1279, the chapelry of Robertstoun was established, as a distinct parish, and the chapel became a parochial church. The church of Robertstoun continued, however, to belong to the monks of Kelso, till the Reformation; and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. (*g*) An

(*y*) Inquis. Special. 328. 333. (*z*) Ib. 309.
(*a*) Chart. Kelso. (*b*) Prynne, iii. 654.
(*c*) Robertson's Index, 24. 33.; Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. iii. 15.
(*d*) Chart. Kelso, No. 334. (*e*) Ib. No. 12. (*f*) Ib. 278.
(*g*) In 1279, a controversy, between the monks of Kelso, and Walter, the vicar of the church of Robertstoun, respecting the tithes of that church, was decided, by certain commissioners, under an authority from the Pope; and they found, that the monks were entitled to the tithes. Chart. Kelso, No. 343.

account

account of the property of the monastery of Kelso, which was made up, by the monks between 1309 and 1316, states that they had the church of Robertstoun, "in rectoria," which used to be worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. (*i*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Robertoun was taxed at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes of the church of Robertoun belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso, till 1607, when the property was granted, with all other effects of that establishment to Robert, Lord Roxburgh; but, the patronage of the church was afterwards resigned by the Earl of Roxburgh to Charles I. At a subsequent period, the patronage was conceded to the family of Douglas, who had acquired the barony of Robertoun, from the Earl of Morton, before 1668. In 1772, the parishes of Wistoun, and Robertoun, were united; and the king, as patron of the church of Wistoun, and Lord Douglas, as patron of the church of Robertoun, have the right of patronage of the united parish, to which they present a minister, by turns. The church of Wistoun serves the united parish, and the church of Robertoun was deserted, and has become a ruin. This ruinous church stands at the village of Robertoun, which was made a burgh of barony, before 1668. In 1791, the village of Robertoun contained above 30 families; and the village of Wistoun about 30 families; and the population of both those hamlets has since encreased.

The extensive parish of *Crawford* (*k*); and the still more extensive mountainous territory of Crawford, obtained this name, from the place, where the ancient castle, and church, of Crawford stood, on the Upper Clyde, where the great *Roman road* passes that river, by a ford. The name of this place may be derived from the British, *Crau-fordd*, signifying the passage, or road of blood; an appellation, which may have arisen, from some bloody contest, between the people of the country, and their Roman invaders. The name might also be derived, from the Anglo-Saxon, *Crawford*, signifying the Crow's ford; but, it is probable, that the name was applied to the place, before the Anglo-Saxon language was spoken in Upper Clydesdale. The great mountain territory of Crawford forms the southern extremity of Lanerk-shire, and is the highest district in the south of Scotland; the waters, running from it, in opposite directions, South and North. The great part of the district is drained, by a vast number of streams, which are collected, by the Clyde, and conveyed, northward, throughout Clydesdale to the frith of Clyde. The smaller part of the district is drained by a num-

(*i*) Chart. Kelso.

(*k*) This is the most extensive, and mountainous parish, in the South of Scotland.

ber of streams which are collected by the Avon, or Evan, and carried southward through Annandale to the Solway firth. A portion, on the North west, of this extensive territory of Crawford was held, during the reign of Malcolm IV., by John, the stepson of Baldwin de Bigger; and from this proprietor, it was called Crawford-John, and formed the parish of that name. The much more extensive, and more mountainous part, which forms the parish of Crawford was held, during the reign of William the Lion, by William de Lindesay, and his son and successor, David de Lindesay, under their superior Lord, Swan, the son of Thor. The family of Lindesay, who obtained the rank of Earl of *Crawford*, held, for more than three centuries, this extensive district, which was called, from that family, *Crawford-Lindesay*, to distinguish it, from the adjacent district of Crawford-John. David de Lindesay, the fourth Earl of Crawford, having been one of the most loyal, and powerful supporters of James III., against the rebellious faction, which overthrew the government, and assassinated the King, in 1488; though no sentence of forfeiture was passed against the Earl, for his loyalty; yet, was he forcibly deprived of his barony of Crawford-Lindesay, which was given to the most powerful associate of that rebellious faction, Archibald, the Earl of Angus, who was, popularly, called Bell-the-Cat. (*l*) In January 1510-11, George Douglas, the son, and heir of Archibald, the Earl of Angus, obtained a charter of the barony of Crawford Lindesay, which was, by this charter, directed to be called, Crawford-Douglas. (*m*) But, established usage prevailed over chartered authority; and the old name of Crawford Lindesay was continued. In formal deeds, this barony was afterwards designed, "Crawford Douglas, alias Crawford Lindsay." In popular language, this extensive moorland district was commonly called, *Crawford-mure;* and the western part of it, which belonged to the monastery of New-botle was denominated Friemure, otherwise Crawford-mure. By the grants of William de Lindesay, and several of his successors, the monks of Newbotle acquired a large share of this extensive district of Crawford Lindesay. (*n*) And, by the grant of John de Crawford, in the reign of Alexander II., the same monks, also, obtained some lands on the eastern side of his district of Crawford John. (*o*) The extensive property, in this territory, of the monks of Newbotle comprehended the Western side of the valley of the Daer; the whole valleys of the Powtrail, and Elwan, the

(*l*) Charter 25th January, 1495-6, in Reg. Mag. Sig. xiii. 235. David Earl of Crawford was created Duke of Montrose, by James III., on the 18th of May 1488; but after the fall of his Sovereign, this title was limited to the duration of his life.

(*m*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xvi. 98. (*n*) Chart. Newbotle, No. 144—158. 171—173. (*o*) Ib. No. 155.

last

last whereof was called, anciently, Alwyn; the valley of Glengoner; and the smaller valley of Glencapel, eastward to the Hurleburn. This ample district was constituted a free forest, with the usual privileges, by a charter of Alexander II., to the said monks. (*p*) It was afterwards created a barony, which was called the barony of Friemuir, otherwise Crawford-muir; and the monks had an ample jurisdiction over the whole. (*q*) This extensive property of the monks contained the valuable range of *Leadmines*, which was called the Leadhills, in the upper part of Glengoner; and, also, the places where the gold mines were formerly wrought, at the *gold scours*, in the valley of the Elwan, and the gold mines, in the lower part of Glengoner. (*r*)

(*p*) Chart. Newbotle, No. 154.

(*q*) William, the abbot of Newbotle, granted to Adam Hunter, and his heirs, the chief office of Serjeant, in all causes, touching life, and members, throughout the lands of Crawford, which belonged to the monastery. Chart. Newbotle, No. 174. In after times the baronial jurisdiction of this barony was exercised, by a baron baillie, who was appointed, and paid, by the monks; and this office became hereditary, in the family of Carmichael of Meadowflat, who had a salary of 10*l.* a year. Inquis. Special. 6.

(*r*) Lead is said to have been first discovered at Lead-hills, by one Martin Templeton, in 1513. Stat. Acc. xxi. 98. Whatever discovery may have been made, by this person, in 1513, it is certain that, the mines of Leadhills were known 300 years before that time. In several charters, during the reign of Alexander II., describing the boundaries of the property granted to the monks of Newbotle, the "*minere*," and the "*minera*," are mentioned in a situation corresponding with the Leadhills. Chart. Newbotle, No. 148. 155. This shows, that the Lead-mines were then well known, and were then, probably, wrought. Those mines were certainly wrought by the monks of Newbotle, in the 15th century: In 1466, James Lord Hamilton, who then held a half of the adjacent barony of Crawford-John, was prosecuted, by Patrick, the Abbot of Newbotle, before the Lords Auditors, in Parliament, for the spoliation of 1000 stone of Leadore, which had been carried off, from the Abbot's lands of Fremure; and the Lords ordained Hamilton to restore the whole of the leadore, which had been carried off. Acta Auditorum, p. 5—6. James IV., who was a great dabbler, in Alchemy, appears to have wrought some mines in Crawford-muire. In the Treasurer's Accounts of 1511, 1512, and 1513, there are a number of payments to Sir James Pettigrew; and the men, who were employed, under him, in working the mine of Crawfordmuire. There are also payments of wages to Sebald Northberge, the master Finer, to Andrew Ireland, the Finer, and to Gerard Essemer, a Dutchman, the melter of the mine. At Wynlockhead, on the Nithsdale side of the leadhills, a lead mine was wrought, in 1512, by some of the workmen, who were employed by James IV. At the same time, a lead mine was wrought, in the Island of Islay, in Argyle. In the Treasurer's Accounts, and in the Privy Council, and Privy Seal Registers, during the reigns of James V., Queen Mary, and James VI., there are numerous notices of the working of the gold mines, and the lead mines of Crawfordmuire, Glengonar, and Wanlockhead. Most of the miners employed appear to have been foreigners; Dutchmen, and Englishmen. John Acheson, who was one of the master workers of those mines, in the reign of Queen Mary, wrote an account of the discovery, and history of the mines, in Scotland, which is a MS. preserved, in the Advocates' Library.

After

After the Reformation, the monks of Newbotle, their barony of Crawford-muire, or Friemuire, was granted in 1587 with the other property of that establishment to Mark Ker, who was created Earl of Lothian, in 1606, and died, in 1609. A part of this barony called Waterhead, or over Glengonar, which contains the mines of Leadhills, was acquired by Mr. Robert Foulis, an advocate at Edinburgh, whose daughter, and heiress, Anne, carried this property, by marriage, in 1638, to Sir James Hope of Hopeton, who studied mineralogy, and wrought the mines of Leadhills, with great profit; and he acquired the whole barony. (*s*) His descendants, the Earls of Hopeton, have long derived a considerable profit, from those mines, which have been successfully wrought, by two mining companies who employ many men. The village of Leadhills which stands in the most elevated and barren situation of any village in Scotland; being 1280 feet above the level of the sea, now contains 1200 inhabitants.

The ancient church of Crawford was dedicated to Saint Constantine, the king of Scots, who resigned his crown in 943, when he retired into the Culdee monastery of St. Andrews, of which he became abbot, and he died, in 952, A. D. He was canonized for his sanctity, and was commemorated on the 11th of March. In the 12th century, the church of St. Constantine of Crawford, with all its lands, revenues, and pertinents, was granted to the monks of Holyrood-house; and it was confirmed to them, by a charter of Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, which was granted, some time between 1175 and 1178. (*t*) This church was afterwards confirmed to the monks, by William the bishop of Glasgow, on the 30th of April, 1240. (*u*) This church continued to belong to the monastery of Holyrood till the Reformation; and the cure was served, by a vicar pensioner, who had an allowance out of the revenues. At the Reformation, the vicarage of Crawford Lindsay was held by Mr. George Strange, who reported, that the value of this benefice amounted to 32*l.* 10*s.* yearly. (*v*) At the castle of Crawford, there was, in former times a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Thomas, the Martyr. (*w*) The patronage of this chapel was granted, with the church of Crawford, to the monks of Holyrood, in the twelfth century; and was confirmed to them, by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow. In 1500, the patronage of this chapel belonged to Archibald, the Earl of Angus, who held the castle, and barony of Crawford Lindsay. (*x*) In the north-west part of the parish of Crawford,

(*s*) Inquis. Special, 177. 195. 356.
(*t*) Richard Hay's MS. Col.; Macfarlane's MS. Notes, p. 111.; Dalrymp. Col. Preface, lxiv.
(*u*) Macfarlane's MS. Col.
(*v*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 17.
(*w*) Chart. Newbotle, No. 158.
(*x*) Privy Seal Reg. ii. 18.

there

there was, before the Reformation, a chapel, which was probably erected, by the monks of Newbotle; as it served the inhabitants of their extensive barony, in the western side of this parish. The ruins of this chapel are still extant. At Leadhills, in the south-west extremity of Crawford parish, a church, or a chapel of ease, was built, in the reign of Charles II., for the accommodation of the miners, by Sir James Hope, who, for this purpose, obtained, from the king, a grant of certain portions of the metal, which were payable to the crown. (*y*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the parish church of Crawford-Lindsay belonged to the commendators of Holyrood, till 1606, when John Bothwell, the commendator, obtained a permanent grant of the whole estate of that establishment, in a temporal lordship; and he was created Lord Holyrood-house. By this grant, he was obliged to pay the minister, serving the cure, at the church of Crawford Lindsay, 400 marks Scots, yearly; and to give him the glebe. (*z*) Lord Holyrood-house afterwards resigned his rights, in this church, to Charles I., who, in his charter, erecting the bishoprick of Edinburgh, in 1633, granted to the bishops of that see the church of Crawford Lindsay, with the manse, tithes, and other revenues of the rectory, and vicarage, to the same belonging. (*a*) When episcopacy was finally abolished, in 1689, the patronage of the parish church of Crawford was vested in the king, to whom it has since belonged. The parish church of Crawford is an old fabrick, and is not in good repair. It stands at the village of Crauford, which was constituted a burgh of barony, as early as the reign of William the Lion, by a grant from the proprietor of the district to a certain number of persons, of small portions of land, in the vicinity, with the right of common, of pasturage, and other easements. In a charter of Gerard de Lindsay, during the reign of Alexander II.; confirming to the monks of Newbotle their lands, in the territory of Crawford, he specially reserves to *his burgesses of Crawford* the right, which they had, by their common charter, of taking wood from the forest of Glengoner, for the purpose, only, of building. (*b*) Those burgesses have, in modern times, been called *lairds*, and the wives of these lairds of a few acres, have been dignified, by the title of *ladies*. The several rights, and police, of this petty community, were regulated, by *Birlaw courts*, which were held weekly, in which each member, or *laird*, had a vote. In such courts, the deliberations were noisy, and tumultuous;

(*y*) Mr. Solicitor General Purvis's Observations on the King's Rental, in Lanerk-shire, MS.

(*z*) Acta Parl. iv. 331.; and charter to John Lord Holyrood-house, in 1607.

(*a*) Chart. 29th September, 1633. (*b*) Chart. Newbotle, 153.

and

and the members regularly adjourned to the alehouse. The portions of land, which were called *freedoms*, and which were held, by these petty lairds, were formerly possessed *in runrig*, and detached parcels; but, between 40 and 50 years ago, those runrig lands were divided, and properly allotted, in compact shares; and the good effects of this measure were soon apparent, in the increased industry of the proprietors, and the assiduity, with which they inclosed, and improved their little properties. (*c*)

The parish of *Crawford-John*, consists of the north-west portion of the very extensive mountain district, which was called, in ancient times, *Crawford*. The district of Crawford-John was held, during the reign of Malcolm IV., by John, the stepson of Baldwin, de Biger; and from this proprietor, it was called *Crawford-John*, while the far more extensive part of the district of Crawford was distinguished, by the name of *Crawford-Lindsay*, from its proprietors. John assumed the local designation of *Crawford* (*d*); but, after a few descents, his family ended in female heirs. John de Crawford, the son of Reginald de Crawford, who lived, in the reign of Alexander II., had only two daughters; one of whom married Archibald de Duglas, and the other is said to have married David de Lindsay. By the coheiresses of John de Crawford, the district of Crawford-John was certainly divided; and it was long afterwards held, in two shares, or half baronies. The first John, who held this district, in the reign of Malcolm IV., fixed his residence on the Duneaton river, which, with its tributary streams, drains this district, and pours its waters into the Clyde, at the north-east corner of this parish. The place of John's settlement was called, from him, *John's-town*, and in some charters, it was specially designed, "Villa Johannis privigni Baldwini." This specification shews, that John was the stepson of Baldwin, a Flemish leader, who settled at Biger, in Upper Clydesdale. At John's-town, a chapel was erected, which was, for some time, dependent on the parish church of Wicestoun. In the reign of Malcolm IV., the chapel of Johnstoun was granted, with the church of Wicestoun, to the monks of Kelso, by Wice of Wicestoun. (*e*) This grant was confirmed by William, the Lion (*f*), and the monks afterwards obtained, from Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232, a confirmation of the church of Wicestoun, with the two chapels, of Johnstoun, and Robertstoun. (*g*) Before the year 1279, the

(*c*) Stat. Acc. iv. 512, 513.

(*d*) Between 1147 and 1160, John de Crawford, with his stepfather, Baldwin de Biger, witnessed the charter of Arnald, the abbot of Kelso; granting the lands on Douglas water to Theobald, the Fleming, the progenitor of the Douglas family. Chart. Kelso, No. 106.

(*e*) Chart. Kelso, No. 334. (*f*) Ib. No. 12. (*g*) Ib. 278.

district

district of *Crawford-John* was established as a distinct parish; and the chapel of Johnstoun became the parish church: Hence, the name of Crawford-John was affixed to the parish. An account of the property of the monastery of Kelso, which was made up, by the monks, some time between 1309 and 1316, states, that they had the church of Crawford-John "in rectoria," which used to be worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly. (*h*) The monks of Kelso appear to have relinquished this church, some time before 1450, when it appears to have been an independent rectory. (*i*) In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the rectory of Crawford-John, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The patronage of this rectory belonged to the proprietors of the barony, which, after being long divided was united, in the time of James V.; when Sir James Hamilton of Finart, the bastard son of the Earl of Arran, acquired the one half of the barony, and he obtained the other half, from his father, the Earl of Arran. (*j*) His successors, the Hamiltons of Crawford-John, and Avondale, held this barony, and the patronage of the church, during the reign of Queen Mary, and a great part of the reign of James VI. Before the year 1625, the barony of Crawford-John, with the patronage of the church, was purchased, by James, Marquis of Hamilton; and it belonged to that family till 1693, when the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton conferred this barony, and the patronage of the church on their youngest son, Charles, Earl of Selkirk. (*k*) The patronage of the parish church of Crawford-John was long afterwards acquired, by Sir George Colebrooke, who held it, in 1792; and it now belongs to his two daughters. The village of Crawford-John was made a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a weekly market, and annual fairs, by a charter of Charles II. to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 18th of January, 1668. (*l*) Thus much, then, with regard to the several parishes, in the presbytery of Lanerk.

Let us now advert to those parishes, in the presbytery of BIGGAR, which lye within the shire of Lanerk. This presbytery consists now of eleven parishes, whereof nine are, in Lanerk-shire, and the other two, in Peebles-shire.

The name of the parish of *Biggar* appears in ancient charters most usually in the form of *Biger*, and sometimes *Bigre*. The origin of this name is

(*h*) Chart. Kelso.

(*i*) In 1450, William de Glendonwyn, the rector of Crawford-John, witnessed a charter of the dean and chapter of Glasgow. Chart. Glasg. 471.

(*j*) Regist. Mag. Sig. vi. 3.; xxiii. 80.; xxiv. 21. 229.

(*k*) Inquis. Special. 149. 272.; Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerk-shire, 58.

(*l*) Acta Parl. vii. 580.

rather doubtful. It may be, perhaps, derived, from the Scoto-Irish *big-thir*, which is pronounced *bigir*, and signifies the soft land. On the south, south-east, and south-west of the town of Biggar, there is much soft, swampy, and mossy land; while the old baronial castle of the proprietors of Biggar, which is now a ruin, and stands about half a mile south of the town, is called *Bog-hall.* During the reign of David I., Baldwin, a Flemish leader, obtained a grant of the manor of Biger, in Clydesdale, where he settled; and he, also, obtained some lands, in Stra-grife, which now forms Renfrew-shire. (*m*) He was sheriff of Lanerk, in the reign of Malcolm IV. (*n*) Baldwin was succeeded by his son Waldeve, whose son Robert was the father of Hugh de Biger, who held the manor of Biger, and also the district of Strathavon, in Clydesdale, during the reign of Alexander II. (*o*) Nicholas de Biger lived, during the reign of Alexander III., and was the sheriff of Lanerk, in 1273; but, whether he was the son, or grandson of Hugh de Biger, who lived, in the preceding reign, is uncertain. (*p*) The descendants of Baldwin, the first settler,

(*m*) He was called "Baldwinus *Flamingus*," Baldwin, the *Fleming*. Chart. Glasg. 57. And, he assumed the local designation of *Biger*, from the place of his settlement; but, the original surname of *Fleming* was retained, by his descendants. Baldwin de Biger, and his step-son, John de Crawford, witnessed the charter of Arnold, the abbot of Kelso, between 1147 and 1160; granting the lands on Douglas-water to Theobald, the Fleming, who was the progenitor of the Douglas family. Chart. Kelso, No. 106. 115. Baldwin de Biger witnessed a charter of Walter, the son of Alan, the Stewart, to the monks of Paisley, between 1165 and 1174. Chart. Paisley, No. 7.

(*n*) Chart. Newbotle, No. 175. In the reign of Malcolm IV., "Baldwin de Biger Vicecomes Regis" granted to Hugh de Padenan the lands of Kilpeter, in Stragrife. Crawford's Renfrew-shire, p. 1.; and his Chamberlains, 299. Baldwin, the sheriff of Lanerk, granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Inverkip, in Renfrew-shire, with certain lands. Chart. Paisley, No. 94.

(*o*) Waldeve, the son of Baldwin de Biger, was taken prisoner with King William, at the siege of Alnwick, in 1174. Badulph de Ver, a Fleming, who settled, in Clydesdale, and Jordan, a Fleming, were also taken prisoners with the king. Hoveden, 539. Waldeve de Biger is mentioned, in several charters, as the son, and successor, of Baldwin de Biger; and Robert de Biger, as the son, and successor, of Waldeve. Crawf. Chamberlains, 299. On the 14th of February, 1228-9, Hugh de Biger, the son of Robert, the son of Waldeve de Biger, as patron of the parish church of Strathavon, confirmed to the monks of Lesmahago the corn tithes of certain lands, in that parish. Chart. Kelso, No. 185. Here, then, are the four first links of the family of Fleming of Biger, who became earls of Wigton: 1. Baldwin; 2. Waldeve; 3. Robert; 4. Hugh. In the last edition of the Peerage, by Mr. Wood, ii. p. 628., he has properly inserted the first two, Baldwin, and Waldeve, from Caledonia, i. 602-3.; but, the last two, Robert, and Hugh, and also Nicholas de Biger, who lived, in the reign of Alexander III., are unnoticed, in any of the Peerages.

(*p*) A resignation of some lands to the abbot of Kelso, in 1269, was witnessed, by "Domino Nicholao de Bygir, miles." Chart. Kelso, 188. An agreement, between the abbot of Kelso and

settler, though locally designed of Biger, retained the original surname of Fleming, till they became earls of Wigton; as we have seen. The male line of this family continued to hold the barony of Biger till 1747, when it was carried, by the female heir, Lady Clementina Fleming, into the family of Elphinston. The patronage of the church of Biggar belonged to the proprietors of the manor, and barony of Biggar, from the 12th to the 18th century. (*q*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Biggar, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. (*r*) At the Reformation, Lord Fleming's factor reported, that the benefice of the parsonage, and vicarage of Biggar, amounted to 100*l.* yearly; this being the sum, which it had paid, for many past years. (*s*) In 1531, John Tweedie of Drummelzier granted, in mortmain, 10*l.* yearly, from the lands, and barony of Drummelzier, for the support of a chaplain, to celebrate divine service, perpetually, in the parish church of Biggar, for the salvation of the soul of the late John, lord Fleming: And this was confirmed by a charter, under the great seal, dated the 2d of December, 1531. (*t*) The cause of that foundation of the chaplainry, before-mentioned, was an unhappy one: John, Lord Fleming, the chamberlain of Scotland, when taking the diversion of hawking, was attacked, and barbarously murdered, on the 1st of November, 1524, by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, James Tweedie, his son, and several accomplices. In that turbulent, and lawless age, legal punishment, for such an outrage, very rarely took place. After the lapse of several years, Malcolm, Lord Fleming, the son of the murdered lord, and Tweedie, the principal assassin, submitted the decision of this odious affair to certain arbiters, who decreed, that a certain assythment, or manbote, in lands, should be given to Lord Fleming, and that Tweedie should make the endow-

and Symon Loccard, was made, on the 7th of August, 1273, in presence of Robert, the Bishop of Glasgow, and "Domini Nicholai de Biger, tunc Vicecomes de Lanerk." Ib. 332.

(*q*) Upon the death of Charles, the last Earl of Wigton, in 1747, that peerage became extinct; but, the family estates went to his niece, Lady Clementina Fleming, the wife of the Honourable Charles Elphinston, who succeeded his father, as Lord Elphinston, in 1757. The patronage of the church of Biggar, now belongs to her great grandson, John Lord Elphinston; but, the estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld, which belonged to the earls of Wigton, obtained a different destination. In consequence of an entail, made, in 1741, those estates went to her second grandson, the Honourable Charles Elphinston *Fleming*; and the estate of Biggar, and the patronage of the church have thus been separated.

(*r*) Walter, the rector of Biggar, appears as a witness to a charter of Malcolm Fleming, the Earl of Wigton, during the reign of David II. Chart. of Lennox, ii. 27.

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, 23.

(*t*) Reg. Mag. Sig. xxiv. 137.; Privy Seal Reg. ix. 63

ment before-mentioned, in the parish church of Biggar, whereof Lord Fleming was the patron. (*u*)

For a long time after the Reformation, there appears to have been a very scanty supply of ministers, for the parishes, in the upper ward of Clydesdale. In 1586, Walter Haldane, the minister of Biggar, also, served three other parishes, namely, Culter, Lamington, and Symington: On the 7th of May, 1588, he was deposed, by the synod of Glasgow; as being unworthy of his office. (*v*) The present parish church of Biggar was erected, in 1545, by Malcolm, Lord Fleming, the chamberlain of Scotland, when he founded and endowed, a collegiate church at Biggar; as we have seen. It served both as the collegiate church, and the parochial church. It was built, in the form of a cross, and the body of it is complete, but the steeple was left unfinished. It stands at the town of Biggar, which was created a free burgh of barony, with the usual privileges, by a charter of James II., to Sir Robert Fleming of Biggar, on the 5th of March, 1451-2. (*w*) The town of Biggar has more than doubled its population, during the last thirty years. In 1791, it contained only 589 persons, and in 1821, its inhabitants exceeded 1200.

The parish of *Culter* derives its name, from the Gaelic *Cul-tir*, or the British *Cil-tir*, which signify the back part, or recess of the land, or country. This name is equally descriptive of the district, and the parish of Culter in general, and of the particular place, where the church stands. The parish of Culter consists of a long narrow track, which is drained, by Culter-water, and lies along the south-east exrtemity of Clydesdale, where that country is separated, from Tweedale, by a range of mountains, a part whereof is in Culter parish. The patronage of the church of Culter has been in lay hands, from early times, down to the present day. It belonged to the district and barony of Culter, which, with the patronage of the church, appears to have been split into two halves, or shares, before the reign of David II. (*x*) And it has since

(*u*) Reg. Mag. Sig. xxiv. 137.; Privy Seal Reg. ix. 51.

(*v*) MS. Extracts from the Presb. Rec. by Dr. Porteous, 7. 16.

(*w*) Reg. Mag. Sig. iv. 221. It was again created a free burgh of barony, by a charter of James V., to Malcolm Lord Fleming, on the 21st November, 1526; which was ratified, by Parliament, on the 25th of the same month. Privy Seal Reg. vi. 45.; Acta Parl. ii. 317.

(*x*) During the reign of David II., the half of the barony of Culter was held, by Walter Byset, of the king *in capite;* and Byset stated, that it had been so held by his ancestors. In 1367, Walter Byset granted to William Newbiggin, of Dunsyre, all his lands in the barony of Culter, except the lands of Nesbit; and he, also, granted the patronage of the church, with those lands, to be held, by Newbiggin, and his son David, of the king. Reg. Mag. Sig. i. 174. In 1369, Sir Archibald Douglas, the Lord Galloway, obtained, on the resignation of Walter Byset of Clerkington, a charter of the lands of Clerkington, in Edinburgh-shire, and the half of the

since been held, in two halves, each of which have passed through several hands. (*y*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Culter, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 8*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. (*z*) At the Reformation, this benefice was held, by Mr. Archibald Livingston, who reported, in 1562, that the revenues of the parsonage, and vicarage of Culter, were leased by him, for 160 marks, yearly. (*a*) The patronage of the church of Culter now belongs to Dickson of Kilbucho, and Sir Charles Lockhart Ross of Balnagowan, who have the right of presentation, by turns.

44. The present parish of *Lamington* comprehends the two old parishes of Lamington, and of Hartside, or Wandel, which were united, in the 17th century. The old parish, and district, of *Lamington* obtained its name, from a Flemish settler, who was called Lambin (*b*), and who obtained a grant of this territory, during the reign of David I.; and gave the place, where he settled, the name

the barony of Culter, in Lanerk-shire. Ib. i. 230. On the 10th of December, 1449, William Earl of Douglas, obtained a charter of the half of the lands, near the parish church of Culter, and of the advowson of the same church. Reg. Mag. Sig. iv. 94. The right to these was forfeited by his successor, James Earl Douglas, in 1455.

(*y*) Great Seal Reg.; Privy Seal Reg.; Inquis. Special.; Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanerk-shire, 53.

(*z*) Richard, the parson of Culter, witnessed a charter of Hugh de Biger, on the 14th Feb. 1228-9. Chart. Kelso, No. 185.: And he appears, as parson of Culter, before that time. Chart. Glasg. 281. In 1296, "Mestre Peres de Tillol," the parson of Culter, swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 662. Thomas de Balkasky was rector of the church of Culter, in 1388. Chart. Lennox, ii. 191. George Shoreswood was one of the king's clerks, and *rector of Culter*, in the reign of James II.: He was made chancellor of Dunkeld, in 1452; secretary of state, in 1453; the bishop of Brechin, in 1454: He was chancellor of Scotland, in 1456 to 1460, inclusive; and he died, in 1462.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, 45.

(*b*) Another person, who was called *Lambyn Asa*, obtained from Arnold, the abbot of Kelso, between 1147 and 1160, a grant of the lands of Draffan, and Dardarach, in the parish of Lesmahago, in fee firm, for payment of two marks, yearly, to the monks of that establishment. Chart. Kelso, No. 101. Of the numerous Flemings, who settled, in Clydesdale, and chiefly, in Upper Clydesdale, in the 12th century, several obtained their settlements, by grants, from the abbots of Kelso, of lands, in their extensive territory of Lesmahago, and Douglas-dale. Chart. Kelso. It was the same abbot Arnold, who granted the lands on *Douglas*-water to Theobald, the Fleming, the progenitor of the *Douglas family*. Folcard, a Fleming, settled at a place, which was named from him, *Folcardstown*, on the Clyde, in Lesmahago parish. Radulph de Vere, a more distinguished Fleming, who was taken prisoner with William, the Lion, at the siege of Alnwick, in 1174, obtained a grant of land, in Lesmahago parish; and was the progenitor of several families, who were surnamed *Vere*, or *Weir*: The common form of this name is now Weir: But, the families of Hope *Vere* of Blackwood, and Vere of Stonebyres, both in Lesmahago parish, bear this surname, in its ancient form.

of

of *Lambins-toun.* In subsequent times, this appellation appears, in the various forms of Lambinstoun, Lambintoun, Lambingtoun, and Lamington.(*c*) Robert, the brother of Lambin, settled on the other side of the Clyde, about two and a half miles higher up; and gave to the place of his settlement the name of Robertstoun, which is now called Robertoun. James, a son of Lambin, obtained, from Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland, a grant of the territory of Loudon, in Ayr-shire, and was the progenitor of the family of Loudon. The barony of Lambinstoun passed, during the reign of David II. into the possession of Sir William Baillie, who obtained a charter of it, from that king, on the 27th January, 1367-8.(*d*) His descendants, the Baillies of Lamington have continued to possess this property to the present time. The male line has been broken, by the succession of female heirs; but, the name has been continued; and the estate of Lamington now belongs to Baillie of Lamingtoun.(*e*) The ancient church of Lambinstoun was dedicated to Saint Ninian; and a mineral spring, in the vicinity was consecrated to the same saint. The patronage of this church has belonged to the proprietors of the barony of Lamingtoun, from the 12th century to the present time.(*f*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Lambyntoun, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In 1536, Mr. Bernard Baillie, the parson of Lamingtoun, was one of the friends of David Betoun, the abbot of Arbroth, who was afterwards

(*c*) In a charter of David II., to Sir William Baillie, on the 27th of January, 1367-8, the name is Lambinstoun.

(*d*) A charter, in the archives of Baillie of Lamington. The account of this family, in the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. 136, states, that the celebrated Sir William Wallace acquired the estate of Lamington, by marrying the heiress of a family, which was surnamed Braidfoot; and that Sir William Baillie obtained it, by marrying the eldest daughter, and heiress of Wallace. This statement is unsupported, by any recorded authority; and is certainly erroneous. Sir William Wallace left no legitimate issue; but, he left a natural daughter, who is said to have married Sir William Baillie of Hoprig, the progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington.

(*e*) In the reign of James VI., Margaret, the daughter and heiress of William Baillie of Lamingtoun, married Edward Maxwell, a younger son of John, Lord Herries; and William Baillie, the eldest son of that marriage, was obliged to bear the surname of Baillie. Act of Parliament, An. 1581. vol. iii. 232.; Inquis. Special. 72. During the 18th century, three several female heirs, successively, inherited the estate of Lamington, and married into considerable families. Wood's Peer. i. 755.; and ii. 422.

(*f*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xiii. 109.; Inquis. Special. 72. 102. The barony of Lamington extended to a forty-pound land of the ancient extent. Ib. 246.

Cardinal

Cardinal Betoun, for whom the king granted a special protection, during the absence of the abbot, who was going abroad. (*g*)

The old parish, and barony of *Hartside* were, also, called Wendal, or Wandel. These names were taken, from two different places, in the parish. *Wandel*, which was formerly called *Wendal*, is the name of a hamlet on Wandel-burn, which drives Wandel-mill, and pours its waters into the Clyde, half a mile below. By the *Inquisitio* of Earl David, in 1116, A.D., the lands of "Quendal" were found to belong to the episcopal church of Glasgow. (*h*) This is probably the same place, as *Wendal*. The name may be derived, from the British *gwen-dal*, or *wen-dal;* signifying the white meadow.

Hartside is the name of a place, and Hartside-burn, the name of a rivulet, lower down on the Clyde, within the same parish. In the 13th century, this place was called *Hertisheved*, a name of Saxon origin, which, in modern language, would be *Hartshead;* but, it has been deflected into Hartside. In the reign of Alexander II., this territory was held, by William de Hertisheved, who was sheriff of Lanerk, in 1225. (*i*) In the reign of David II., William de Gardin, obtained, from that king, a charter of the lands, and barony of "Hertishuyde," in Lanerk-shire. (*j*) William de Gardin was the predecessor of the *Jardens* of Applegarth, in Dumfries-shire, who continued to hold the barony of Hartside, otherwise called, *Wendal*, with the patronage of the church, till the 17th century, when this property passed, from them, to the family of Douglas, in the reign of Charles I. (*k*) The patronage of the church of Hartside, or Wendal, belonged to the proprietor of the barony, from early times, down to the present day. In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Hartside, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At the Reform-

(*g*) Privy Seal Reg. x. 163-4. It was then a common practice, when any powerful man went abroad, to obtain the king's special protection, for his friends, and dependents, until his return.

(*h*) Chart. Glasg. (*i*) Ibid. 237. (*j*) Robertson's Index, 33.

(*k*) In 1613, John Jarden of Applegarth was served heir of his father Sir Alexander Jarden of Applegarth, to the lands, and barony of Hartside, alias Wandel, with the mills, and the advowson of the church. Inquis. Special. 480. In the reign of Charles I., this barony, with the patronage of the church, passed to William Marquis of Douglas; and he conferred them on his son, Archibald, Earl of Angus, who, in 1651, was created Earl of Ormond, Lord Bothwell, and *Hartside*, with remainder to the heir male of his second marriage. The only son of his second marriage, Archibald, the second Earl of Ormond, was, by a new patent, in 1661, created Earl of Forfar, Lord *Wandel*, and *Hartside*. His son, Archibald, the second Earl of Forfar, was severely wounded, in the battle of Sheriffmuir, and died of his wounds, on the 8th of December, 1715, without issue; whereupon, the barony of Hartside, or Wandel, with the patronage of the church, devolved on the Duke of Douglas; and they now belong to Lord Douglas.

ation,

ation, the parsonage of Hartside was held, by Mr. Nicol Crawford, who reported, that the parsonage tithes produced four chalders and six bolls of meal, yearly; including 14 bolls, received by the Cald Chapel. The parsonage revenues were let to the laird of Leffnoreis, for 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly. (*l*) In the south-west corner of the old parish of Hartside, or Wendal, there was before the Reformation a chapel, which was called *the Cald Chapel*, and which was subordinate to the parish church; and the patronage belonged to the Jardens of Applegarth, who held the barony. The ruins of this chapel are still extant, on the side of the great Roman road, which passes down Clydesdale; and half a mile below the chapel, there is a hamlet, called Cald Chapel. The old parish of Hartside, or Wandel, was united to the old parish of Lamington, sometime before 1643. (*m*) The parish church of Hartside, or Wandel, was allowed to fall into ruins; and the church of Lamington serves the united parish; the patronage whereof belongs to Baillie of Lamington, as patron of the old parish of Lamington, and to Lord Douglas, as patron of the old parish of Hartside, or Wandel, who have the right of presenting a minister to the united parish, by turns. After the death of the last minister of Lamington, in 1816, a contest of several years duration took place, with respect to the patronage of this parish. The presentation of a minister, by Lord Douglas, was disputed, by Lady Ross Baillie of Lamington, who died, on the 22d of October, 1817; and afterwards, by her heirs. The cause was decided, in February, 1821, by the Court of Session, who found, that Lord Douglas has the right of alternate presentation to the parish of Lamington, by his right of patronage of the old parish of Wandel, or Hartside, which was united to Lamington; and the court, also, found, that it was his lordship's turn to supply the vacancy, which took place, in 1816. The village of Lamington is situated on the banks of the Clyde, nearly opposite to the hill of Tinto; and contains about 100 persons: But, the whole parish of Lamington contained 359 inhabitants, at the last census, in 1821.

The parish of *Symington* derived its name, from Symon Loccard, who lived, during the reign of Malcolm IV., and William the Lion; and having obtained a grant of this territory, he called the place of his settlement

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, 18.

(*m*) They were separate parishes, during the reign of James VI., in 1593. MS. Excheq. Accounts, 56.: But, they were united, before 1643, when the united parish of Lamington was assigned to the new presbytery of Biggar. The stipends, which were very small, were united; and the minister of the united parish has the glebes of both the old parishes; being one glebe of four acres, at Lamington; and the other of six acres, at Wandel.

Symons-

Symons-toun. (*m*) In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries, it is called Symon's-town; "Villa Symonis;" and, more specially, "*Villa Symonis Loccard.*" The name of Symonstown was afterwards abbreviated to Symontoun; and in modern times, the name has been corrupted to Symingtoun. The parish of Symontoun, in Kyle, derived its name, from the same Symon Loccard, who was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, and other families of the same name. The manor of Symonstoun, in Clydesdale, continued in possession of the descendants of Symon Loccard, till the reign of Robert I., when it passed to Thomas, the son of Richard, who assumed from it the local surname of Symontoun (*n*); and the family of Symontoun of Symontoun continued to hold this barony, till the 17th century, when it returned to the Lockharts. Symon Loccard, the first settler, erected, at Symonstoun, a chapel, which, for some time, was subordinate to the church, which was called "*Wudekirk*," or Wodekirk, the parochial district of which comprehended the territories of Tancardstoun, and Symonstoun. The abbot, and monks of Kelso, indeed, claimed the chapel of Symonstoun, as a dependent of the church of Wicestoun; and they prevailed, in this unfounded claim, by obtaining a resignation of the chapel, upon the condition, that the chaplain presented by Symon Loccard, should hold possession of it, during his life. (*o*) The monks of Kelso acquired a better founded right to the chapel of Symonstoun, by obtaining a grant of the church, which was called Wudekirk, to which it was, certainly, subordinate. (*p*)

(*m*) Chart. Kelso. Symon Loccard witnessed a charter of Wice of Wicestoun, in the reign of Malcolm IV. Chart. Kelso, No. 334. He appears, in various charters, during the reign of William the Lion. He witnessed a charter of that king, which was granted, at Lanerk, in 1188, or 1189. Chart. Glasg. 45.

(*n*) Robert I. granted to Thomas, the son of Richard, the whole barony of Symonstoun, in Lanerk-shire; to be held of the king, for the whole service. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 78.

(*o*) That compromise was made, in presence, and under the influence of Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, and Osbert, the prior of Paisley. Chart. Kelso, No. 333. The grant of the church of Wicestoun to the monks, in the same chartulary, only gives them the right to the chapels of Roberts-toun, and Johnstoun, which depended on that church; but, it does not give them any right to the chapel of Symonstoun, which did not depend on that church, but was subordinate to the church, which was called Wudekirk; as several documents, in the same chartulary, clearly prove.

(*p*) The monks obtained, from Aneis de Brus, a grant of the church of Tancardstoun, called "Wodekyrck;" and the grant was witnessed, by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, from whom they, also, obtained a charter, confirming to them "ecclesiam de Wudechircke, cum tota parochia sua, silicet tam de Tancardstoun, quam *de villa Symonis Lockard.*" Chart. Kelso. No. 274. 411. The monks, also, obtained, from Symon Lockard, a confirmation of the church, called Wudekirch, Ib. 336.

Before the year 1232, the territory of Symonstoun was detached from Wodekirk, and established a distinct parish, and the chapel of Symonstoun was made a parish church. (*q*) The church of Symonstoun continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues; and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. An account of the property of the monks of Kelso, which was made up, by the monks themselves, sometime between 1309 and 1316, states that, they had the church of Symonstoun, "in rectoria," which used to be worth 19*l.* yearly. (*r*) In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Symonstoun, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, William Symontoun of Hardingtoun held a lease of the revenues of the vicarage of Symontoun, for the payment of 30*l.*, yearly: And he was, moreover, obliged to get the service of the church duly performed. (*s*) After the Reformation, the patronage, tithes, and church lands of the parish church of Symontoun belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso, till 1607, when they were granted with the other property of that establishment to Robert, Lord Roxburgh. The patronage of this church was resigned, by the Earl of Roxburgh to Charles I., and it was afterwards conceded to Sir James Lockhart of Lee, who purchased, from Baillie of Lamington, the barony of Symontoun, which had belonged to his ancestors, in the 12th, and 13th centuries. (*t*) The barony and the patronage of the church, passed from Lockhart of Lee to Lockhart of Carnwath, at the end of the 17th century. (*u*) The patronage of the church Symontoun now belongs to Lockhart of Lee, and Carnwath.

(*q*) In 1232, the monks of Kelso obtained from Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, a confirmation of the church of Symonstoun, "*Ecclesiam villae Symonis Lockardi.*" Chart. Kelso, No. 278. They afterwards acquired, from Symon, the son of Malcolm Loccard, a confirmation of the church of Symonstoun. Ib. 331. On the 7th of August, 1273, Symon Loccard made an agreement with the abbot and monks of Kelso; whereby he renounced all claim, in future, to the patronage, and tithes of the church of Symonstoun. Ib. 332.

(*r*) Chart. Kelso.

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, 21.

(*t*) This barony was held, by the Lockharts, in the 12th and 13th centuries; and by the family of Symontoun of Symontoun, from the reign of Robert I., till the 17th century; when it passed, through several hands; and was purchased, by Lockhart of Lee. Inquis. Spec. 478. 221. 227, 228. 427. Hamilton of Wishaw's Acc. of Lanerk-shire, 59. On the 20th of March, 1667, Sir James Lockhart of Lee obtained a charter of the lands, and barony of Symontoun, with the advowson of the church; and this charter was ratified by parliament, in 1669. Acta Parl. vii. 597.

(*u*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account in MS. 1702, p. 59.

46. The

46. The present parish of *Covington* comprehends the two old parishes of Covington and Thankerton, which were united, in the early part of the 18th century. The old parish, and barony of *Covington*, was called Colbanstoun, in the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries. This name was obviously derived, from a person, who was named, Colban, who settled there, in the 12th century; and gave to the place the name of Colbanstoun. In subsequent times, this name appears, in the different forms of Colbantoun, Cowanstown, Coventoun, and Covingtoun. The family who held this territory, in the 12th century, appears to have assumed, from the name of the place, the local designation, or surname of Colbanstoun. (*v*) This family continued to possess the territory of Colbanstoun, at the end of the 13th century; but, the property appears to have been shared, by female heirs. In 1296, Margaret de Colbanstoun, and Isabel de Colbanstoun of the county of Lanerk, swore fealty to Edward I.; and Margaret de Colbanstoun, who held her lands of the crown, obtained a writ to the sheriff of Lanerk, for the delivery of her property. (*w*) Edmund de Colbanstown of the same county, also swore fealty to Edward I., at the same time. (*x*) In the reign of Robert I., the lands of Colbanstoun were acquired, by Sir Robert de Keth, the marischal of Scotland; and they were held, by the family of Keith Marischal, for more than a century. (*y*) From that family, the lands and barony of Colbanstoun, with the patronage of the church, passed to a branch of the family of Lindsay; and the Lindsays of Colventoun, or Coventoun, held this property two centuries and a half. (*z*) A little

(*v*) Thomas de Colbanstun, witnessed a charter of William the Lion, at Lanerk, in 1188, or 1189. Chart. Glasg. 45.

(*w*) Prynne, iii. Rot. Scot. i. 27.

(*x*) Prynne, iii. 663.

(*y*) On the 7th of November, 1324, Sir Robert de Keith, the marischal, on his own resignation, obtained, from Robert I., a charter for his office of mareschal, and of various lands, among which were the lands of Colbanstown. Hadington's Col. p. 84. No. 24. 26. Robertson's Index, 11. 15. 18. 58. On the 20th September, 1406, Sir William de Keith granted a charter to his son, and heir, Sir Robert de Keith of Troup, of the lands and barony of Keith, the office of mareschal, and of all the lands of Colbanstoun, with the tenants of the same, and their services, and the superiority of the said lands, with the advowson of the church of Colbanstoun, in Lanerk-shire. This was confirmed by a charter of the regent Albany, on the 12th of March, 1406-7. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. xi. No. 11.

(*z*) The Lindsays acquired the property before 1442. In August, 1532, the barony of Coventoun, and the patronage of the church, which belonged to John Lindsay of Covington was in the crown, by escheat. Privy Seal Reg. ix. 133. It was released from this escheat, and continued, in the same family, throughout the great part of the 17th century. Inquis. Spec. 37. 143. 166. 223.

before the Revolution, the barony of Covingtoun, with the patronage of the church, was purchased from Lindsay of Convingtoun, by Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, the lord president of the court of session; and it continued in his family. (*a*) The patronage of the church of Covingtown has been connected with the territorial property, from the 12th century down to the present time. In 1296, "Hurve de Chastel-Bernard," the parson of the church of Colbanstoun, in Lanerk-shire, swore fealty to Edward I. (*b*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Covintoun, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 4*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In the south-west of the old parish of Covintoun, there was, in former times, a chapel, which had been dedicated to St. Ninian, the patronage of which belonged to the proprietor of the lands of Warrandhill. (*c*) The old parish of *Tancardstoun* derived its name, from a Flemish settler, who was named *Tancard;* and who obtained a grant of lands therein, during the 12th century; and gave to the place the name of *Tankards-toun.* In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries, this place is called, *Tankards-toun*, and Thankards-toun, and in the Latin of the charters, "*Villa Tankardi*," or "*Villa Thankardi.*" The same Tankard, or another Fleming of the same name, obtained from Malcolm IV., a grant of lands, in the lordship, and parish of Bothwell, where he settled a *Vill*, and gave it the same name of Tankardstoun. (*d*) He, also, obtained, from Malcolm IV., a grant of a tract of land, between the river Calder, and the rivulet Achter, in the adjoining parish of Cambusnethan; and he held some lands, at Moderwell on the Clyde, in Dalyell parish. Tankard was succeeded, by his son Thomas, who lived, in the reign of William the Lion, and was called, "Thomas, the son of Tankard," and sometimes "Thomas Tankard." (*e*) The names of Tankardstoun, in Upper Clydesdale, and Tankardstoun, in

(*a*) Inquis. Spec. 387.; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account of Lanerk-shire, 59.

(*b*) Prynne, iii. 662. (*c*) Inquis. Spec. 82.

(*d*) Tankardtoun, or Thankertoun, in Bothwell parish, was, in after times, the name of a barony. Inquis. Spec. 12. 243.; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, 34. 36.; and see *Thankerstoun* in Pont's Map of Clydesdale, No. 26. in Blacu's Atlas.

(*e*) Thomas Tankard witnessed a charter of William the Lion, at Lanerk, in 1188, or 1189. Chart. Glasg. 45. Thomas, the son of Tankard, granted to the monks of Arbroath all the lands between the Achter and the Caldour, which king Malcolm gave to Tankard, the father: And, this grant was confirmed, by William the Lion. Chart. Arbroath, No. 135. 136. Thomas, the son of Tankard, granted to the monks of Paisley some lands at Moderwall, on the Clyde. Chart. Paisley, No. 149. Thomas, the son of Tankard, granted a carrucate of land, *in free-marriage*, with his sister, Beatrice, to John Logan; and his charter was witnessed, by Robert of Robertstoun, and by William de Duglas, and his son, Archibald de Duglas, all whom were of Flemish lineage. Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. Ap. 153.

Bothwell

Bothwell parish, were varied, in after times, to Tankardtoun, Thankardtoun, and Thankertoun. The church of the old parish of Tancardstoun was dedicated to Saint John; and hence, it was called *St. John's Kirk*. Having been, originally, constructed of wood, it was called, in the Scoto-Saxon speech, *Wudekirk*, or *Wodekirk*. In the period, between 1175, and 1199, the monks of Kelso obtained, from Anneis de Brus a grant of the church of Tankardstoun, called Wodekyrch. (*f*) And they obtained, from Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, a confirmation of the church of *Wudechirche*, the parochial district of which comprehended Tancardstown, and Symonstoun, and the chapel of Symonstoun was subordinate to *Wudechirche*. (*g*) The same monks, also, obtained, from Symon Lockard a confirmation of the church, which was called, *Wudechirche*, with its lands, and pertinents. (*h*) Before 1232, the district of Symonstoun was established, as a separate parish; and the chapel of Symonstoun was made a parish church. The parochial district of Wodekirk was thus reduced to a small extent; comprehending, only, the territory of Tancardstoun; and the church stood, in the south-east corner of the parish. In 1232, the monks of Kelso obtained, from Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, a confirmation of the church of Tancardstoun, which was called, *Wodekirke;* and also the church of Symonstoun. (*i*) In the reign of Robert I. the rectory of the church of Tankardstoun continued to belong to the monks of Kelso; but, they only received from it an allowance of 40 shillings yearly. (*j*) The monks of Kelso appear to have afterwards relinquished the rectory of this church, which was only of small value. The lands, and barony of Thankertoun, with the patronage of the church, belonged to Lord Fleming, at the end of the reign of James V. (*k*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Tankertoun, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 4*l.* At the Reformation, a report, which was made of this benefice, stated, that the whole revenues of the parsonage, and vicarage, of the church of Thankertoun were let of old for, and then paid to the parson, 100 marks,

(*f*) Chart. Kelso, No. 274. Anneis de Brus, probably, gave the name to *Annistoun*, lying about three quarters of a mile, E. N. E. from Wudekirk, and nearer to that church, than either Symonstoun, or Tankardstoun. The lands of Annistoun extended to a five-pound land of old extent; and lay between the districts of Symonstoun and Tancardstoun. At Annistoun, there is extant the ruins of an ancient building, which was, probably, in former times, the residence of the proprietor.

(*g*) Ib. 411. (*h*) Ib. 336. (*i*) Chart. Kelso, No. 278.

(*j*) Chart. Kelso.

(*k*) Malcolm, Lord Fleming, obtained charters of the lands, and barony of Thankertoun, and of his other estates, on the 9th of April, 1538, and 22d of April, 1539. Reg. Mag. Sig. xxvi. c. 149. 260.

or

or 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. (*l*) From another report, in the same book, it should seem, that a part of this benefice, amounting to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly, then appertained to the chantory of Glasgow. (*m*) Hamilton of Wishaw states, that the tithes of the parish of Thankertoun were annexed to the parsonage of Biggar. (*n*) They were, probably, annexed to the collegiate church of Biggar, which was founded, in 1545, by Malcolm Lord Fleming, who was then patron of the church of Tankertown, as well as of the church of Biggar. There belonged to the parish church of Tankertoun lands of considerable extent, which passed into lay hands, after the Reformation; and have since formed an estate, which is called *St. John's Kirk*, and which has passed through different hands. (*o*) The patronage of the church of Thankertoun, with the lands, and barony of the same, continued to belong to the Lords Fleming, and Earls of Wigton, till 1667, when John, Earl of Wigton, sold the whole to Sir William Purves of Woodhouselee, from whom it passed to Sir James Carmichael of Bonington. (*p*) The two old parishes of Covington, and Thankertoun, being both small and the stipends inconsiderable, were united, sometime between 1702, and 1720. The church of Covington, which was enlarged, by building an addition to the old church, serves the united parish, and the church of Thankertoun was deserted, and went to ruin. (*q*) The patronage of the united parish belongs to Lockhart of Carnwath, as patron of the old parish of Covington; and to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, as patron of the old parish of Thankertoun; and the two patrons have the right of presenting a minister to the united parish, by turns. This parish contained, in 1821, only 526 inhabitants.

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, 21. (*m*) Ib. 8. (*n*) MS. Acc. 53.

(*o*) Inquis. Spec. 203. 387.; Wishaw's MS. Account, 53.

(*p*) On the 13th of January 1666, John Earl of Wigton, on his own resignation obtained a charter of the lands, and barony of Thankertoun, with the advowson of the church and chapel of the same: On the 29th January, 1667, the Earl sold this property to Sir William Purves, who obtained, from the king, a charter of confirmation, on the 3d January, 1668; and the whole was ratified, by Parliament, in 1669. Acta. Parl. vii. 607. Before 1681, this property passed to Sir James Carmichael of Boningtoun; and it belonged to his grandson Sir James Carmichael, in 1702. Inquis. Spec. 354. 401.; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc. 53. In the 18th century, the right of patronage of the church of Thankertoun was acquired by the chief family of Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford; and upon the death of the last Earl of Hyndford, in 1817, it went to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther.

(*q*) The ancient parish church of Thankerton, which was called *St. John's Kirk*, stood in the south-east corner of that parish, a mile and a half distant from the village of Thankertoun, which stands in a beautiful situation, within a quarter of a mile of the Clyde, over which was built a bridge there, in 1778. Adjacent to the burying ground of St. John's Kirk stands the mansion house of the estate of St. John's Kirk, which was formerly the church lands.

47. The

47. The present parish of *Libberton* comprehends the two old parishes of Libberton, and Quothquan, which were united, in 1660. The name of the old parish of Libberton appears, in the different forms of Libertun, Libertoun, Libbertoun, and Libberton. The derivation of this name is somewhat doubtful. Like the name of the parish of Liberton, in Mid-Lothian, it is probably a corruption of *Leper-town.* The territory of Libertun, as well as that of Carnwath, and Quothquan, was granted by David I. to William de Sumerville, who died in 1142, and was succeeded by his son William de Sumerville, who died, in the reign of Malcolm IV.; and he was followed by his son, of the same name, who lived in the reign of William the Lion. These are the first three links in the chain of the family of Somerville of Carnwath, who obtained the peerage of Lord Somerville, in 1430. In the reign of David I., the parochial district of the ancient church of Libertun comprehended the extensive territory of Carnwath, as well as the territory of Libertun. In the following reign of Malcolm IV., a church was erected, at Carnwath; and this church, having been granted, by the third William de Somerville, to the bishops of Glasgow; it was made independent of the church of Libertun, and the district of Carnwath was constituted a separate parish. (*r*) The territory of Libertoun, and the patronage of the church thereof, continued in the family of Somerville, from the reign of David I., down to the year 1603. "William the parson of Libertun," in Clydesdale, appears, as a witness, to several charters, at the end of the 12th century. (*s*) "Huwe de Dunom," the parson of the church of Libertoun, in the county of Lanerk, swore fealty to Edward I., in August, 1296. (*t*) Blind Harry states, that Sir Thomas Gray, a priest, who attended Wallace, and assisted Blair, in recording the heroic actions of that valourous champion, was parson of Libertoun. (*u*) If this worthy man was parson of Libertoun, it must have been after the death of Wallace, and during the reign of Robert Brus. Sir Robert de Glen was rector of the church of Libertoun, in Lanerk-shire, in 1357 and 1367. (*v*) In

(*r*) Chart. Glasg. 51. 113.

(*s*) Chart. Kelso, No. 204. 210.

(*t*) Prynne, iii. 660.

(*u*) Wallace, b. v. ch. 1.; and b. xi. ch. 6. This, and several other notices of the parson, and church of Liberton, in Lanerk-shire, have been mistakingly applied to the parish of Liberton, in Mid-Lothian. Trans. Ant. Soc. of Scot. i. 299, 300. There was no parson of Libertoun, in Mid-Lothian; as the church belonged to the monks of Holyrood. Clydesdale was the country of Wallace's exploits; and his illustrious name is fondly applied, by tradition, to numberless objects, and places, in that district, where the common people cherish his memory, with warm recollections, that do honour to their feelings; and they delight to point out his haunts, and to recount his actions.

(*v*) Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 174. Before 1361, John de Maxwell of Maxwell granted to the abbot and monks of Kilwinnin the patronage of the church of Libertoun, with an acre of land, adjacent

In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Libertoun, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 10*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues.

The name of the old parish of Quothquan appears, in the various forms, of Cathgwen, Cuthquen, Quodquen, Quodguan, Quothquen, and Quothquan. The derivation of this singular name is somewhat doubtful. *Coed-gwen*, in the British, signifies the white wood; and *Gwyd-gwen*, or *Gwyth-gwen*, in the same speech, signifies the white trees, or shrubs: *Gwyth-gwen*, in the British, and *Cuithe-van*, in the Gaelic, signify the white channel, or water-course: *Gwyth-cwn*, in the British, and *Cuithe-cuanna*, in the Gaelic, signify the channel, or water-course, by the summit, or hill. The village of Quothquan stands on the shoulder, or extremity, of a rising ground, which, a little to the southward, rises into a beautiful conical hill, which is called Quothquan Law. (*w*) A rivulet, called Cleaveburn, runs in a deep channel, along the east side of the village, and the hill, and falls into the Clyde. The old church of Quothquan stood, in the low ground, a few hundred yards north of the village; and a little further north stands the hamlet called the Nethertoun of Quothquan. The territory, or manor, of Quothquan was granted, with those of Libertoun, and Carnwath, by David I. to William de Sumerville, who died, in 1142. This manor, with the patronage of the church of Quothquan, continued to belong to the family of Somerville, from the reign of David I. till the year 1603. (*x*) Henry, the rector of the church of *Cuthgwen*, appears as a witness to two charters of Alan, the bishop of Argyle, granted at Paisley, in 1253. (*y*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Cuthquhan, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. After the Reformation, the paucity of preachers obliged the reformers, to place *readers*, in the parochial churches; and the presbytery records of the same age evince, that many of

adjacent to the church land; reserving, however, the right of Mr. Robert de Glen, the rector of the said church, till his death, or resignation: Of this grant, the monks obtained a charter of confirmation, from David II. Ib. i. 86. What right John de Maxwell had to grant the patronage of this church does not appear. It is, however, certain, that the monks of Kilwinnin did not enjoy the patronage of this church, in subsequent times; and hence, it may be inferred, that Maxwell's right, to make such a grant, was not well founded.

(*w*) On that beautiful hill, there is a large rough stone, having a hollow scooped out, in the middle, which the common people point out, with fond admiration, as *Wallace's chair*, in which he used to sit, and hold conferences, with his followers.

(*x*) The property of different parts of this territory was held, by several vassals, under the Lords Somerville, who continued superiors of the whole. The lands of Quothquan were long held, under the Somervilles, by the respectable family of Chancellor of Shieldhill; and this family exists, in the present times; and are now freeholders, in this parish.

(*y*) Chart. Paisley, No. 333. 322.

those

those readers were found to be incapable, and unworthy of their office. In 1586, the synod of Glasgow found, that James Waugh, the reader at the church of Quothquan had made irregular marriages; that he was a drunkard, a fighter, and was wanton, and inconsistent. (*z*) The estates of Libertoun, and Quothquan, continued in the Somerville family till 1603; when Gilbert, the eighth Lord Somerville, sold this property, with the barony of Carnwath to John Earl of Marr, who granted the whole to his son, James Erskine, the Earl of Buchan. (*a*) In 1634, the Earl of Buchan sold this property to Robert Lord Dalzell, who was created Earl of Carnwath, in 1639; and his great grandson, James, the fourth Earl of Carnwath, sold the whole in 1676, to Sir George Lockhart, who became president of the Court of Session in 1685; and was assassinated, on the 31st of March, 1689. (*b*) The old parishes of Libertoun, and Quothquan, were permanently united, in 1660, when the church of Libertoun, an ancient fabrick, became the parochial church of the united parish, and the church of Quothquan was deserted, and went to ruin. (*c*) It stood between the two hamlets, called Quothquan and Netherstoun of Quothquan. The patronage of the united parish belonged to the Earl of Carnwath till 1674; and since that time, it has belonged to the Lockharts of Carnwath.

The parish of *Walston* derived its name, from a copious spring of excellent water, which was called Walston *well*, and which rises about half a mile above the church, and hamlet of *Walston*. In former times, this well was in great repute, for its medicinal qualities; and was of course much frequented. From it the hamlet obtained the name of *Wall-toun*, or *Walls-toun*. *Wall* is the vulgar pronunciation of a *well*, in Scotland. The territory of Walstoun was, anciently, a pertinent of the lordship of Bothwell; and the patronage of the church of Walstoun belonged to the Morays of Bothwell. In February, 1292-3, Sir William Moray of Bothwell granted to the chapter of

(*z*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Records, 8.

(*a*) On the 2d of August, 1603, John Earl of Mar obtained a charter of this property, and patronage. On the 13th of March, 1617, his son James Erskine, Earl of Buchan, obtained a charter of confirmation, from the crown, of the ancient inheritance of Lord Somerville, in the lordship of Carnwath. Reg. Mag. Sig.; Ad. Sutherland's Case, v. 65.

(*b*) The whole of this property, and patronage of churches, was comprehended in the barony and lordship of Carnwath. It was generally called "the old inheritance of the lordship of Somerville." Inquis. Special. 337. 387.

(*c*) In 1648, the General Assembly recommended to the people of Libbertoun, to repair to the kirk of Quodquan. In 1649, the assembly recommended to the presbytery of Biggar the division of Libberton, and Quodquan. Unprinted Acts of Assembly, 1648, and 1649.

the cathedral church of Glasgow the right of patronage of the rectory of the church of Walstoun. (*d*) Robert de Lamberton, who was then rector of the church, held his benefice, during life. In 1296, Robert de Lamberton, the parson of the church of Walston swore fealty to Edward I.; and thereupon, obtained a mandate to the sheriff of Lanerk, for the delivery of his property. (*e*) The grant of Sir William Moray conferred on the chapter of Glasgow the right to the rectorial tithes of the church of Walstoun, which the members of the chapter enjoyed, in common till the Reformation. The church was served, by a vicar, who had the vicarage tithes, and revenues with the glebe; and the patronage of the vicarage appears to have been a pertinent of the barony of Walstoun, which belonged to the lords of Bothwell. (*g*) This great lordship passed, from the Morays to the Douglases, by the marriage of Johanna, the only daughter, and heiress, of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, to Sir Archibald Douglas, the Lord of Galloway, who became Earl of Douglas, in 1389. By the forfeiture of James Earl of Douglas, in 1455, this lordship fell to the crown. In 1483, James III. conferred it on his favourite, Sir John Ramsay, who was created Lord Bothwell. After the fall of his sovereign, he was forfeited, in October, 1488, and the lordship of Bothwell was given to Patrick, Lord Hailes, who was created Earl of Bothwell. (*h*) The superiority of this lordship, with the barony of Walstoun, and the patronage of the vicarage of Walstoun belonged to the Earls of Bothwell till the forfeiture of James, Earl of Bothwell, in December, 1567, when the barony, and advowson, devolved on the crown. (*i*) In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Walstoun, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed *2l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual

(*d*) Chart. Glasg.; Crawford's Peerage, 39.

(*e*) Rot. Scot. i. 25.

(*g*) Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, granted to Sir Robert Erskine, and Christian Keith, his spouse, the lands of Walstoun, and Elgereth, in Lanerk-shire, to be holden of him, and his successors; and this grant was confirmed, by a charter of David II.

(*h*) Acta Parl. ii. 205-6. On the 18th of May, 1495, Patrick Earl of Bothwell obtained a charter of the barony of Weltoun, with the advowson of the church of Weltoun, in Lanerk-shire. Reg. Mag. Sig. xiii. 340. On the 27th of August, 1511, Adam, Earl of Bothwell, obtained a charter of the same property of Walstoun. Ib. xvii. 121. On the 28th of January, 1502-3, Mr. Edward Sinclair obtained a presentation, from the king, to the vicarage of Walstoun, which was vacant, by the decease of Mr. William Crechtoun. Privy Seal Reg. ii. 123. How the presentation came to be then in the king does not appear.

(*i*) James, Earl of Bothwell, exercised the right of patronage of the vicarage of Walstoun. Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 5-6.: And it belonged to him, when he was forfeited, during wretched times.

revenues.

revenues. At the Reformation, this vicarage was held, by Sir David Dalgleish, who reported, that the revenues were let, for 50 marks, yearly; payable to him, and 20 marks more, which were payable to Laurence Leschman, a minister, who had been placed, in the said church, by the Reformers. (*k*) On the 20th of May, 1567, James Earl of Bothwell, the patron, presented Walter Tweedie, as an exhorter to the vicarage of the parish church of Walstoun: But, Bothwell being soon after denounced a rebel, before Tweedie obtained collation, he obtained a grant of the benefice, from the Regent Moray, on the 3d of September, 1567. (*l*) At the Reformation, the rectorial tithes of the church of Walstoun, which belonged to the chapter of the cathedral of Glasgow, were let to the parishioners, for 40*l.*, yearly. (*m*) The rectorial tithes of this parish were afterwards granted to the college of Glasgow; but, the whole of these tithes did not furnish a competent stipend to the parochial minister. (*n*) The barony of Walstoun, comprehending the lands of Walstoun, and Elgerigill, with the patronage of the church of Walstoun, were granted, by James VI. to John Earl of Mar; and this grant was excepted, from a revocation, which was made, in parliament, on the 29th of November, 1581. (*o*) In the 17th century, the barony of Walstoun, with the patronage of the church, was sold, by the Earl of Mar to Mr. Baillie, a son of Baillie of St. John's-kirk; and his grandson held this property, in 1702. (*p*) It afterwards passed to Lockhart of Lee, and Carnwath; and this family still hold the estate, and the patronage of the parish church.

49. The parish of *Dolphington*, or *Dolfinstoun*, as it was anciently called, derived its appellation from a person, who was named *Dolfin*, who settled here, in the 12th century; and gave to the place of his settlement the name of *Dolfinstoun*. This name continued long, in the original form; but, in

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 18.

(*l*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 5—6.

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 7.

(*n*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, 52.

(*o*) Acta Parl. iii. 245. The lands, and barony of Walstoun, with the advowson of the church, were included in the grant of the whole property of the Earldom of Bothwell, on the 16th of June, 1581, to Francis Steuart, who was created Earl of Bothwell; and this grant was ratified, by parliament, on the 29th of November, 1561, when a protest was made against the grant to the Earl of Mar. Ib. 237. 257. The attainder of Francis Earl of Bothwell, in 1593, extinguished whatever right he had to the barony of Walstoun, and left the Earl of Mar, in undisputed possession of the whole property, spiritual, and temporal.

(*p*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, 52. The barony, and the parish of Walstoun were co-extensive; and they comprehended the lands of Walstoun, and Elgerigill, which is now called, Elsrighill.

more recent times, it appears in the form of Dolfintoun, Dolphinstoun, and Dolphington. *Dolfin* was the elder brother of Cospatrick, the first Earl of Dunbar, who lived, during the reigns of Alexander I., and of David I.; and other persons of the name of *Dolfin* appear to have settled, in the south of Scotland, during the 12th century. Besides this Dolfinstoun, in Lanerk-shire, there are several other places of the same name; such as, *Dolphinstown*, on the Jed, in Roxburgh-shire; *Dolphinstown*, in West Lothian, and *Dolphinstown*, in East Lothian, at which there is the ruin of an ancient castle. The territory, or manor of Dolfinstown, in Lanerk-shire, was, in former times, a pertinent of the lordship of Bothwell; and the patronage of the church of Dolfinstown belonged to the proprietors of that lordship, the changes of the property whereof have been briefly mentioned, in the account of the preceding parish of Walstown. John de Saint Andrew, the rector of the church of Dolfinstown, witnessed two charters of Alan, the bishop of Argyle, at Paisley, in September, 1253. (*q*) John Silvestre, the parson of Dolfinstown, in Lanerk-shire, swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296. (*r*) In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Dolphinstoun, in the deanry of Lanerk, was taxed 4*l.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, the rectory of Dolphinstoun was held by John Cockburn, the brother of Sir James Cockburn of Scraling, who had been presented to it, by the Earl of Bothwell, the patron. In February, 1561-2, John Cockburn, the parson of Dolphintoun, reported, that the revenues of that parsonage were let for 50*l.* yearly; from which there were paid 13*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* yearly, to the minister, who served, in the church, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to the archbishop of Glasgow, for procurations, and synodals. (*s*) The barony of Dolphinstoun, and the patronage of the church, were held, by the Earls of Bothwell, from 1488, till December, 1567, when it escheated to the crown, by the forfeiture of James Earl of Bothwell. (*t*) In 1581, this property, as a pertinent of the lordship of Bothwell, was granted to his nephew, Francis Steuart, who was created the Earl of Bothwell (*u*): And it again escheated to the crown, by his attainder, in 1593. The barony of Dolphintoun, with the patronage of the church, were afterwards acquired, by the family of Douglas; and it has continued in that family to the present time. The lands, constituting this

(*q*) Chart. Paisley, No. 333. 342. (*r*) Prynne, iii. 662. (*s*) MS. Rental Book, 11.

(*t*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 49—51. In 1511, Adam, Earl of Bothwell, obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Dolphintoun, and the advowson of the church, along with other pertinents of the lordship of Bothwell, which had belonged to his father, Patrick, the first Earl. Reg. Mag. Sig. xvii. 121.

(*u*) Acta Parl. iii. 257. 410.

barony

barony have been held, in property, by several vassals, under the family of Douglas. (*v*) A great part of those lands was held, during the 17th century, and a part of the 18th century, by the family of Brown of Dolphinton. (*w*) Lord Douglas is now the patron of the parish church of Dolphintoun, and superior of the greatest part of the lands, in the parish. The old church was almost rebuilt, in 1786, when the whole fabric was put into a state of complete repair; and it is now a decent place of worship. Dolphintoun is a small parish; and it has the smallest population of any parish, in Lanerk-shire: In 1821, it contained, only, 236 inhabitants.

50. The parish of *Dunsyre* obtained its name from the village, where the church stands; and the village owes its name to a remarkable hill, which is called, pleonastically, Dunsyre-hill, at the southern base whereof, the village, and church, are situated. This hill is of a round form; and is so steep, that the stones are frequently descending its sides. The name is derived from the British *dun-syrth*, which is pronounced *dun-syr*, and signifies the steep hill. The church of Dunsyre, with all its rights, and pertinents, was granted to the monks of Kelso, during the 12th century, by Fergus Mackabard; and this grant was confirmed, by William the Lion. (*x*) The monks of Kelso, also, obtained a grant of the same church, from Helias, the brother of Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, some time between 1175, and 1199. (*y*) The church of Dunsyre was afterwards confirmed to them, by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. (*z*) An account of the property of the monks of Kelso, which was made up, by those monks, between 1309, and 1316, states, that they had the church of Dunsyre "in rectoria;" and received from it an annual payment of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (*a*) The church of Dunsyre continued to belong to the monks of Kelso, till the Reformation; and the cure was served, by a vicar-pensioner, who had a certain portion of the revenues; and he enjoyed the glebe, and the church lands. (*b*) At the Reformation, the vicarage of Dunsyre was held by Sir James Greg, who reported, that the revenues of his benefice were let, for the yearly payment of 20*l.* (*c*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Dunsyre belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso till the year 1607, when they were

(*v*) Inquis. Spec. 257. 260. 397. Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc. 51.

(*w*) In 1693, Mr. Andrew Brown of Dolphintoun obtained an act of parliament, for holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs, at Dolphinstoun, in Lanerk-shire. Acta Parl. ix. Appx. 93.

(*x*) Chart. Kelso, No. 13. (*y*) Ib. No. 353. (*z*) Ib. No. 278. (*a*) Chart. Kelso.

(*b*) The church lands, and the glebe of the vicar of Dunsyre, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. Inquis. Spec. 207. This property is now called *Kirkland*.

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 15.

granted,

granted, with the other property of that establishment, to Robert, Lord Roxburgh. The patronage and tithes of this church were afterwards resigned, by the Earl of Roxburgh, to Charles I.: The tithes being no more than sufficient for a competent stipend, they were assigned wholly to the minister of the parish. (*d*) The patronage of the church belongs to the king. In the north-east district of the parish, upon the rivulet Garvald, there are the ruins of a church, which is called *Roger's-kirk;* but, nothing is known of the history of this ruined church, or by whom, or for what reason, it was erected in this sequestered place.

Add to all those notices of the parochial districts of Lanerk-shire, the subjoined Tabular State:

(*d*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc. 51. The parochial minister became, of course, the titular of the tithes.

TABULAR STATE.

The Presbyteries.	The Names of the Parishes.	Their Extent. Length Miles.	Their Extent. Breadth Miles.	Their Inhabitants in 1755.	Their Inhabitants in 1791.	Their Inhabitants in 1801.	Their Inhabitants in 1811.	Their Inhabitants in 1821.	No. of Ministers.	Their Stipends in 1755. £.	s.	d.	Their Stipends in 1798. £.	s.	d.
Glasgow.	Glasgow City, 10 parishes, in 1821	2¼	2	23,546	41,777	49,640	58,334	72,765	8	1...121	7	2	1....224	0	0*
										5...555	10	10	7...1400	0	0*
	Barony of Glasgow	8½	4	3,905	18,451	26,710	37,216	51,919	1	95	9	7	147	2	2
	Gorbals of Glasgow	1½	1½	2,194	5,800	7,559	13,238	22,359	1	—	—	—	106	0	0
	Govan	5½	3	2,195	2,518	3,038	3,542	4,325	1	76	15	0	176	16	0*
	Cadder	10	3½	2,396	1,767	2,120	2,487	2,798	1	72	16	8	166	14	8*
	Rutherglen	3	2	988	1,860	2,437	3,529	4,640	1	77	10	0	131	19	8
	Carmunnock	5	3½	526	570	700	670	637	1	66	9	7	116	3	7*
Lanerk.	Lanerk	6	4	2,294	4,751	4,692	6,067	7,085	1	95	6	5	169	2	1*
	Carstairs	8	3	845	924	899	875	937	1	59	17	9	108	16	0
	Wiston and Roberton	5½	4	1,102	740	757	836	927	1	101	17	4	134	12	0
	Carmichael	5½	4½	899	781	832	926	963	1	65	11	1	110	16	9
	Crawford-John	12	5	765	600	712	858	971	1	51	4	5	75	13	4
	Carnwath	10	7	2,390	3,000	2,680	3,789	2,888	1	93	11	1	158	8	0*
	Crawford	17	11	2,009	1,490	1,671	1,773	1,914	1	87	6	8	95	6	8
	Carluke	7	4½	1,459	1,730	1,756	2,311	2,925	1	78	12	2	144	0	0
	Pettinain	3½	2½	330	386	430	401	490	1	61	19	7	120	17	0*
	Lesmahago	12	8	3,996	2,810	3,070	4,464	5,592	1	77	14	5	138	8	4
										49	14	5	77	9	9
	Douglas	12	7	2,009	1,715	1,730	1,873	2,195	1	88	10	0	119	6	8
Biggar.	Biggar	6½	3	1,098	962	1,216	1,376	1,727	1	69	3	4	115	17	1
	Culter	8	3	422	326	369	415	467	1	56	17	9	117	9	4*
	Symington	3½	2	264	307	308	364	472	1	47	8	10	63	11	1
	Dunsyre	6	4½	359	360	352	345	290	1	99	0	9	118	3	8
	Walston	3½	3	479	427	383	377	392	1	58	5	0	77	16	6
	Dolphington	3¼	3	302	200	231	268	236	1	51	4	5	67	4	5
	Libberton	6	4	738	750	706	749	785	1	66	7	9	127	2	6*
	Lamington	7½	4	599	417	375	356	359	1	69	5	10	139	9	0*
	Covington	4	2¾	521	470	456	438	526	1	56	16	8	112	2	8*
Hamilton.	Hamilton	6	5	3,815	5,017	5,911	6,453	7,613	1	110	2	9	226	7	8*
										92	12	4	168	14	9*
	Blantyre	6	1½	496	1,040	1,751	2,092	2,630	1	62	1	1	120	17	4
	Cambuslang	3½	3	934	1,288	1,558	2,035	2,301	1	71	16	8	145	9	10
	Strathaven	12	7½	3,551	3,343	3,623	4,353	5,030	1	103	11	10	144	12	0
	New Monkland	9½	5½	2,713	3,560	4,613	5,529	7,362	1	72	15	6	188	0	0*
	Old Monkland	9	3½	1,813	4,000	4,006	5,469	6,983	1	74	3	7	157	4	2*
	East Kilbride	10	5	2,029	2,359	2,330	2,906	3,485	1	108	10	6	175	19	6
	Cambusnethan	10½	3½	1,419	1,684	1,972	2,591	3,086	1	74	19	3	181	10	0*
	Dalziel	3½	2	351	478	611	758	955	1	48	2	8	83	1	6
	Stonehouse	5½	2½	823	1,060	1,259	1,655	2,038	1	69	11	10	106	9	5
	Dalserf	5	3	765	1,100	1,130	1,660	2,054	1	75	6	8	148	15	0*
	Glasford	7½	2	559	788	953	1,213	1,504	1	64	18	10	103	1	8
	Bothwell	8	3½	1,561	2,707	3,017	3,745	4,844	1	84	11	1	150	19	0
	Shotts	10	6½	2,322	2,041	2,127	2,933	3,297	1	73	5	6	160	15	7*
	Local Militia omitted in 1811	-	-	-	-	-	828								
	The Total (*e*), - 50			81,781	126,354	150,690	192,097	244,766	48	3,758	4	7	7,122	6	4

(*e*) The amount of the stipends, in 1798, includes the allowance for communion elements, and

and the value of the glebes, but not the value of the manses. The barley, and meal, have been valued at 17*s.* the boll; and the oats, in the stipend of Rutherglen, at 16*s.* the boll; being an average of the *fiar prices* of the commissariat of Hamilton, and of Campsie, for seven years, ending with 1795. The victual of several of the stipends is decreed to be paid, in money, according to these *fiar prices*. The stipends, which are denoted, by a star (*) were augmented, between 1790, and 1798.

The city of Glasgow contained only eight parishes, in 1798; but, a ninth parish was formed, in 1819, and a tenth, in 1820. In 1798, the stipend of each of the eight ministers of Glasgow was only 200*l.* a-year; but, in 1801, it was augmented to 250*l.*, in 1808, to 300*l.*, and in 1814, to 400*l.* The minister of the Inner High Church has, besides, a valuable glebe.

The population of Govan parish, in this Tabular State, includes the small part of that parish, which is within Renfrew-shire: The population of this part, in 1821, was 550. The population of Lesmahago parish, in 1755, is 3996, in Dr. Webster's MS. Tables; and it has been so stated, in the preceding Tabular State; but, there is good reason to believe, that this is full 300 above the real number.

The statement of the population, in 1801, in 1811, and in 1821, does not include any soldiers, in the regular army, or in the old militia; nor does it include any of the seamen, in the royal navy, or any of those navigating registered vessels.

CHAP. VII.

Of Renfrew-shire.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] Like other districts in Northern Britain, this shire, in rather recent times, derived its British name, from *Renfrew*, the shire town. The name, as applied to the site of the town, is ancient; but, its extended application to the barony of Renfrew, and to the shire, is much more ancient. In the charters of the 12th century, the name of the town appears, in the various forms of Rinfrew, Renfrew, Reinfreu, Ranfreu, and Rainfrew: *Rhyn*, in the British, and *rinn*, in the Gaelic, signify a point of land, a cape, a peninsula; and in this sense, the word is frequent, in the topography of Northern Britain, and also, in Ireland. (*a*) *Freu*, and *Frau*, in the British, signify a *flux*, or flow, a stream: Hence, Fraw is the name of a river, in Anglesea, and the issue of this river, or stream, is called Aberfraw. Rinfrew, then, signifies the cape, or peninsula, of the flux, or stream; or the peninsula subject to the flow. This name is strikingly applicable to the site of the town of Renfrew, lying between the rivers Clyde, and Cart, which unite their waters, at some distance below, and the angular point, which was formed, by their junction, bears the name of *Ren*-field: The tide flows upward, in the Clyde, on the one side, and upward in the Cart, on the other side of Renfrew-town; and a part of the adjacent lands are sometimes overflowed, by high tides, especially, when the high tides concur with the river floods. A branch of the Clyde, indeed, ran, anciently, by the north side of the town, and formed the lands, on that quarter, into an island, which was called "the King's-inch." In the latter part of the 17th century, the river deserted its old channel, which had been formed into a large canal, by which vessels came up close to the town of Renfrew.

Rin, and *Ren*, are the most common forms of the word, in the charters of

(*a*) The *Rinns* of Galloway have been already mentioned: In the topography of Ireland, this term occurs, frequently, in the names of capes, and peninsulas: "It would," says Obrien, in his Word-Book, "take up more than a sheet, to mention all the neck-lands of Ireland, whose names begin with the word *Rinn*."

the 12th century. In a charter of David I. to the monks of Kelso, he gave them, in Renfru, one toft, one ship, and one net's fishing. (*b*) The same king granted to Walter, the son of Alan, the lands of Renfreu, with other estates: Walter, the son of Alan, gave the monks of Dumfermling a toft, in his burgh of Reinfreu: But, in one charter of Walter the son of Alan, the first *Steuart*, the name is *Ran*freu; and in another charter of the same personage, the name is Reinfreu. These are, probably, mere variations of Rinfreu, or Rainfreu; as uniformity in the names of places was but little attended to, in ancient times: Yet, even in this form, the name would be equally significant, in the Gaelic speech of the original people: For, as *Rhan*, in the British, and Rann, in the Gaelic, signify a portion, or division of land; so Ranfreu would signify the portion, or division of land, which was subject to the flow; and this is, sufficiently, applicable to the lands, near Renfrew-town.

Walter, the son of Alan, in his liberality to the monks of Kelso, among other pieces of property, gave them, in his town of Renfrew, which was adjacent to the toft, that King David gave to the same monks — "usque ad rivulum qui descendit, de molendino, in Cluyd." We thus see, in this very early charter, that the name of the town is spelt *Reinfru;* and we have, also, obtained the notice of a stream, and of a mill, with the flow, and gush, and torrent, to the same belonging: Now; from all those circumstances, we may fairly conclude, that Rin-fru, Rin-freu, or frew, signified in the ancient British speech, the cape, or point of the flux, or stream. Such, then, were the circumstances of fact, and the analogies of speech, by which the shire town became known to fame, by the name of Renfreu.

The country, which is drained by the river Gryfe, and its tributary streams, forming the larger, and western division of the shire, was called, in the ancient language, Strathgryfe, and by popular abbreviation, *Stra-gryfe*. The district of Stragryfe was bounded on the east, by the river Black Cart; and comprehended the country, lying westward to the Clyde. After the 12th century, this district was called *the barony* of Renfrew, from the town, which was the burgh of this *barony*, under an ancient charter, where The Steuart had a castle, which formed the principal messuage of the barony; and it may be added, that the very term *barony* is but modern, in the policy of Scotland, after *tenures* were introduced.

A part of this district had, also, in my opinion, another name, when expressed, in the Latinity of the English chroniclers; and which has puzzled all

(*b*) Chart. Kelso, No. 1.

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the critics. Aldred, in giving his account of *the battle of the Standard*, in 1138, A.D., and enumerating the various clans, who formed the numerous army of David I., speaks of the *Lavernani*, as forming the third line, with the men of Lothian. (*c*) But, who were the Lavernani? The answer must be; the men of Lavernside, one of the finest streams in this country, which, after many a circle, joins the White Cart, below Paisley, near Crokeston-Castle. In the Celtic language, *laver-an* signifies the *noisy stream.*

When this extensive barony was detached from Lanerk-shire, and made a separate sheriffdom, in the early part of the 15th century, the town of Renfrew, as the seat of the sheriff, gave to the whole sheriffdom the name of Renfrew-shire.

§ II. *Of its Situation, and Extent.*] This district has Ayr-shire, on the south; Lanerk-shire, on the east, and north-east; the river, and frith of Clyde divide it from Dumbarton-shire, on the north, and the frith of Clyde separates it, from Argyle, on the west. Renfrew-shire, according to Arrowsmith's Map of Scotland, lies between 55° 40′ 40″ and 55° 58′ 10″ north latitude; and between 4° 15′ and 4° 52′ 30″ longitude west of Greenwich. The shiretown lies in 55° 52′ 40″ north latitude; and 4° 24′ 30″ longitude west of Greenwich. The extreme length, from east south-east to west north-west, is about 31 miles; and the extreme breadth, is full 13 miles. The area is 241 square miles, or 154,240 English acres. It lies wholly on the southern side of the Clyde, excepting, a part of the parish of Renfrew, about 1294 English acres, which lies on the northern side of that river.

In 1821, Renfrew-shire, containing 241 square miles, was inhabited by 115,900 souls (*d*); being 480.9 to every mile square. The 115,900 people composed 23,896 families, who inhabited 10,438 houses, being 4.85 to each family; and 11.1 persons to every house; a populousness this, which exceeds that of any shire, in North Britain. The inhabitants of Renfrew-shire have quadrupled, in 60 years, which is a more rapid progress, than the vaunted augmentation of the UNITED STATES, much whereof was owing to *importation.* The progress of population, in this shire, as it was returned, under acts of parliament, was, in 1801, 79,891 souls; in 1811, it was 92,769,

(*c*) See the late Lord Haile's Annals, i. 78.; wherein, his lordship says, "The word *Lavernani* is unintelligible to me."

(*d*) This includes 4104 seamen, employed in registered vessels, which were not comprehended in the population returns of 1821.

and in 1821, it was 111,796 souls (*e*); being an increase of more than 20 per cent. in ten years: Such are the effects of constant employment, and habitual economy. This shire has many small towns, whose inhabitants are a very industrious people.

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] Though this shire be considerably elevated above the sea level; yet, has it no great irregularity of surface. A considerable portion of it forms what is called a *table-land;* as having no lofty mountains, which are incapable of cultivation, or planting, with few steep ascents. The most elevated parts, in this shire, are the hills, in the south-east, and western extremities: *Misty-law*, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, is the highest hill on the south-west, and Ballagiech, and Dunwan, in the parish of Eaglesham, are the highest hills, in the south-east side of the country; the first is said to be 1240 feet, the two last are about 1000 feet, above the sea level. On the south side of the country the hills are far from being so elevated. Stanely-braes, in the parish of Paisley, are computed to be 680 feet, and Neilston-pad 820 feet above the sea level. The medium elevation of this division of the country, may be estimated, from 500 to 600 feet.

The middle district contains 40,580 English acres of gently rising grounds; and comprehends the parishes of Cathcart, and Eastwood, with parts of the parishes of Paisley, Inch-innan, Erskine, Houston, Kilbarchan, and Renfrew: In no part of Britain, perhaps, has Nature formed a more beautiful surface than, in those parishes of Renfrew-shire: There are little hills, gently swelling in endless variety, interspersed with various-coloured copses, often watered, at the bottom, by winding rivulets. The low country, which forms the best, but smallest district, consists chiefly of that beautiful level tract, which is situated to the northward of Paisley; and comprehends the parish of Renfrew, and parts of Inch-innan, Erskine, Houston, Kilbarchan, and Paisley; lying, in the whole length of this plain, about six miles, and in breadth, about three; and containing about 12,062 English acres. Such, then, are the natural views of the surface of Renfrew-shire.

The next objects are its *waters.* This shire has the navigable Clyde along its whole northern side. It is abundantly watered, in every district, by the Gryfe, by the White Cart, and Black Cart, the Laveran, the Calder, and

(*e*) The numbers here stated, at those three epochs, do not include any soldiers in the regular army, or in the old militia; nor do they include any of the seamen in the Royal Navy, or any of those employed in registered vessels. The population of this shire in 1821, including the seamen in registered vessels, amounted to 115,900 souls.

other

other streams, which turn much machinery, whatever fish they may yield: It has many lochs, but Lochwinnoch is the only lake of considerable extent; and which forms the principal source of the Black Cart.

With the waters of every country, the climate has much connection. The air of Renfrew, as well as Lanerk-shire, is generally believed to be much moister and the rains more frequent, than in the eastern parts of Scotland. The prevailing wind is the south-west. This circumstance, with the vicinity of the Atlantic, with the height of the hills, in the more elevated parts of Renfrew-shire, account sufficiently, for the frequency of the rains, and the difference of climate, between the eastern, and western coasts of our island: Yet, frequent as the rains may be, the quantity, which falls on both sides of Clydesdale, and Stragryfe, is much smaller than in some parts of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland: The average quantity of rain, which has fallen annually during thirty years, is 29.65 inches: Thus is the quantity of rain less to be dreaded, in an agricultural point of view, than its frequency. But, in Renfrew-shire itself there is a difference of climate: In the lower divisions of the country, the spring is earlier; and the operations of seed time are considerably advanced, while the grounds, in the higher districts, are bound by frost: In the former divisions, also, the harvest is earlier, and far less precarious, than in the latter, where the inconvenience of a foggy, and moist atmosphere is experienced. The climate, however, upon the whole, is healthy; and even the division of the country which has just been described, though flat, of considerable extent, and much intersected, by rivers, is a stranger to *agues*.

This shire exhibits not only a varied surface of hill, and dale, but, also, a diversity of *soil*. The most prevalent is a free light earth, on a dry bottom of gravel, or whinstone, or what is termed rotten rock; which readily absorbs the water, and preserves the surface from a superfluity of moisture. In the middle, or somewhat elevated country, the soil is a thin earth, sometimes on a gravelly, but, oftener on what is termed a *till* bottom. In this district, however, are many holms, the soil whereof is of a loamy mellow nature, and of great fertility. In this division, there is little land, which is not arable. In the flat division of this shire, the soil is, generally, a rich, deep loam, of a dark-brown colour; and seems to be a deposition of vegetable mould, from the higher, and less fertile parts of the country. Much of it, indeed, is what is called *carse clay*; and in some parts, such as the burgh lands of Renfrew, the subsoil is sandy. While such are the prevailing soils, in the various divisions of this shire, it will be easily conceived, that in districts of such extent, there must be different degrees of fertility. In the hilly division, the grounds

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are frequently very barren; producing more *ling*, or heath; and many parts are covered with deep moss. In the lower districts, especially, along the banks of the Black Cart, moss, also, prevails; less difference, probably, exists, in the middle district; and in this last division no moss occurs. (*g*)

Yet, are there but very few *mineral waters*, in Renfrew-shire. There are, indeed, in Eaglesham parish two mineral springs; the one is of a purgative quality, and when used for complaints in the stomach, gives immediate relief; the other is used, as a remedy, for the *muirill*, in black cattle, and is carried to a great distance, for that purpose. (*h*)

Of minerals, that have already been discovered, in Renfrew-shire, it may be asserted, that they have augmented the wealth of this shire, and have added comfort to the inhabitants, as well as, have enabled them, to carry on many manufactures, which have not yet found their way into other districts of Scotland; and it is probable, that more mineral treasures may remain unexplored. Neither the highest, nor the lowest divisions of this shire afford much probability of success, in mineralogical research. The first division abounds with *whinstone*, or mountain rock, where very little stratified matter is to be found: The coal, lime, and freestone, at Ouplay, in the parish of Neilston, are situated, in this division; and probably form the only exception to this general remark. It may be, however, observed, that the extent of these strata is narrow; that they are often interrupted; and in a district of such moderate elevation, compared with the neighbouring hills, that they may be considered, as belonging to the middle division. Some fissures of rhomboidal calcareous spar, have been discovered, in the parish of Kilmalcolm; but, in this high region, there is yet no substance found, which assumes a regular bed.

In the flat division of this shire, the strata are situated, far below the surface, and are deeply covered with moss, earth, clay, sand, and gravel; and the discoveries of minerals, in consequence of a few searches, have hitherto presented but unpromising appearances. It is the middle division, that affords the most interesting subject, for a mineral survey; and to that part of the country must be confined the following observations.

Coal, where manufactures are carried on so extensively, is of much importance. There are about twelve different coal-works carried on, chiefly, in the parishes of Eastwood, and Cathcart, and in part of Govan, and Paisley.

(*g*) In the lowest district, there are four pretty large mosses; containing about 1970 English acres.

(*h*) Stat. Acc. ii. 119.

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The most extensive, and valuable coal-works, in this shire, are those of Polmadie, Hawkhead, Corsehill, and other parts of the eastern extremities of Renfrew-shire. Coal is now the common fuel, in every part of this shire: The price, at present, at the pits, is from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per cart, of 12 cwt., or from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.* per ton.

Limestone abounds, in different parts of Renfrew-shire, particularly, in the parishes of Cathcart, Lochwinnoch, and Paisley. There are, commonly, eight different quarries wrought, within this shire. The whole quantity of limestone, which was burnt, in the different lime-works, in this county, during 1795, was from 8,000 to 10,000 chalders, of the value of about 5,000*l.* In consequence of the improved state of the roads, and of a more complete knowledge of agriculture, which seems to be gradually prevailing among the farmers, the consumption of lime has increased every year, neither does it appear to be quite at its height. The quantity, at present burnt, and applied as manure, is about 12,000 chalders, and the value at 16*s.* a chalder, is 9,600*l.* sterling.

Of iron-stone, it is only a few years ago, that it has been wrought, in this shire. On the banks of the Cart, upon the estate of Blackhall, considerable quantities have been dug, and conveyed, by land carriage, to the Clyde iron-works, in Lanerk-shire, a distance of about eleven miles. At Hurlet, the bands of iron-stone are still more numerous; and some of them are nine inches thick. Iron-stone seems to be, universally, found, within every division of Renfrew-shire: But, we hear nothing of any iron-work: It is, however, more than probable that, in a shire, which abounds with water, for driving machinery, and has plenty of coal, that iron-works of every kind will be here established; and will be of importance, in proportion to the capital, that may be employed in various kinds of labour; so as to furnish employment, more steadily, to an industrious people.

In the stratum of coal, at Hurlet, and Househill, there are found considerable quantities of *pyrites.* These have been carefully separated, since 1753, from the coal, at Hurlet; and sold to a company established there, for manufacturing sulphate of iron, or *green vitriol.* A similar manufacture of *copperas* was begun, in 1807, on the adjoining lands of Nutshill, which is supplied with pyrites, from the coal-work of Househill, which adjoins Hurlet. These are rather uncommon manufactures, which require no small share of chemical science, to manage, with a view to any profit.

Along the banks of the Gryfe, and Locher, within the parish of Kilbarchan, there are evident indications of an *aluminous* schistus, resembling the

the rock, or mine [schistus, or alum rock,] from which alum is manufactured, at Whitby; but, no experiments have yet been made, to determine how far this substance is fit, for preparing alum.

The middle division of this shire abounds with *freestone* of excellent quality, lying near the surface. The most valuable are on the estates of Househill, Staneley, and Newton: The nearness to Paisley gives additional value to the quarries, which are situated on the south side of that prosperous town.

It has been already intimated, that immense masses of *whinstone* are to be seen, everywhere, in the higher district of this shire. In the other two divisions, *whinstone* seldom occurs: Yet, detached masses are to be found, at Elderslie, Paisley, Blackhall, Cathcart, Craigton of Erskine, Rashielee, &c. These afford excellent materials, for paving streets, for making, or repairing roads, and for forming the jettees, which have been constructed, for improving the navigation of the Clyde.

There are some appearances of copper, in sandstone rock, on the estate of Gourock, in the parish of Inverkip. (*i*) About the year 1780, some experiments were made, to ascertain its quality; but, it is presumed those trials were unsuccessful, as the operations at Gourock have been discontinued.

Many fossil substances are found, in the coal-mines, and in the stone, and lime quarries, in this shire, which well deserve the examination of mineralogists. In the mines, at Hurlet, besides specimens of native copperas, or sulphate of iron, and the plume alum, which has been described, specimens of sulphate of magnesia, crystallized sulphate of lime, and native sulphur are, occasionally, found. On the highest parts of the country, specimens of prehnite, and zeolite, are frequently met with. There are, also, discovered, a variety of marine exuviæ, fossil shells, figured stones, bitumens, spars, and other such objects, in this shire. (*k*)

At Ballagiech-hill, there have been discovered several pieces of the *barytes*, or heavy-stone: It is of a reddish colour, and laminated structure; and is often the matrix of lead. There are, also, found large masses of the *osmond-stone*, which seems to be a volcanic production: It stands the strongest heat, without *renting;* for which reason, it is used, for building ovens, and other furnaces. (*l*)

(*i*) This vein of copper ore was discovered in 1767. See the Scots Mag. of that year, p. 326.

(*k*) In this section, I owe much to Mr. Wilson's elaborate, as well as elegant "General View of the Agriculture of Renfrew-shire."

(*l*) Stat. Acc. of Eaglisham, ii. 119.

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In Neilston parish, there have been found some petrified shells; and stones, with the impressions of trees on them. (*m*) Many uncommon minerals, and fossils, have been found in the channel of the Cart. There is a stream, which falls into it, a little way above the bridge, which, it would appear, has the power of petrifying vegetable substances: Pieces of wood, and moss, completely converted into stone, have been discovered; bearing all the marks of their former textures. Spars, and crystallizations, of very curious forms, and appearances, have, also, been found. (*n*) In the parish of Locherinnoch, has been discovered, two miles from Castle-semple, a very singular *magnetic* rock: The compass was sensibly affected all round the rock, to the distance of 150 yards: But, in every direction, the effect was greatest, as the compass was carried nearer to the rock itself. (*o*) In Kilbarchan parish, there is a quarry of excellent free-stone on the western side of the Bar-hill; and a remarkable circumstance, attending this quarry, is, that the free-stone has coal over it, and whin-stone above the coal, next the surface: The northern side of the Bar-hill is perpendicular *basalt*, incumbent upon coal, which was formerly wrought to a considerable extent. This fact seems to overturn the prevailing theories of natural history. (*p*)

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] The people, and their speech, are the earliest, and most interesting antiquities of every country. The same Celtic tribes, who occupied South Britain, also, planted Northern Britain, during very early times. Their descriptive language still appears on the county maps of Renfrew-shire: And *Renfrew*, the name of the shire town, is pure British, when properly understood, and truly applied, to the original site of the town, and the river, which glided by it.

At the epoch of the Roman invasion, the Celtic tribe of the Damnii, which besides other districts, inhabited all Strathclyde, the countries of Ayr, *Renfrew*, and Stirling. Their towns were *Vanduaria*, which is supposed to have been very near the site of Paisley; *Colania* and *Coria*, on the east side of Clydesdale; *Alauna*, on the river Alan; *Lindum*, near to the present Ardoch, and *Victoria*, at Dalginross, on Ruchel water.

The Roman period of the North-British annals, would supply real antiquaries with many objects; such as the Roman roads, their camps, their villas: All these have been described, in the first volume of Caledonia. The site of Renfrew-shire lay within the Roman province of *Valentia*. The Roman army forded the Clyde, a little above the rock of Dumbarton, in

(*m*) Stat. Acc. of Englisham, ii. 148. (*n*) Ib. v. 346-7.
(*o*) Ib. xv. 69. (*p*) Ib. 495.

order to pass into the country, on the southern side. They plainly had a station upon the hill of Paisley; as remains evince: And seem indeed to have had their villas along the southern bank of the frith, even within Ayr-shire. (*q*)

The descendants of the Damnii, upon the recession of the Romans, remained, in possession, of all those countries, during several ages.

The British kingdom of Strathclyde, very probably, comprehended the whole district of the present Renfrew-shire. And the Britons, living within it, partook of the advantages, or disadvantages, of the troublous times, and specious adventures, of the irritable people, living for many ages, in the British kingdom of Strathclyde.

In this shire, there are not many remains of the ancient people of Celtic times. In Kilbarchan parish, however, there remains, about two miles south-west of the village, a large upright stone, which is called, *Clochodrick*; and this name is supposed to be a corruption of Cloch-a-druid, the *stone of the Druids.* (*r*) It consists of the common whinstone of the country; and is about 22 feet long, 17 feet broad, and 12 feet high. It is of a rude oval figure; extending east, and west. At some distance around are some few large *gray stones;* but, as the land is in tillage, and some of them have been carried away; it cannot be, clearly, understood, whether they had any connection with the great stone, as forming all the same objects of Druid worship. (*s*)

In Houston parish, there is an ancient stone cross, with various figures, sculptured on it; but, having no inscription, it cannot easily be ascertained, whether it denoted the fall of some noted warrior, or whether it was erected to commemorate some remarkable event. (*t*)

In Kilmacholm, there are three remarkable mounts, in a row, from west to east. Whether those hills had any connection with the Druid worship; or if they were rather used, for the administration of justice, in the early times of the Scoto-Saxon period, cannot be clearly ascertained. (*u*)

(*q*) See Caledonia, vol. i. ch. 2.

(*r*) Stat. Account, xv. 487. *Cloch-y-drywd*, in the British, and *Cloch-a-draoi'ach*, in the Gaelic, signify the stone of the Druids. This remarkable stone gave its name to the adjacent hamlet, and lands, which are mentioned, in a charter of Alan, the son of Walter, the Stewart, in the twelfth century, by the name of *Cloch-rodric*. Chart. Paisley, No. 40. *Cloch-roderic*, both in the British, and Gaelic, signifies the stone of Roderic. *Roderick* is the English form of the British *Rydderech*, which was a common name, among the Strathclyde Britons; and Rydderech, the bountiful, was one of the reguli of the Strathcluyde kingdom.

(*s*) Stat. Account, xv. 487. (*t*) Ib. i. 326-7.

(*u*) By the common people, they are called *Laws*, or *Law-hills*, from a notion, that they were used, in administering law to the people. Ib. iv. 278.

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There have been, frequently found, in this shire, the remains of the warriors of ancient times, in their stone coffins, with urns, and ashes: After violating the graves of the dead, the farmers did not hesitate to carry away the grave stones, for domestick uses. (*x*) Nothing, however, was found, in any of the cairns, or tumuli, which distinguished those graves, from similar sepulchres, in different shires: but, such cairns, and tumuli, are not so numerous, here, as in other districts; as the graves had been early demolished, and obliterated.

In the name of *Cath*-cart, it is implied, that there had been, in early times, near the Cart, and the church, some remarkable conflict, which even tradition has ceased to recollect.

On the top of Bar-hill, in Kilbarchan parish, there is an ancient circular encampment, which is rather a remain of the ancient Celtic people, than Danish, or a retreat of Wallace, who never encamped on such eminences.

There are, in this shire, a variety of small hills, or mounts, which are commonly called *Laws*, and which are vulgarly considered, to have been court hills, whence justice used, formerly, to be distributed: But, it ought to be recollected, that the Saxon *hlaw* is often applied to sugar-loaf hills, to tumuli, which have been thrown up over the dead, or to hillocks; whence law, and right, were distributed: These *laws* are very frequent, in England, and not unfrequent, in the south, and south-west of Scotland.

There are, in this shire, though not very numerous, ruinous castles, old chapels, and other religious houses: But, as they are too much defaced, to furnish instruction, it is not necessary to dwell upon them, as curiosities.

§ v. *Of its Establishment as a Shire.*] The area of Renfrew-shire formed of old a barony, which belonged to the Stewarts, and was comprehended within the sheriffdom of Lanerk. Over this barony the Stewarts had a jurisdiction, which was exercised, by their baron-baillie. (*y*) They had also a Steward, for the collection, and administration of the revenues, and manage-

(*x*) In various parts of this shire, there have been dug up urns, containing human ashes, and stone coffins, containing human bones. There are, also, cairns, or tumuli, composed of earth, and stones, some of which have been opened, and were found to contain sepulchral remains of a similar nature. Ib. i. 329—331.; ii. 148.

(*y*) In 1361, Sir John Stewart of Crucstoun, the predecessor of the Stewarts of Dernley, and Earls of Lennox, was bailiff of the barony of Renfrew, under Robert, the Stewart of Scotland. Chart. Paisley, No. 107.

ment of the lands, of this barony. (*z*) This policy continued, at the epoch of the accession of Robert, the Stewart of Scotland, to the Scotish throne, in 1371, and for more than thirty years after. (*a*) Crawford asserts, that " the barony of Renfrew was dissolved from the shire of Lanerk, and erected into a distinct sheriffdom, by King Robert III., when he erected the ancient patrimony of his ancestors, into a principality, in favour of James, Prince, and Stewart of Scotland, his son; as is evident, from the original charter of erection, which is yet extant, dated, at Perth, on the 10th of December, 1404." (*b*)

The charter, which is thus confidently referred to, by Crawford, as proving his statement, does not contain one word of a sheriff, or sheriffdom of Renfrew, or any allusion to its establishment, as a shire. It, merely, grants to the king's son, and heir, James the Stewart of Scotland, the *barony of Renfrew*, with its pertinents, and the other estates of the Stewart of Scotland, to be held in a free regality, during his life. (*c*) It is, however, probable, that it was about this time, or very soon after, that a sheriff was appointed, for the barony of Renfrew, which was thus made a distinct sheriffdom. (*d*)

Macfarlane of Macfarlane, who examined a vast number of original charters, and records, and made large collections from them, says, " I have found one *Dominus Finlayus Buntyn Vicecom. de Renfrew*, witness to an instrument of a transumpt of a charter of Robert Senescallus Scotiæ (afterwards Robert II.) of the lands of Wester Perthnick, to Nicholas de Strivelin:

(*z*) " Thomas de Boscho" was seneschal of the barony of Renfrew, under Alexander the Stewart of Scotland, who succeeded his father, in 1246; and died, in 1283. Chart. Paisley, No. 144. Robert Sempil was seneschal of the barony of Renfrew, under James, the Stewart of Scotland, who succeeded his father, in 1283, and died, in 1309. Charter, in Crawford's Hist. Renfrew, 44. 52.

(*a*) In 1396, Robert III. granted a charter to the abbot and monks of Paisley, of their lands " *in baronia nostra de Renfrew, infra vicecomitatum de Lanerk*," and of their other estates, to be held, in a regality. Chart. Paisley, No. 198.

(*b*) Hist. Renfrew-shire, p. 1.

(*c*) MS. Diplomata, p. 115.; Carmichael's Tracts, p. 103.; Macleod's Casus Principis, p. 59. In both those printed copies, the charter has been abbreviated.

(*d*) On the 15th of June, 1405, William Boyd, the son, and heir of William Boyd of Badinhath, upon his father's resignation, obtained, from Robert III., as tutor of his son James, the Stewart of Scotland, a charter of the lands of Gavan and Risk, " jacen. *in baronia de Renfrew* et *infra vicecomitatum de Lanerk*." Carmichael's Tracts, p. 104. This cannot, however, be relied on, as positive evidence, that Renfrew was not then a distinct sheriffdom; for, the charter being, merely, the renewal of a title, the specification of the lands may have been given the same as in the previous charter, a practice, which was not uncommon.

The

The transumpt is dated *August* 12th, 1414." (*e*) This special notice of Macfarlane affords sufficient evidence, that Renfrew was a sheriffdom, in 1414; and it is highly probable, that it was made so, by Robert III., who died, in 1406.

The sheriffdom of Renfrew is recognised, in several records, during the reign of James II.; but, it does not appear, who was then the sheriff. (*g*)

It is, in the subsequent reign of James III., that the Sempils of Eliotstoun first appear, as sheriffs of Renfrew-shire; and the office became hereditary, in that family. Sir William Sempil, knight, was sheriff of Renfrew, in 1471; and he appears, in the same office, several years afterwards. (*h*) He was succeeded, in the office of sheriff of Renfrew, by his son Thomas Sempil, who held the office till his death. (*i*) This loyal sheriff took the field with James III., against the rebels, and he fell in the battle of Sauchieburn on the 11th June, 1488, when his sovereign was also slain. He was succeeded, in the office of sheriff of Renfrew, by his son, Sir John Sempil of

(*e*) Macfarlane's MS. Notes. A *transumpt* means an authenticated transcript. This notice proves, that Crawford is mistaken, in his statement, that the family of Sempil enjoyed the hereditary office of sheriff of Renfrew, from the first establishment of the shire. Hist. Renfrew, p. 5. "John Sympil of Eliotstoun," appears as a witness in the charters of Robert Duke of Albany, the regent, in 1406 and 1409; and he is not called sheriff of Renfrew. Reg. Mag. Sig.

(*g*) On the 13th January, 1451-2, James II. granted to the abbot and monks of Paisley the power of repleging the tenants, farmers, and inhabitants of their lands, within the bounds of the *king's sheriffdoms* of Air, *Renfrew*, and Dunbarton. Chart. Paisley, No. 228.; Regist. Mag. Sig. b. iii. 116.; iv. 262. On the 8th of July, 1452, James II. granted, in parliament, a charter to George Creichtoun, Earl of Caithness, admiral of Scotland, of the lands of Finnart, in *the sheriffdom of Renfrew*. Acta Parl. ii. 75. In the following reign of James III., the Laird of Achinames, and Robert Sympil of Foulwod, were appointed, by parliament, on the 12th January, 1467-8, to ascertain the rent of each man's land, in the *sheriffdom of Renfrew*, for the purpose of apportioning the tax, which was then imposed. Ib. 91.

(*h*) Crawford's MS. notes, from the exchequer books, An. 1471. Sir William Sempil, the sheriff of Renfrew, was the son, and then the heir apparent of Sir Robert Sempil of Eliotstoun. In 1474, the sheriff of Renfrew paid a composition of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the king, for a writ, to prevent his father, from alienating his lands. Treasurer's Accounts. On the 4th of October, 1474, Sir William Sempil, the son, and heir apparent, of Sir Robert Sempil of Eliotstoun, obtained a charter, on his father's resignation, of the lands of Eliotstoun, in Renfrew-shire; Glasford in Lanerk-shire; Southannan, in Ayr-shire; and Rossie in Perth-shire. Regist. Mag. Sig. vii. 284. 306. For this charter, he paid another composition of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the king. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*i*) "The sheriff of Renfrew," sat in the parliament, on the 18th of March, 1481-2; but whether Thomas Sempil, or his father, Sir William, does not appear. Acta Parl. ii. 137. "Thomas Simple, sheriff of Renfrew," was present, in parliament, on the 24th of February, 1483-4. Ib. 153. The same sheriff of Renfrew sat, in the several parliaments of James III. from this time, till 1487-8. Ib. 167. 181.

Eliotstoun

Eliotstoun, who was created Lord Sempil, by James IV., sometime between 1488 and 1495; and he fell with his sovereign on Floddon-field, in 1513. (*k*)

The office of sheriff of Renfrew continued, till the reign of Charles I., in the family of Lord Sempil, who also acquired the office of baillie of the regality of the monastery of Paisley; and the office of coroner, and mayor of fee, for that part of Renfrew-shire, which lies between the rivers Black Cart, and Laveran. (*l*) There were other coroners, and mayors, in Renfrew-shire, which appears to have been divided into *wards*, or districts, as Lanerk-shire, and other countries, in the south of Scotland. (*m*)

The most considerable jurisdiction, which diminished the power of the king's sheriff of Renfrew-shire, was the regality of the monastery of Paisley. (*n*) The monks of Paisley had, from early times, a baronial jurisdiction over their extensive estates. In 1396, they obtained, from Robert III., a charter of their

(*k*) John Lord Sempil was sheriff of Renfrew, in 1503. Balfour's Practicks, 16.

(*l*) On the 24th January, 1543-4, Robert Sempil, the son, and heir apparent of William, Lord Sempil, obtained a charter, on his father's resignation, of the family estates, and of the hereditary office of sheriff of Renfrew. Regist. Mag. Sig. xxx. 9. On the 3d of December, 1553, Robert Lord Sempil, obtained a grant of the nonentries, and relief, of the lands, and baronies, which were, in the Queen's hands, by the decease of his father, William Lord Sempil, and of the office of sheriff of Renfrew-shire, and the offices of coroner, and mayor, in the bounds, betwixt the waters of Black Cart, and Laveran. Privy Seal Reg. xxvi. 28. The same hereditary offices appear, in subsequent charters to this family. Regist. Mag. Sig. xxxiii. 87.; Privy Seal Reg. xli. 52. In the reign of Queen Mary, Robert, Lord Sempil obtained a commission of justiciary over the whole barony, and sheriffdom, of Renfrew; but he having abused this power, by cruelly oppressing James Glen of Bar, and his family, and connections, the privy council, upon the complaint of Glen, suspended his lordship's commission, on the 10th of October, 1564. Privy Council Reg. On the 9th of March, 1602, Sir James Sempil, knight, was admitted sheriff substitute of Renfrew-shire, upon a commission from Robert Lord Sempil, the sheriff principal; and Robert Vass was, at the same time, appointed sheriff clerk. Robertson's Renfrew-shire, 504, from the records of Paisley.

(*m*) On the 5th of September, 1439, John de Cathcart obtained a charter of the lands of Bartonholm, Snotgers, and Little Calderwood, with the office of *coroner* of the half barony of Renfrew. Regist. Mag. Sig. iii. 118. In 1505, several persons were denounced rebels, for attacking, and wounding William Cuningham, the *coroner* of Renfrew, in the execution of his office. Privy Seal Reg. iii. 41. In 1616, William Cuningham of Craigans was served heir of his father, Alexander Cuningham, to various lands, and to the office of *coroner, and mayor of fee*, in the *west ward of Strathgryfe*, and *upper ward of Renfrew*. Inquisit. Special. 38. In 1646, Alexander Cuningham was served heir of his father, William Cuningham, to the barony of Craigans, and to the same office. Ib. 124. The office of coroner fell into disuse, long before the abolition of heritable jurisdictions.

(*n*) There was, also, in this shire the regality of Darnley, which comprehended the estates of the Stewarts of Darnley, who became Earls of Lennox. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1748, the Duke of Montrose was allowed 800*l.* for the regality of Darnley.

whole

whole estates, in the barony of Renfrew, in Lanerk-shire; in the barony of Kyle Stewart, in Ayr-shire; and in other parts; the whole to be held, in a free, and pure regality, with ample jurisdiction: And he prohibited all sheriffs, provosts, baillies, coroners, and other officers, from obstructing, or molesting them, in the exercise of the rights, and authority, conferred on them. [Chart. Paisley, No. 198.] The jurisdiction of this regality was executed by two baillies, appointed by the abbot and monks; one for their estates, in Ayr-shire, and the other, for their estates, in Renfrew-shire, and in other counties. This last office, after being held, occasionally, by the family of Sempil, became, at length, hereditary in that family; and they acquired with it, certain lands, and had a fee of three chalders, of oatmeal, yearly. (*n*) As the same family held the hereditary office of sheriff of Renfrew-shire, this obviated collision between the two jurisdictions.

The sheriffdom of Renfrew formerly comprehended the barony, and parish of Bathgate, in West Lothian, which belonged to the Stewarts, and the jurisdiction of the Sempil family, as sheriffs of Renfrew, extended over that barony. This detached portion of their hereditary jurisdiction was resigned, in January, 1530-1, by William Lord Sempil, to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who thereupon obtained a charter for it, from the king. (*o*)

(*n*) Sir William Sempil held the office of baillie to the abbot and monks of Paisley, in 1476. Acta Auditor. p. 43. The office of baillie of the regality of Paisley is said to have been made hereditary, in the Sempil family, during 1545, by a grant of John Hamilton, the abbot of Paisley, to Robert, the master of Sempil, who succeeded his father, as Lord Sempil, in 1553. Crawford's Renfrew, p. 6.; Privy Seal Reg. xxvi. 28. John Hamilton, the archbishop of Saint Andrews, and abbot of Paisley, having been forfeited, in 1568, for assisting Queen Mary, the regent Moray gave the commendatorship of the abbey of Paisley to his partizan, Robert Lord Sempil, who, after getting much from the Hamiltons, went over to the enemy, who gave him more. Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 84. Robert Lord Sempil, as commendator of Paisley, granted to his grandson, and heir apparent, Robert, the master of Sempil, and to his heirs male, the offices of justiciary, chamberlain, and baillie of the regality of Paisley, and of all the lands, and possessions of that monastery; and he granted to him various lands, as his fee, for executing the said offices: This grant was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, 15th December, 1572. Precept in Privy Seal Reg. xli. 52. In 1648, Robert Lord Sempil was served heir of his grandfather, Robert, to the office of justiciary, and baillie of the regality of Paisley, excepting that part within Ayr-shire; and he was served heir to the yearly fee of three chalders of oatmeal, for executing the said office. Inquisit. Special. 132.

(*o*) Charter, 13th January, 1530-1, to Sir James Hamilton, of Finnart, of the office of sheriff of Renfrew, within the parish, and barony of Bathgate, on the resignation of William Lord Sempil, the hereditary sheriff of Renfrew-shire. Regist. Mag. Sig. xxiv. 21.; Privy Seal Reg. viii. 229.; ix. 39. Bathgate was afterwards a separate sheriffdom till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1748, when it was united to Linlithgow-shire.

In

In 1636, Hugh Lord Sempil, conveyed to Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, the heritable offices of sheriff of Renfrew-shire, and baillie of the regality of Paisley, in wadset, or security, for the payment of 5000*l.* English money, and interest of the same. (*p*) This debt was never paid, and those heritable offices became the permanent property of the Earls of Eglintoun, who held them till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1748, when Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, was allowed 5000*l.* sterling, as a compensation for their extinction. (*q*) According to the new establishment of sheriffs, in 1748, Mr. Charles Macdonald of Crichen, was appointed sheriff of Renfrew-shire, with a salary of 150*l.* a year.

The royal burgh of Renfrew, which gave its name to this shire, has always been, and still is, the shire town, where are held the head courts of the freeholders, and of the commissioners of supply, and the general quarter sessions; and at Renfrew, the election of members of parliament, for the shire, takes place. But since the reign of James VI., the sheriff's court has been held, at the town of Paisley. This location of the sheriff's court seems to have been adopted, for the convenience of the hereditary sheriff, who being also the hereditary baillie of the regality of Paisley, found it convenient to hold both courts in the same place. (*r*) This arrangement was continued, after the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, as the town of Paisley had risen to importance, and it is more, centrically, situated than Renfrew, for the seat of the sheriffs court. The great increase of the towns of Greenock, and Port Glasgow, in the western part of this shire, occasioned, in 1815, the appointment of an additional sheriff substitute, to hold sheriff courts, at *Greenock;* and the judicial district, which was assigned to him, is the towns, and parishes, of Greenock, and Port Glasgow, and the parish of Inverkip; and this district is called *the Lower Ward of Renfrew-shire.* This most populous county has now one sheriff depute, and two sheriffs substitute, one of whom officiates, at Paisley, and the other at Greenock.

(*p*) Inquisit. Special. 131. 159.; Crawford's Renfrew-shire, p. 5. The heritable office of coroner, and mayor of fee, for the district between the Black Cart, and the Laveran, continued in the Sempil family. Inquisit. Special. 182.

(*q*) Report by the lords of session, in the books of privy council.

(*r*) From a record book, commencing, in 1739, which has been preserved, it appears, that the proceedings of both those courts were recorded, promiscuously, in the same volume; and both jurisdictions were executed, by the same officer. Mr. Henry Maxwell was the last person, who officiated, as deputy of the Earl of Eglintoun, in the offices of sheriff of Renfrew-shire, and baillie of the regality of Paisley, at the epoch of the abolition, in 1748. Robertson's Renfrew, p. 507.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] The union of the Picts, and Scots, into one kingdom, by Kenneth, the son of Alpin, may be considered as the first, and greatest circumstance of civil history, which has occurred, in the annals of Renfrew. The inhabitants of this district were now obliged to act in concert with this kingdom, whether they were Strathclyde Britons, Picts, or Scots, or Scoto-Saxons; to obey the same laws, and to support the same government, whether in peace, or in war. And they partook, of course, in the bloody scenes, which were sometimes acted, under the Celtic administration. They equally submitted to the silent revolution, which took place, under Edgar, in 1097, when the Celtic customs were changed, for the municipal laws, which the Scoto-Saxon government, gradually, introduced. It was during the reign of David I. that Walter, the son of Alan, fled from Shropshire, in England, during the troublous conflicts of Maud, and Stephen, in their competition, for the crown of England, to look for shelter, and for settlement, in Scotland. By the influence, probably, of the Earl of Gloucester, David I. made him his stewart, and gave him lands, to support the dignity of his office. (*s*) The question, who was Alan, the father of Walter, was often asked, till it was answered, satisfactorily, in the first volume of this work. (*t*) In 1164, Walter founded the abbey of Paisley, for Cluniac monks, from

(*s*) David I. granted to Walter the son of Alan, the burgh and territory of Renfrew, the lands of Passeleth, Polloc, Talahec, Ketkert, le Drep, le Mutrene, Eglisham, Louchwinoch, and Inverwick, with their pertinents, and he conferred on him the office of steward: These estates were confirmed by a charter of Malcolm IV., in 1157, whereby he made the office of steward hereditary; and he granted, in addition, to Walter the son of Alan, part of the lands of Perthec, the whole lands of Inchinan, Steintoun, Halestanesdene, Legardswode, and Birchinside; he also granted, to the steward, in each of the king's burghs, and in each of his domains, a full toft, and with every toft 20 acres of land, to build a lodging, or inn, for himself; the whole of these possessions to be held of the king, "in capite," for five knights' service. [Chart. in Bibl. Harl. 4693-4, 4697.] Of those estates Inverwick and Steintoun, lay in East Lothian; Legardswode, and Birchinside, in Berwick-shire; Halestanesden, [now called Hassendean,] in Roxburgh-shire; all the others lay in Renfrew-shire. Besides those possessions, Walter acquired the whole district of Strathgryfe, in Renfrew-shire; and the western half of Kyle, in Ayr-shire; both which territories he certainly held in 1164. [Chart. Paisley.] This division of Kyle was called, from him, "*Walter's Kyle,*" and, in after times, *Kyle Stewart.* The island of Bute appears in possession of his son Alan, the Stewart, before the year 1200. [Ib. No. 39.] Such were the extensive possessions of the first Stewarts, during the 12th century.

(*t*) Pages 572–73. The whole deduction was derived from the evidence of charters, and other records. No one has questioned this deduction, so fortified, by record evidence, but the late re-publisher of Crawford's History of Renfrew, who endeavours to found upon that deduction, and evidence, the stories of Fleance, and Banquo, who have no other supports than

from Wenloc, in Shropshire; whence many persons followed him, and obtained, from his liberality, lands, within his territories, which seem to have been located upon the finest country.

The lands, which were thus granted to Walter, the son of Alan, seems to imply, that they were not quite waste; but inhabited by a Gaelic people, who scarcely knew the name of charters: And living on the lands, without charters, they had no valid title to what they possessed, in the contemplation of English lawyers. It seems to be quite clear, that the country, forming now Renfrew-shire, with all its inhabitants, their industry, and their wealth, at the epoch of David's grant to Walter, was a mere Celtic country, which was governed by Celtic customs, and animated by Celtic principles. (*u*) We hear nothing of any rising of the people, in opposition to such new measures, and new men. The settlement of so many of Walter's followers, formed a sort of military encampment; and the founding of the abbey of Paisley introduced a body of instructed men, who taught the ancient people domestic arts, and foreign manners.

In the midst of all those settlements, Somerled, a relation of the northern sea-kings, by his blood, and manners, came into the Clyde, in 1164; and landing with his forces, and followers, at Renfrew, was attacked, by a people, as brave as himself, and, with his son, was slain. (*v*)

From the demise of David I., in 1153, to the death of David II., in 1371, *the Stewarts* bore the chief sway, in Renfrew, and were personages of great weight, within the kingdom. Walter, the son of Alan of Shropshire, who was the son of Flaald, married Eschina of Moll, in Roxburgh-shire, by whom he left a son, Alan; and after receiving much property from David I., and Malcolm IV., and giving much to others, died in 1177, A.D.; as we learn, from the chronicle of Mailros, which calls him, *Dapifer Regis Scotiæ, et familiaris noster.* (*w*)

the fictions, and follies, of the Scotish histories. In Dugdale's Monast. ii. 528. there is a gift of some lands, at Doveton, in Shropshire, of Walter, the son of Alan, to the hospital of St. John. Here, is an additional proof of Walter's original country, and family.

(*u*) David I., in the early part of his reign, granted to the episcopal church of Glasgow, the tenth of his *can*, in swine, and other beasts, from the country of *Strathgrive*. [Chart. Glasg. 17.] *Can* was a Celtic duty, payable to the king, or the superior, by the occupiers of the land.

(*v*) Chron. Mailros, 169.; Lord Hailes' An. i. 108. Between Renfrew, and Paisley, there is a mount, or tumulus, with a fosse round the base, and a single stone, erected on the top, which is said, by tradition, to be the memorial of Somerled's fall, and the place of his interment. Pennant's Tour, iii. 151.

(*w*) See And. Stewart's Gen. Hist. of the Stewarts, 3—8.

Alan,

Alan, the son of Walter, seems to have emulated his father, in the munificence of his grants; and appears to have enjoyed full as much property, which enabled him to act thus munificently, and wisely. He was, also, a witness to the charters of William, the Lion, under whom he flourished. He seems to have married a daughter of Swan, the son of Thor; by whom he left two sons, Walter, and David: And dying, in 1204, he was buried, in the abbey of Paisley. (*x*)

His son, Walter, is the first who called himself, and was called, by others, *Seneschallus Scotiæ*. (*y*) He was appointed, by Alexander II., the justiciary of Scotland, in 1231, while Walter Cliford was justiciary of Lothian. (*z*) He was sent, in 1238, as an ambassador, to negotiate a marriage with Mary, the daughter of Ingelram, Count de Coucy. He imitated his progenitors, in founding a monastery, at *Dalmulin*, upon the Air. (*a*) This eminent man died, in 1246; and was buried, in the abbey of Paisley. (*b*) Walter, the Stewart, by whatever wife, left four sons; 1. Alexander, who succeeded him; 2. John, who is said to have been slain, at Damietta, in 1249, without issue; 3. Walter, who was designated, in charters, *senescallus*, and became Comes de Menteith, by marriage; 4. William, who is mentioned, in charters, but who died, without issue. (*c*)

Alexander succeeded his father, Walter, as Stewart of Scotland: He was one of the counsellors to Alexander III., and was appointed one of the regents, in 1255. (*d*) Alexander, the Stewart of Scotland, commanded the Scotish army, which, on the 2d of October, 1263, defeated the Norwegians, under Haco, their king, at the battle of Largs. (*e*) We may easily suppose that the hardy men of Strathgryfe partook of the glory of that victory. This Stewart was not only a brave, but a beneficent man. He confirmed the

(*x*) Crawf. Hist. of the Stewarts, 5, 6.; Stuart's Gen. Hist. of the Stewarts, 8, 9.

(*y*) See the charter, in Crawf. Hist. 7.

(*z*) He continued Justiciary of Scotland till 1240. Caledonia, i. 706.

(*a*) An account of this establishment has been given, in the Ecclesiastical History of Ayr-shire.

(*b*) Crawf. Hist. of the Stewarts, 7., who quotes the Chart. of Paisley for the fact; yet, Fordun, l. ix. c. 56.; and also the chronicle of Mailros, state his decease, in 1241. Walter, the Stewart, gave up, to the monks of Paisley, an annual payment of two chalders of meal, from the mill of Paisley, for the support of a monk, to perform divine service, for the soul of *Robert de Brus*. [Chart. Paisley, No. 182.] Robert de Brus, the Lord of Annandale, died, in 1245. We thus perceive an early connection, between the Stewarts, and the Bruses, which continued, without interruption.

(*c*) Stuart's Gen. Hist. of the Stewarts, 11.

(*d*) Another of the regents was Robert de Brus, who acted, in conjunction with the Stewart, during the minority of Alexander III.

(*e*) Fordun, ii. 98.

donations of the first Stewart, and his other ancestors, to Paisley, and other abbeys, and churches. He was, moreover, a statesman: And upon the marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III., with Erick, the king of Norway, in July, 1281, this Alexander, the Stewart, was one of the great men, who engaged to see the articles, on the side of Scotland, performed. (*g*) Yet, historians are not agreed, about the time of his decease. (*h*) By his wife, Joan, Alexander, the Stewart, left James, his eldest son, and successor; 2. John, who was known, as Sir John Stewart of Bankyl; and the progenitor of the *Stewarts* of Derneley, Lennox, and Aubigney; 3. Elizabeth, who married William Douglas of Lugton, in Lothian. (*i*)

James, the successor of Alexander, as Stewart of Scotland, and one of the prime nobles, as he died, on the 16th of July, 1309, lived throughout eventful, and perilous times. In September, 1286, James, the Stewart, with his brother John, and his uncle Walter, the Earl of Menteith, entered into an association, with certain great men, at Turnberry Castle, in support of Bruce's title to the crown. (*k*) On the sad demise of Alexander III., the estates appointed six regents, among whom was James, the Stewart, to govern the kingdom, for Margaret of Norway, the grand-daughter of the unfortunate Alexander. After the demise of Margaret, in September, 1290, James, the Stewart, continued one of the governors of the realm. In 1291, he was one of the auditors, for Robert Bruce, in the competition with Baliol. (*l*) During this year, 1291, Robert, the Bishop of Glasgow, and James, the Stewart of Scotland, swore fealty to Edward I. (*m*) The same necessity, which induced their oaths, must defend their conduct. In 1297, the Stewart associated with his brother John, with Wishart, the Bishop of Glasgow, and Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, and above all, with Wallace, for supporting the independence of the kingdom. In 1302, the Stewart was sent, with other ambassadors, to solicit the aid of Philip, the King of France. In March, 1309, many nobles, and gentlemen, wrote to Philip II., that they had acknowledged

(*g*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 1082.

(*h*) Some of them say that he died, in 1283, aged 69: But, Fordun, l. x. c. 38., says he died in 1281; and with him concurs the *Stemma Senescalli.* His son, James, and successor, in 1284-5, went before the king, in his "*aula*," within Edinburgh castle, at the king's *colloquium;* and surrendered some lands to William de Preston. [From the autograph charter.] This proves that James had then succeeded to his father, as Stewart: It shows the good king, Alexander III., who died, by a fall from his horse, on the 19th of March, 1285-6, sitting in his *court,* within his castle, hearing *pleas,* as chief justice, before whom the Stewart surrendered his title, a mode of conveyance then, and long after, in use.

(*i*) Stuart's Gen. Hist. 12—14.; Caledonia, i. 583.

(*k*) Dugdale's Baron. i. 216. (*l*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 556. (*m*) Prynne, iii. 507.

Robert

Robert Bruce's right to the crown: Among those patriots was James, the Stewart of Scotland. He died on the 16th of July, 1309, in the sixty-sixth year of his age; leaving, by his wife, Cecilia, the daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar; 1. Walter, his successor; 2. Sir John, who was slain, at the battle of Dundalk, with Edward Bruce; 3. Sir James, of Durrisdeer.

James, the Stewart, was succeeded by Walter, his son; who was born, in 1293; succeeded his father, on the 16th of July, 1309; married Marjery, the daughter of King Robert I., in 1315; and died, the 9th of April, 1326. This gallant youth, when he was only one-and-twenty, brought a considerable body of men, in the king's aid, during the array, at the Torwood, in 1314, as preparatory to the battle of Bannockburn; wherein, Edward II. was defeated, and the independence of the nation was established. Walter, the young Stewart, and Sir James Douglas, commanded the third division; and Walter was knighted by the king, for his bravery. The stout men of Strathgryfe, who were led into battle, by their gallant superior, thus partook of the glory of the victory, and the importance of contributing to the independence of their country. At the end of this glorious year, Walter, the Stewart, was sent, by King Robert I. to the English, in order to receive the king's family, the Earl of Marr, and Robert, the Bishop of Glasgow, who had been prisoners, in England, and were now released. In 1315, the king gave his daughter, Marjery, in marriage, to Walter, the Stewart, who was then at the age of two-and-twenty; and with her gave in free marriage, the barony of Bathgate, with Ricartown, and Ratho, and other lands. Before the epoch of that marriage, perhaps, at the parliament of Ayr, on the 26th of April, 1315, the crown was settled on Marjery the king's daughter, as above mentioned, upon failure of the male heirs of her uncle, Edward Bruce. In 1316, died Marjery Bruce (*n*), the wife of Walter, the Stewart; and leaving by him, a son, Robert, who was born, on the 2d of March, 1316; and who lived to be king of Scots under the parliamentary entail of the crown. In the parliament, which was held, at Scone, upon the 3d of December, 1318, there was made, on the death of Edward Bruce, another act of entail, which, in case of the demise of King Robert, without leaving a lawful heir-male of his body, settled the crown on Robert Stewart, the son of the king's daughter Marjery: After the demise of David II., the male heir of Robert I., the Steuart, under that entail, succeeded to the Scotish crown, in 1371.

(*n*) She was buried in the chapel of Paisley monastery, where a fine monument was raised over her grave, having the figure of a woman sculptured on it. In 1770 the relicks, and the monument of Marjery Bruce were removed, from the ruined chapel, and deposited in an elegant Gothic chapel, which was built by the Earl of Abercorn for a family burying place.

When

When the king went to Ireland, in 1316, to assist his brother, he appointed Walter, the Stewart, and Sir James Douglas, the governors of Scotland, during his absence. When the town of Berwick was taken, in 1318, it was committed in charge to Walter, the Stewart. The English were impatient to regain this town; and prepared to besiege it. The Stewart made preparations to defend it, by assembling his kindred, and his vassals of Renfrew, and Strathgryfe, and his followers, from his various estates. In 1319, Walter, the Stewart, defended that great trust, with signal bravery, as well as skill, against an English army, which was commanded, by Edward II., in person, who was obliged to relinquish his object. This defence, by so young a soldier, displays a talent, and valour, of which a nation may boast.

On the 6th of April, 1320, the nobles, and barons, of Scotland, who were assembled, in the abbey of Aberbrothock, wrote an epistle to Pope, John; which explained their rights, and besought his protection: Walter, the Stewart, subscribed this spirited declaration. The Stewart was rewarded, in 1321, by the king, who gave him the forfeitures of Soulis, and Mowbray, who were convicted of treason, by the parliament of Scone, in August, 1320. He followed his race of glory, by accompanying Douglas, and Randolph, into England, in 1322, when, by a forced march, they endeavoured to surprize Edward II., at Biland Abbey, in Yorkshire. Edward, with some difficulty, made his retreat to York. The Stewart, with five hundred men, pursued him to York; and in the true spirit of chivalry, expected that Edward, with a similar number of his army, would renew the combat, without the walls. (*o*) This Steuart was pious, in the contemplation of those times, as well as brave; having given various donations to religious houses. He died, on the 9th of April, 1326, at Bathgate; and he was thence carried to the abbey of Paisley, for burial. (*p*) He appears to have been thrice married: 1. To Alice the daughter of Sir John Erskine, of which marriage there was a daughter, Jane, who married Hugh Earl of Ross; 2. To Marjery Bruce, who left him a son, Robert, who, on the demise of David II., without male issue, became king. 3. To Isabel, the sister of Sir John Graham of Abercorn, who brought him a son, Sir John Stewart, of Ralstoun.

Robert, the seventh Stewart, who was born, on the 2d of March 1315-16, of Marjery Bruce, succeeded to the offices, and possessions of his father, who died, as we have observed, on the 9th of April 1326. Robert I., the

(*o*) Lord Hailes's Ann. Scot. ii. 134.

(*p*) Crawf. Hist. of the Stewarts; who, however, mistook the date of his decease.

illustrious

illustrious restorer of the monarchy, demised on the 7th of June 1329. Randolph Earl of Moray, under the act of settlement, 1318, assumed the regency, during the minority of David II., the infant son of his late uncle, Robert I. But Randolph, unhappily, died, on the 20th July 1332. By the same act of settlement, Sir James Douglas was appointed regent, in case of the death of the Earl of Moray: But, Sir James was unhappily slain, in 1330, by the Saracens, in Spain. A new regent, upon the death of Randolph, was appointed, by the nomination, of Donald, Earl of Mar, the nephew of the late king; an unhappy choice, which left the Scotish nation, at a very critical moment, without a general, to command their army, or a statesman to direct their affairs. Edward Baliol, the pretender to the crown, appeared in the Forth, with his followers, on the 31st of July 1332. On the 12th of the subsequent August, Baliol arrived at Duplin, where a battle ensued, which was fought by the Scots, with more bravery than skill; and when a defeat was, of course sustained, which was followed, by the most disastrous results. The regent was himself slain; the infant king was obliged to seek shelter, in France; Edward Baliol was crowned, at Scone, on the 24th of September 1332. It is not easy to determine, whether the first career of Robert Bruce, or the infancy of David II., were attended with the worst success.

The Stewart, as he was born, in 1316, was still much under age: Yet, when the capture of Berwick, by the English, depended on its relief, by the regent, Archibald Douglas; and when the regent collected his army, at the foot of Halydon-hill, the youthful Stewart, under the inspection of Sir James Stewart of Roseth, was placed at the head of the second body of that army. A vigorous conflict ensued, on Halydon-hill, when the Scotish army was completely defeated. Many nobles were slain. The young Stewart made good his retreat to the Isle of Bute. It was thereupon supposed, in England, when the news of this disaster was heard, that there did not remain, in Scotland, a man of sufficient influence to collect an army, or adequate knowledge to command it. Edward III., considering Scotland, as his own, from the grants of his pupil, Edward Baliol, began to exercise over it every act of government, and during the same unfortunate year, 1334, Baliol conferred on David Hastings, the Earl of Athol, the *whole estates of the young Stewart of Scotland.*

It was, in this year, that the young Stewart began to act, for his country, in which he possessed so great a station, being presumptive heir of the crown; and was, perhaps, the most opulent person, within the realm: But, we have seen above, that his estate had been given away by a pretender; and

we

we know, from the evidence of record, that Edward III., disregarding his own law, purchased his stewartship, from Fitzalan, the Earl of Arundel, who had no right to sell it. (*q*)

The young Stewart had lain concealed, in Bute, from the epoch of the disastrous battle of Halydon-hill, in July 1333: But, in the subsequent year, he resolved, to pass over to the castle of Dumbarton; and resolutely stood up, in his country's cause. Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell was now regent of Scotland; and with his ancient zeal, for the public cause, endeavoured to collect the more strenuous friends of Scotland. At this time, the Stewart with the aid of Colin Campbell of Lochow, made himself master of the Castle of Dunoon, in Cowal. The Stewart's tenants, within Bute, slew Alan de Lisle the English governor, and presented his head to their superior. John, the son of Gilbert, was made prisoner, in the same action, where De Lisle was slain. This John was the governor of the castle of Bute; and ordering the garrison to surrender the fortlet, joined himself to those, who contended, for the interest of Scotland. Encouraged, by these successes, the Stewart invaded Renfrew; and compelled the inhabitants to acknowledge the sovereignty of David. He had now been joined, by William Carruthers, from Annandale, and by Thomas Bruce, from Kyle.

At this critical period, John, Earl of Moray, the second son of the illustrious Randolph. Who had found shelter, in France, after the disastrous day of Halydon-hill, returned to Scotland. The Scots acknowledged him, and the young Stewart, as regents of their afflicted country, under the legitimate authority of their exiled sovereign. The Earl, speedily, collected a body of men; invaded the territory of the Earl of Athol, who was constrained to retire into Lochaber, where being deprived of the means of resistance, he found it necessary to embrace the party of his conqueror.

On this rapid change of affairs, in Scotland, which was supposed to have been completely subdued, Baliol, again retired into England; and implored the aid of Edward III., his sovereign. Edward led his army against the Scotish insurgents, in November 1334; and having overrun the Lothians, ruled, at will, a defenceless country. With another part of the English army, Baliol wasted Avondale, and the adjacent countries. In the castle of Renfrew, Baliol celebrated his Christmas, in royal state; when he distributed lands, and offices, among his guests. (*r*)

In April, 1335, the Stewart, and the Earl of Moray, assembled a parlia-

(*q*) Caledonia, i. 574.

(*r*) Genealog. Hist. of the Stewarts, 33.

ment,

ment, at Dairsie, in Fife; at which appeared many barons, with various views; among others, appeared the Earl of Athol, with a formidable train of followers; and behaving with insolence, in the presence of his conqueror, thereby disgusted the Scotish barons: And the assembly, which was divided, by a thousand intrigues, dispersed themselves, without agreeing upon any object.

Edward III. again invaded Scotland, in July, 1335. In the subsequent month, the regent, Earl of Moray, returning from the borders, was taken prisoner, and was long detained, in England. The captivity of one regent, and the inexperience of the other, had well nigh ruined the Scotish nation. Meantime, Edward III. pardoned the vacillations of the Earl of Athol; and conferred on him the office of lieutenant, in Scotland. But, Sir Andrew Moray, with Douglas of Lidisdale, and other nobles, having collected a body of men, marched into Aberdeen-shire against the English lieutenant; and the Scots, being joined, by 300 men, from Kildrummie, they surprised the confident Athol, in the forest of Kilblain; dispersed his army, on the 30th of September, 1335, and slew the earl himself.

After the disgraceful death of Athol, Sir Andrew Moray assembled a parliament, at Dumfermling; and was acknowledged, in the character of regent. Edward III. after turning his thoughts upon the acquisition of France, endeavoured to sustain himself, in his new acquisitions, in Scotland, by distributing lands, and offices, among his friends: Of course, the contests between the Scots, and English, during the years 1335, and 1336, were attended, by alternate success, and defeat; in which the Stewart partook, in the varieties of success, and disappointment. In 1337, the English operations against Scotland were relaxed, when Edward prepared, for his attack on France; and wise, though he were, he seems not to have perceived, that the conquest of two such warlike people, though, certainly, not beyond his ambition, was, undoubtedly, without the limits of his power. In 1338, died Sir Andrew Moray, the regent of Scotland.

The Stewart of Scotland now succeeded Sir Andrew, in his arduous office of regent: And he began his administration, by preparations, for the siege of Perth, which had long been deemed the chief seat of the English authority; particularly, as Baliol had made choice of it, for his usual residence. The Stewart appeared before it, in the beginning of the year 1339. Ughtred, the English governor, made a gallant defence; the regent prepared to storm the town; and Ughtred capitulated, for his garrison, in August, 1339, which he conducted into England. The Stewart was now emboldened to attack Stirling Castle, which surrendered, after a proper defence, on the same

capitulation, as the garrison of Perth had surrendered. After thus freeing the whole country, lying northward of the Forth, from the English domination, the regent undertook a tour, through Scotland; to administer justice, redress grievances, and to establish order, in a distracted kingdom.

Much, however, was still to be achieved. The fortresses of Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lochmaban, with other castles, in the south, of less importance, remained in the power of the English; and the territory of Teviotdale continued subject to that rival state. But, in April, 1341, the castle of Edinburgh was surprised, and the garrison expelled.

David II., with his queen, Johanna, returned from France, in 1341, from an exile, since 1333: He now took upon himself the administration of the government, during those difficult times. The Stewart seems not to have been publicly employed, till David II. collected an army to invade England, in an evil hour, for his own safety, and credit. In 1346, the Stewart led the men of his territories to the army of David: And when the battle of Durham was resolved on, the Stewart, and the Earl of March, commanded the left wing. After a violent conflict, the right wing, and the centre, were totally defeated; the Stewart, with the Earl of March, and the left wing, which they commanded, made good their retreat, though with some loss. The king himself, fighting bravely, was taken prisoner, on that disastrous day. The Stewart was now elected to the office of regent: And notwithstanding those infelicitous times, he maintained the cause of his captive sovereign, and supported some shew of government, in Scotland. (*s*) He carried on many negotiations, for the release of the imprudent king: In 1351, the King of Scots was enlarged, and permitted to visit his dominions, on his making oath, that he would return into custody; and delivering hostages, for the performance of his oath: One of these was John, the regent's eldest son, who afterwards succeeded to the crown, under the name of Robert III. (*t*) A parliament was held, at Edinburgh, in September, 1357, for effectuating the release of David. Among others, at this parliament, was Robert the Stewart of Scotland, the king's lieutenant. (*u*) In 1357, this treaty, for the release of David, was finally agreed on: The Scots engaged to pay 100,000 marks sterling, and to give hostages, for the faithful performance of a wretched treaty. (*v*)

In

(*s*) Fordon, xiv. 6.; Lord Haile's An. ii. 221.; Rym. Fœd. v. 831.

(*t*) Rym. Fœd. v. 711-27.; Lord Haile's An. ii. 223. (*u*) Ib. 243.

(*v*) Ib. 244. After David's release, he conferred on his nephew, Robert the Stewart, the earldom of Strathern, which was then in the crown. He also granted him a pension of 40*l.* a year.

In 1363, David held a parliament, at Scone; chiefly, with a view, to propose to them that, in case of his death, without issue, they should choose, for their king, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the son of Edward III.; the king forgetting, if he ever knew, the fact, that by acts of parliament, the crown had been already entailed on the Stewart, and his issue. The estates, unanimously, made answer, "That they would never permit an Englishman to reign over them; that by acts of settlement, and the solemn oaths of the three estates, during the fortunate reign of Robert Bruce, the Stewart had been acknowledged presumptive heir of the crown; and that he, and his sons, were brave men, and fit to rule." One might be apt to suppose, that David, owing to his long exile, in France, and his tedious imprisonment, in England, did not know the law of Scotland, as it had been left, by his father, with regard to the succession. Distrust now arose among all ranks, who had so long struggled for their independence. Many of the nobility entered into associations, for mutual support. And the Stewart entered into associations, with the Earls of March, and Douglas, the most powerful of the southern barons; and what is more remarkable, he formed a confederacy with his own sons. (*w*)

These associations were easily defeated, by the king's intrepidity. He issued a proclamation, commanding the associators, to desist from their rebellious practices. He called on his people to protect their sovereign. These measures being treated, contemptuously, by the associators, he had recourse to arms. Many resolute men drew their swords, in support of the throne. The insurgents seeing the hazards they had run, and the dangers of civil war, sued for peace. A general amnesty was granted, on condition, that the barons should renounce their associations, and bind themselves, to avoid private confederacies, in future. The Stewart entered into an obligation, the penalty whereof was forfeiture of all right to the crown, and loss of his own inheritances. (*x*) In this manner, a very dangerous insurrection, which the absurd propositions of the king, in the parliament, at Scone, had raised, was suppressed, by the royal fortitude, and forgiveness. Scarcely was the public quiet restored, when this capricious monarch repaired to London;

year. Robertson's Index, p. 45. On the 8th of April, 1358, Robert the Stewart of Scotland, and *Earl of Strathern*, granted to William Gordon of Stichel, the heritable office of keeper of the new forest of Glenkens, in Galloway, as fully as the earl had got it from his uncle David II. Charter in Adv. Lib. MS. Jac. V., 4. 29. p. 197. When the Stewart succeeded to the crown, in 1371, he conferred the earldom of Strathern on his younger son, David Stewart. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 286. 293-4. 310.

(*w*) Ib. 350-1.

(*x*) Fordon, xiv. 27.; Lord Haile's An. ii. 252.

and again involved himself, in the most dangerous intrigues with Edward III.; all tending to overthrow the established law, as settled by his illustrious father: But, David II., by long exile, and harsh imprisonment, had been converted, from being a brave prince into a low intriguer. (*y*) Happy for the safety of David, that the secret of this base intrigue was well kept: The bonds taken, from the late insurgents, would not have protected him, from the irresistible indignation of his whole people. We may easily perceive how much David acted against his father's principle; how he sacrificed the rights of the Stewart, to the grossest prejudices, and lowest adulation; and how much he undervalued the blood of his people, which they had shed abundantly, in support of his crown against a pretender. About this time, the king married an unequal match, in Margaret Logie, a woman of singular beauty, who could not bear the prince's follies. (*z*)

David, actuated, by his jealousy of political intrigue, perhaps, by the suggestions of his consort, in 1369, imprisoned the Stewart, and his three sons, John, Robert, and Alexander. This imprisonment of the heir presumptive, and his sons, is one of the singular events of a reign, which consisted of singular incidents. (*a*) On the disgrace of Margaret Logie, the Stewart, and his three sons, were released, from prison, and reinstated in the king's favour. David finished his inglorious reign, in the castle of Edinburgh, on the 22d of February, 1370-1, in the 42d year of his rule. (*b*)

After some intrigues, and a little opposition, Robert, the Stewart of Scotland, succeeded to the crown, under the act of entail, which was read, at his coronation. Thus, then, at the end of so many years of violent disputes, both civil, and foreign, did Renfrew, and Strathgryfe, give a king to the Scotish nation.

At the epoch of the acquisition of Renfrew, by Walter, the son of Alan, there does not appear to have been either religious houses, or baronial castles, in the country of Strathgryfe. The inhabitants, as they were, generally, Celtic, possessed no such castles, or religious houses; and even did not enjoy charters, for their lands. As David I., and his chancery, considered such unchartered lands to be, lawfully, in the crown; so might he grant those lands to strangers: Of such a principle his charters are the best documents, and appropriate illustration. In the history of the persons, and property in Renfrew-shire, by Crawford, we never see a Celtic name of any

(*y*) Lord Haile's An. ii. 253.
(*a*) Ford. xiv. 34.
(*z*) Ford. xiv. 28.; Scala Chron. 579.
(*b*) Id.

proprietor,

proprietor, though we may perceive many of the lands to be distinguished, by Celtic appellations. This territory, then, became, from that epoch, settled, gradually, by new inhabitants, from the south. At the epoch of the sad demise of Alexander III., none of the *Magnates Scotiæ* were inhabitants of this country, except the Stewart. (*c*) At the parliament of Brigham, in March, 1289-90, we, scarcely, perceive any baron, or country gentlemen, from Strathgryfe (*d*): And the reason seems to have been, that they were not tenants in chief of the crown; but were, merely, tenants of the Stewart, as a subject superior of the whole barony of Renfrew. There was, however, a much greater number of the inhabitants of this barony, who swore fealty to Edward I., at the critical periods of his intrigue, and warfare, in 1296. (*e*) They are not, however, very many; but, we see none of the Celtic people, among them. The Stewarts, as we have seen, acted great parts, during the struggles, arising from the competition, for the crown; and the subsequent wars of so many years, which were the necessary result of that competition, and the ambition of the three Edwards: The men of the Stewarts, and the inhabitants of Strathgryfe, partook of those struggles, and felt the sad effects. (*g*)

(*c*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 266.

(*d*) The abbot of Paisley was present, amidst the ecclesiastical estate of parliament.

(*e*) There were James, the Stewart of Scotland; John, the Stewart, knight; Gilbert of Akenheved; John de Montgomery; Finlawe of Hustoun, knight; William the Fleming, knight; Hugh of Dalmeston [Danielstoun] knight; Thomas of Raulfestoun; John of Irskyn [Erskin]; William of Shawe; Walter Spreul; John of the Glen; Giles of the Estwode; Robert de Kent; Patrick of Selvenland; John de Maxwell; Symon of the Schawe; Alan the son of Thomas of Fulton; Nicol of Fulton; William, the son of Nicol of Stragryf; Peres of Pollock; David of Cressewell; Henry of Foulton; Robert Cruk of Fingalestoun; John Hunter of the forest of Passelay; John de Anesleye of Crucsfeu; William of Coughran [Cochran]; Peres the son of Gerard of Stragrife; Hugh, the Hunter of Stragrife; Richard, the Hunter of Stragrif: Thomas the Brewster of the forest of Passeley; Thomas the Wright of the Blackhall; William Knightesson of Eglisham; John Petit of the Mernes; Gilbert the son of Gregory of Crourotheryk [Clochroderick]; Gotheric the son of Matthew of Crourotheryk.

(*g*) We may form some idea of the effects of those protracted struggles, from the statement which was laid before parliament, on the 20th of July, 1366, specifying the land rents of the several sheriffdoms, according to the ancient extent, and to the true value, after the ravages of a long, and grievous war. As the barony of Renfrew was then comprehended in Lanerkshire, the statement in the record stands thus:—

" Lanerk, per antiquum extentum	£4057	9	0
per verum valorem	1715	19	8½
Ranfrw, per verum valorem	535	9	8½ "

[Record Parl. p. 107.] Various documents, in the Chartulary of Paisley, and in other records, mention the great depreciation of property, which was occasioned by the "*diram guerram*," as it is, feelingly, called.

It

It was but a small consolation, after so many sufferings, that they at length gave a Stewart king to the Scotish nation.

Robert II. succeeded to the throne on the 22d of February, and he was crowned at Scone on the 26th of March, 1371. After a reign of little glory, he died on the 19th of April, 1390, in his castle of Dundonald; and was buried at Scone. He left many children, legitimate, and illegitimate; as we may learn, from Crawford. (*h*) He married Elizabeth More, a daughter of Sir Adam More of Rowallan, after he had obtained a dispensation, from the pope, on the 22d of November, 1347; and he was married, in the face of the church, in 1349. (*i*) John, his eldest son, was, undoubtedly, born, before this marriage, and that dispensation: But, the subsequent marriage legalized the illegitimacy of his birth, and that legitimation was recognized, by the parliament of Scone, at the coronation of his father, Robert II. In fact, the legitimacy of John was never questioned, in that age, and for some ages afterwards: It was only factious history of more modern times, who spoke of John, as born before the marriage of his father, and mother; and as being a bastard. Elizabeth More died, before the year 1355, the date of the dispensation, for Robert's second marriage with Eupheme, the daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross.

On the demise of Robert II., he was, immediately, succeeded, by his eldest son, John (*k*), who, upon his coronation, changed his name, in the presence of parliament, to Robert III., a name of better import. His administration was, in a great measure, entrusted to his brother, Robert, Duke of Albany. His eldest son, the Duke of Rothsay, was put to death, said, for *the public good*, by Robert Duke of Albany, who had the concurrence of Archibald Earl Douglas, whose daughter, Rothsay had married; and after an examination, in parliament, they received as full a pardon, it has been, sneeringly, said, as if they had murdered the heir apparent of the crown. The king's second son, James, being sent towards France, for his safety, was taken prisoner, with his attendants, on the 30th of March, 1405, by an English ship. In the mean time, Robert III., with the view of preventing the dilapidation of the estates of the stewartry, and to protect his son, on the 10th of December, 1404, by charter, erected a *principality*, consisting of the barony of Renfrew, and the whole estates

(*h*) Hist. of the Stewarts, 17—20.

(*i*) In the dispensation, he is called Robert Stewart, Lord of Strathgrif, knight.

(*k*) John, the eldest son of Robert the Stewart, was for many years styled *Lord of Kyle*. On the 22d of June, 1368, he obtained a grant of the *earldom of Carrick*. Harl. MSS. 4694., art. 5. After his accession to the throne, he conferred the earldom of Carrick on his eldest son, David, who was created Duke of Rothsay, in 1398; and after his assassination, in 1402, the king conferred the earldom of Carrick on his son, James.

of

of the Stewarts, with the earldom of Carrick, and the barony of King's Kyle; all which he granted, in a *free regality, during the life of the prince.* (*l*) After some doubts, and some inconvenience, the holders of lands, within the principality, or stewartry, were greatly benefited, by the change of tenures, from *Ward* to *Blench*, after the 25th of March, 1748.

The next occurrence of any importance, after the establishment of the stewartry, or principality, was the separation of Renfrew, and Stragryf, from Lanerk-shire, and its establishment, as a new shire, by the name of Renfrew, from the shire-town, as we have already seen. (*m*)

This new shire, however, during subsequent times, partook of the same conveniences, and inconveniences, from public causes, as the old. Those families of Renfrewshire, who adhered, from whatever principle, to James III., were involved in his fate. Upon the great revolution, which followed James the third's death, the Earl of Lennox, Lord Lile, and Matthew Stewart obtained the rule of *Renfrew-shire*, the lower ward of Lanerk-shire, and the barony of Lenzie, in Dumbarton-shire, till the king should arrive, at one-and-twenty years of age. (*n*) Renfrew participated in the sad disasters of Flodden-field. During the subsequent reign of James V., the Earl of Glencairn, one of the corruptest of men, with his followers, from Renfrew, felt the captivity, and disgrace of Solway rout: Owing to the treachery of that noble, and other traitors, who received the corrupt money of Henry VIII., Renfrew, and other districts of Scotland, for many a year, were involved in the miseries of those various changes. (*o*) The battle of Langside, on the 13th of May, 1568, which decided the question of *legitimate sovereignty*, with bastard *illegality*, made many an eye weep, in Renfrew-shire. The people of Renfrew, saw, with similar regret, Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, driven away by the ruling faction. They enjoyed, throughout the whole reign of King James, little quiet, and less profit. During the subsequent reign of misfortunes, and miseries, Renfrew-shire partook greatly of the manifold effects of those various evils of misgovernment, and fanaticism. While Renfrew-shire was not yet a manufacturing, and commercial, country, the population suffered by military proscriptions, and their estates, and

(*l*) See the charter in *Casus Principis*, p. 59.; see a copy, in Carmichael's Tracts, p. 103., with useful commentaries thereon. See the acts of parliament, on this subject, 1469, A.D., and 1477, and 1489, and, finally, the act of the 20 G. II.

(*m*) See the preceding section.

(*n*) Acta Parl. ii. 208. of the 15th of October, 1488.

(*o*) Extracts from the Records of the Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Porteous. MS.

property,

property, by engaging in political projects, and warfare, beyond the abilities of the country; without gaining any object, but a slight experience, which was thrown away on a fanatical people.

The king was, at length, restored, in May, 1660, after a civil war, in Scotland, of great malignity, during two-and-twenty years. The king was proclaimed, on the 8th of May, at London; and, at Edinburgh, on the 14th (*p*): And they seemed to rejoice, at Edinburgh, with sincere gratulation. But, the clergy on one side, and the committee of state, on the other, recollected *late times;* the one, with secret hopes, and some demonstration of their revival; and the other with strong apprehensions, from the past, and considerable fears, for the future. (*q*) Yet, tranquillity was not, for some time, disturbed. The spirit of the new administration, under Lord Middleton, and the misdoubts of the legislature, soon decided upon the measures, which were to prevent the return of the disasters of the past. As early as 1665, and 1666, the clergy in Lanerk, and Renfrew shires, began to speak against the king, and his government, in their prayers and sermons. As early as 1667, there were, in those shires, conventicles, within private houses, though not much attended, and the clergy, at the same time, were required by the government, to give in lists of *rebels*, which they declined to perform. (*r*) In proportion, as the clergy were obstinate, the government became still more severe, from apprehensions of the future, owing to recollections of the late times. (*s*) Those principles were carried into practice, on the one side, to field preaching, under the security of arms (*t*); to avowals of resistance;

(*p*) MS. Diary.

(*q*) In 1662, December 23., Mr. John Norry, indeed, and Mr. Alexander Dunlop, the minister of Paisley, were banished, for whatever offences. [MS. Diary.] In March, 1662, a commission was issued, by Charles II., for trying Mary Lamont, and six other women, of the parish of Inver-kip, in this shire, for witchcraft, which they confessed, in a ludicrous manner. They were found guilty: But, whether they were executed, according to law, appeareth not. [Original Papers, in MS. communicated, by Mr. Campbell, sheriff-substitute of Renfrew.] It had been of more importance to have sent those women, deluded, as they were, by their own follies, to the House of Correction; to be kept to hard labour, and hard fare. "People," says Bacon, "are credulous, and ready to impute accidents, and natural operations, to witchcraft."

(*r*) Rev. Dr. Porteous's MS. Notes.

(*s*) Alexander Porterfield of Fulwood, and John Porterfield of Duchal, acting against law, which has long teeth, were laid hold of, by the law, and suffered from its gripe. In Wodrow, ii. App. 106., there is a list of persons, in Renfrew-shire, who had been denounced rebels, and were proclaimed fugitives in 1684: It is not very long, nor are the persons of great importance.

(*t*) The Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow show, that many bastard children were fathered on conventicle preachers. The Rev. Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts. It was easy to perceive, that such conventicles would produce immoral conduct, and laxity of manners.

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and to actual rebellion. On the other side; field conventicles were proscribed, by proclamations, founded on positive law; the conventiclers were dispersed, by the military, under positive orders, for that end; and the government, finally, went the full length of bringing from the mountains *the highland host*, to live upon the western shires, at free quarter. (*u*) On the 8th of June, 1682, a commission was issued, appointing Andrew Atchison, to be sheriff-depute of Renfrew-shire; and, under the direction of certain commissioners, to execute the laws against persons, who were guilty of disorders, in that shire. (*v*) In 1684, under that commission, several heritors of some consequence, in Renfrew-shire, were prosecuted, and fined. (*w*) In 1685, the Earl of Argyle, after fording the Clyde, from the opposite side to Renfrew; and endeavouring to retire to Argyle, was attacked by some militia-men, when, in the act of crossing the Cart river, near Inchinnan; was taken prisoner; and soon recognized, though he was disguised, like a peasant, with a long beard. (*x*)

Twelve years after, Renfrew-shire was disgraced, by imposture, and by trials for Witchcraft. It is apparent, from the circumstances of the case, that the whole of this affair, in which three men, and four women, who were called witches, were tried, found guilty, and executed, originated in the artifice, and imposture of Christian Shaw, the daughter of John Shaw of Bargarran, with the ignorance, and folly of her mother. This girl was only eleven years of age; but, she appears to have been mistress of much art. After the previous examinations of witnesses, at Bargarran, before commissioners, who were appointed, for that end, several women, and men, were tried, at Paisley, for witchcraft. (*y*) Margaret Laing defended herself, on her trial, with uncommon abilities, and eloquence; yet, says a bye-stander, who published, what he saw, and heard; " I thought, that when she spoke,

(*u*) It was at the end of 1676, that the highland host was let loose on the western shires. MS. Diary, or Journal.

(*v*) Wodrow, ii. 235. See the commission itself, in his App. No. 81. (*w*) Ib. 335-6.

(*x*) Ib. 537.

(*y*) The particulars of this tragical affair, from beginning to the end, were collected, by John Mac Gilchrist, the town clerk of Glasgow, and they were embodied in a copious narrative, by Mr. Francis Grant, advocate, who was afterwards a lord of session, with the title of Lord Cullen. This " true narrative" was printed at Edinburgh, by James Watson, in 1698, 8vo.; and it was reprinted at London, in the same year, in 4to. Christian Shaw, the young impostor, who produced those disgraceful proceedings, afterwards exercised her ingenuity to a better purpose, by originating the manufacture of fine thread, which was carried to a great extent, in Renfrew-shire. Stat. Acc. ix. 74.; Wilson's View of Agricult. 244.

in a matter of any concern, her eyes stood squint, and fixed, as if she had been turning her ears, and attending to some *invisible dictator*." What folly, here is! This case is reported, by Arnot, in his Criminal Trials, under the head of the "*Impostor of Bargarran*." (*z*) "This actress," says he, "was abundantly pert, and lively; and her challenging one of the housemaids, for drinking, perhaps, for stealing, a little milk, which drew on her an angry retort, was the simple prelude to a complicated, and wonderful scene of artifice, and delusion, of fanaticism, and barbarity."

The western counties, which had been so much harassed, during the late times, concurred, zealously, in the Revolution of 1688-9. They sent forces to Edinburgh, to support *the convention*, for establishing that event. And when their presence was no longer necessary, they were thanked by the convention, and offered money for their expences. (*a*)

At the other great epoch, *the Union*, which followed, in the subsequent reign, the towns, and shires, of the west, did not act so patriotically. The effects of *the Revolution* were immediate; the effects of *the Union* were, in *the result*, which required many a year of active industry, and prudent attention, to make that *result* palpably felt. There were tumults, on that occasion, in several of the towns, in the western shires. These ended, in an insurrection of the lower orders, at Glasgow, which closed in a sort of rebellion, that did not last long. When the insurgents heard, that a body of dragoons had marched from Edinburgh against them; when they perceived that, of the numerous parties, who were said to have taken arms, not one person joined them, they came to the prudent resolution of returning to their own affairs, and of delivering their arms to the *deacons* of the several trades. (*b*) The government of Scotland had a great transaction to carry into effect; and it became necessary, to practise the virtue of patience, and to follow the footsteps of lenity. The measure was carried through,

(*z*) Crim. Trials, 361.

(*a*) The proceedings of *the convention*, which were printed, for Chiswell, London. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was delivered from Stirling castle, for the supply of Glasgow, and the western counties. Ib. p. 20. An act was passed, approving of *the good service* of such men from Argyle, Glasgow, and the western shires, as were in arms, and kept guard, in Edinburgh. Ib. 21. On the 26th of March, 1689, the forces, that came from *the west counties*, having received the thanks of the estates, marched away, with their arms, to their respective homes; having upon their colours a bible, with some other devices, and these words: — "For Reformation, according to the word of God." The convention offered, to make them some compensation; but, they would accept of none; declaring that they came only to save, and serve, their country, and not to impoverish it, by enriching themselves. Ib. p. 22.

(*b*) De Foe's Hist. of the Union; of the carrying into effect the treaty, p. 57—80.

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with great prudence; and when several acts of the United Parliament were passed, for improving the Union, it became apparent that the Scotish People had been adopted into a system more liberal than their own; and were now shown, that wider scenes of business were opened to all, who felt the energies of industry, and the enterprizes of traffic. *The Union*, then, has become one of the happiest events of the Scotish annals, which are full of disastrous occurrences.

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufacture, and Trade.*] Renfrew-shire may be considered, as a part of Clydesdale; having the Clyde, with all its benefits, along its northern limits; and having the same climate, and nearly the same soil: Like it, also, it has three divisions; the upper, the middle, and the lower districts. (*c*)

The more elevated country, as it is chill, and damp, is chiefly occupied, in pasturage, and has only a small proportion, in tillage. In the middle, and low, divisions, there is a large proportion, in tillage.

Owing to the principles of encouragement, and competition, Renfrew has obtained what may be deemed improvements of no little importance: Their ploughmen have become very expert; and their progress, in the art of levelling, straightening, and laying out the ridges, is deserving of much praise: Even up to recent times, many of the ridges were of a serpentine form, broad and gathered to a considerable height, in the middle; owing to those causes, these deformities have been reduced; and the alteration of the ridges into better forms has been of great advantage.

At the epoch of the improvement, the farmers were in the habit of beginning their operations too late, in the season: But, owing to the remonstrances of an intelligent clergyman (*d*), the farmers have departed somewhat, from the evil of their ways: And, though much of alertness has been obtained; yet, in so changeful a climate, earlier ploughing, and sowing ought to be, more watchfully, attended to.

One of the first points of improvement, which was recommended, by the

	English Acres.
(*c*) The high district, lying chiefly on gravel, or rock, contains - - -	101,578
The middle district, having, in general, a soil of thin earth, on a gravel, or stiff clay bottom - - - - - - - - - - - -	40,595
The lower, or flat district, having, in general, a soil of rich loam, or clay -	12,067
The total, of English acres - - -	154,240

(*d*) The Rev. John Warner, the judicious minister of Kilbarchan, published, in 1772, *the advantages of early ploughing demonstrated.*

improvers of Scotland was *fallowing:* Yet, has this useful practice been hitherto little attended to, in Renfrew-shire, however much it would be for the benefit of the husbandmen; considering that fallowing may be deemed the very first step, towards bringing land into good tilth: But, unhappily, the farmers of this shire used, formerly, to consider *saving* of more importance, than *gaining*, in the practice of agriculture, though they might have learned, from the manufacturers, and traders, that enterprize, and gain, rather than penury, are the chief means of getting rich. Owing to this mistaken reasoning, the farmers of this county have not yet gone fully into another great point of improvement, a *rotation*, or stated series, of crops. The corn chiefly raised, here, are oats, and bear; some barley, indeed, some wheat, and some beans, and pease are sown; but, not in great quantities. Of late the culture of wheat has greatly increased; but, beans and pease have been rather relinquished; it being supposed, that such articles are less productive, since rye-grass has been sown, and lime made use of, as a manure. Green crops are little cultivated. Clover is seldom sown, and verp few turnips: Some attempts were indeed made, towards the introduction of the turnip husbandry; but, the soil of this country, except in the higher district is too stiff, for that kind of crop; and this circumstance concurring with the *prejudice* of the farmers against *turnips;* it being understood by them, that the crop following turnips is far inferior, in bulk, and quality, to a crop, succeeding potatoes.

Though this root had been introduced into England, by Sir Walter Raleigh, during the reign of Elizabeth; yet, in Renfrew-shire, the early potatoe was a rarity at the table, as late as the memorable year 1760; the culture was so little understood, that when raised, in the garden, they were seldom produced before the *middle of August.* Potatoes are now cultivated, in Renfrew-shire, with great skill and success, owing to the populousness, and industry, of this shire, which form a great demand, and a ready payment. They may be said, indeed, to be almost the only *green crop*, and almost the only instance wherein the drill husbandry is practised. The potatoes were introduced to Paisley, and Renfrew, about the year 1750, from Kintyre; and were, at that time, first planted, in the field: They were not till then an article of general consumption; but, are now cultivated to a great extent. In the cultivation of this useful vegetable, it may be truly said, that Renfrew-shire, and the neighbourhood of Glasgow, excel most districts, in the United Kingdom. The crop is kept extremely clean from weeds; and a degree of industry, and neatness, which is highly commendable, appears almost every where, throughout the shire, as well as in the vicinity of Glasgow, in the management of this valuable crop. All this arises from the vast population

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of those districts, which creates an extraordinary demand, for a root so salutary, and so cheap.

Turnips are but very seldom cultivated, as we have already seen. Their importance, as food for cattle, is sufficiently obvious; but, their culture is not growing greater. Carrots have been raised, but to no great extent; though they be perfectly known, as very nutritive to horses. Cabbages have, also, been sometimes planted, in the field, and the Swedish turnips, as winter food for live stock. A little flax is sown, chiefly in Lochwinnoch, and Kilbarchan; but, no progress is making in the cultivation of that material of a great manufacture.

Next to the cultivation of potatoes, for the food of man, grasses, natural and artificial, for the sustenance of beasts, are cultivated, in Renfrew-shire. The high district of this shire is naturally covered with good pasture; and excepting in those exposed situations where from the height, the heath abounds, the surface is covered with white clover, and other grasses. The middle division produces only a scanty pasture; but, as this part of the country is, chiefly, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and Paisley, the farmer generally avails himself of the advantages of manure; and sows a mixture of rye-grass, and clover, on the lands, which he had thus put into good condition. The same mode of management is followed, on the flat grounds: But, it is the highest district, which is chiefly adapted, for pasture; and in many parts of this district, and in other places, the value of the soil is well appreciated, and a culture suited to it is pursued. In this high district, there is a considerable number of natural meadows; affording a coarse kind of hay, for winter fodder; they are sometimes watered, but in a very imperfect manner: Their produce is scanty; and the hay from them is always of an inferior value.

In the middle district, there is not a large portion of the lands in pasture; and in the flat division, smaller quantities of land are appropriated to the useful purpose of pasturage. The quantity of grass-seeds, which are sown, are but scanty; yet, when the first crop of hay is cut, the after-growth is often extremely rich. The hay harvest is, generally, in July, on the low arable lands. When clover and rye-grass are sown; for these are now the only grasses cultivated. The practice of hay-making is, in this part of Scotland, well understood; no more work is bestowed upon it, than merely to dry it; preserving, at the same time, the natural juices, and flavour.

The dairy is a great object in a great part of Renfrew-shire: And, therefore, the system of fattening or feeding live stock is not pursued to any great extent. There are some, though not many, fields around gentlemen's seats

stocked

stocked with sheep. Nothing very special occurs on the subject of grazing. Judicious farmers consider it as prudent to stock their lands moderately which, in this, as in every other district, that is equally extensive, are of the best quality.

Whatever there may be in Lanerk-shire, there are no orchards, in Renfrew-shire, except upon a few steep banks, of small extent, near Port Glasgow. The experiments, which have been made there, evince, that the soil, climate, and exposure, are all favourable for orchards.

In the vicinity of Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, there are considerable portions of land, which are set apart, for the cultivation of all sorts of vegetables. Good land, near those towns, lets, for this useful purpose, at from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per acre: But, the highest rents for garden grounds are obtained, at Greenock, and Port Glasgow. The noblemen, and gentlemen, and many of the wealthy manufacturers, and merchants, in this shire, have excellent gardens of considerable extent, which are extremely well cultivated, and stocked with all the varieties of fruits, that are found, throughout the kingdom. There are about fourteen or fifteen hot-houses, and green-houses, within this county. The farmers in general have gardens adjoining to their farm-houses, which are sufficient to produce abundance of common kitchen vegetables.

This shire was once covered wholly with woods, in the days of our British progenitors. Even now the county is, in many parts, well covered with woods, and plantations. The natural, or *copse woods* are chiefly situated, in the parishes of Paisley, Houston, and Eastwood; but the last, probably, contains one half of the whole. They are cut every thirty years; and in 1796, such of them as had been well preserved, sold at from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per acre. The plantations, in this shire, are valuable; and some of them have been even estimated, at more than 30,000*l.* The larch, which has not been long known, in this shire, is now become the favourite, all circumstances considered. The pheasants have found shelter and food, in the woods of Renfrew-shire; and increase in numbers, if they be not destroyed, by the folly, which killed the hen, which laid the golden eggs.

The *commons*, and wastes, of this county, consisting of 13,800 acres, or one eleventh part of the whole superficies of this shire, have been mostly all, during late times, divided, and improved. No marle has yet been discovered, in this county; but, lime, and compost, are chiefly used for manure; the lime, which is annually applied as manure, has been estimated at the value of 12,000*l.* yearly.

Through all this county, the dairy is of great importance; in the upper division,

division, it is the prudent farmer's chief practice. The cows are of course objects of great attention. Their produce is chiefly sent to Glasgow, to Paisley, and Greenock, in butter, and butter-milk. In places, which are more remote, from populous towns, the milk is made into cheese of excellent quality, which meets with a ready sale, in all parts of Scotland; under the name of Dunlop cheese. Yet, there are, at present, few cheese dairies, in this shire.

Till recent times, there were no proper roads, in this county, without which all other improvements are made, in vain. Even as late, as 1770, lime, coals, corn, and other articles, were, generally, conveyed on horses' backs. Even as far back, as 1753, a turnpike act was passed for making certain roads, leading into Glasgow; and in consequence thereof, and the act, for building Inchinnan bridge; the roads from Glasgow to the confines of Ayr, at Floak, on the Kilmarnock-road; and from Glasgow to Greenock; and the road from three-mile-house to Clerk's-bridge, on the road to Beith, were all executed. Till the year 1792, however, the roads, in Renfrew-shire, met with slight attention, however, important to country gentlemen, there being no turnpike roads, except those three, from Glasgow, which had been conducted on improper, and inconvenient tracts. But, two acts of parliament were at length obtained; the one, for converting the statute labour; the other, for making certain new roads. These were passed, in 1792; and very unusual exertions were, instantly, made, in repairing old roads, building, and widening bridges, and making new communications: So that, in the three subsequent years, from 1792, more than 30,000*l.*, were expended, on those very important objects. Improvements being once begun, were now continued, with great perseverance, and effect. The magistrates of Greenock have made new roads of communication, on the west and along the shore to Kellybridge on the boundary with Ayr-shire. These roads cost them 12,000*l.* Upon all those beneficial objects, the road trustees, within this shire have laid out upon roads, and bridges, during late times, 100,000*l.* And pathways, for travellers on foot, leading to Paisley, and Greenock, have been made, and kept, with great attention; as conveniences of vast benefit to such towns, and in such a country, wherein small people carry on a great traffic, in small affairs. (*e*) The late General Paoli, when he threw his intelligent eyes upon such pathways, for the common people, declared them to be the finest examples, which he had any where seen, of the liberty, and influence of the people.

(*e*) Much of the above detail has been taken from Mr. Wilson's instructive, and elegant, Gen. View of the Agriculture of Renfrew-shire, 1812.

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A comparison of Mr. Wilson's View, with Wight's Tour, in 1777, would show, that great improvements had been made, in the meantime, in every desirable object. "Renfrew-shire," says the observant Wight, "is a populous country: Greenock, and Port Glasgow are full of inhabitants, besides a constant resort of sailors, from all quarters: Paisley, famous for its manufactures, is encreasing in numbers daily: Hence, a vast demand, for every thing the ground can produce, beef, as well as corn. The encouragement of farming is great; and yet there are two obstacles to the improvement of the land, that will not soon, or easily be overcome. The one is, high wages, for labouring servants, 1*s.* and 14*d.* per day to very ordinary hands, and 16*d.* to the better sort. Even at these wages, labourers are scarce. This is occasioned by the great encouragement, that is given to manufactures, in many instances, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per day. The other obstacle is, a mean, and miserable tenantry, who are satisfied with bare subsistence, and are unwilling to do better, for fear of having the rents raised on them. What can gentlemen, the proprietors do, in such a case? They may well improve their own little farms; but, will find it a difficult task, to reform their tenants, and to make them act against inveterate custom, which is a second nature. I can discover no remedy, but patience. When the manufactures of this county have arrived at their height, many rich men will retire, from business, to the country, and amuse themselves with improvements; and if they once enter fairly into that plan, money, and industry, will produce wonderful effects. It is, by such means, that the most obstinate soil, in the world, lying about Aberdeen, has been improved to the highest perfection. The country about Glasgow is daily improving, by the same means; and by such means, Renfrew-shire will, in time, become a fine country." Thus much, from the intelligent Wight. It is apparent, however, from comparing Wight's views with the statements of Mr. Wilson, that there had been, meantime, in this shire, a great improvement; and that much more had taken place, than Wight foresaw. But, after every melioration, Renfrew-shire can scarcely be called an agricultural county. The glory of Renfrew-shire is its vast populousness, and ingenious industry; its opulent manufactures; and its most numerous shipping.

The population of this shire increased from 26,735 souls, in 1755, to 97,169, in 1811, and to 115,900, in 1821, including the seamen, who were employed, in navigating registered vessels. (*g*) In 1821, the inhabitants of towns and villages,

(*g*) The seamen were not included in the population returns of 1811, or 1821. The number of people, returned in 1811 was 92,769, and the number of seamen, not included in the returns, was

villages, including the seamen, amounted to 94,100; and those of the country to 21,800. It thus appears that, in 1821, more than four-fifths of the people of this shire lived in towns, and villages. It is, indeed, the very rapid increase, in the towns, and villages, which has swelled the population of this small county to its great amount. The only town, which has not made a very rapid increase, in population, is the shire town of Renfrew, which has been far outstripped even by some of the manufacturing villages, that had no existence 50 years ago.

But, though Renfrew has been overshadowed, by manufacturing, and commercial upstarts, it may claim distinction, for its honours, and antiquity. It is the shire town, and the only royal burgh, in the county; and it is certainly the most ancient town, in the shire. There was, in early times, some collection of houses, called a town, at Renfrew; but it was David I. who first made Renfrew a burgh (*h*); and he endeavoured to increase its buildings, and its trade, by granting to some of the monasteries tofts, at this burgh, for building, with certain rights of fishing, and trading. (*i*) Renfrew, and the adjacent territory, formed part of the estates, that were granted by David I. to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart; and it thus became the burgh of a baron, in place of being the burgh of the king. Walter continued the policy of his sovereign, by granting tofts, or pieces of ground, for building on, at Renfrew, with certain rights of fishing in the adjacent waters. (*k*)

was 4400, which makes the total population of this shire 97,169, in 1811. Of this number there lived, in towns, and villages, 76,717; and in the country, 20,452. The number of people returned, in 1821, amounted to 111,796; and the number of seamen, not returned, being 4104, make the total population 115,900, in 1821.

(*h*) The charters of David I. show, that it was a burgh, and one of the king's burghs. A bull of Pope Urban, in 1186, states, that David I. constructed *the burgh of Renfrew*. Chart. Glasg. 115.

(*i*) David I. granted to the monks of Kelso a toft, or piece of ground, at Renfrew; and the right of trading, with one ship; and also one net's fishing, at the same place, free of all exaction. Chart. Kelso, No. 1.

(*k*) Walter, the son of Alan, granted to the monks of Kelso some additional lands at Renfrew, near the toft, which King David had given them. Chart. Kelso, No. 169. Walter granted, to the monks, whom he planted at Paisley, a full tenement in his burgh of Renfrew; and one net's fishing for salmon; and six nets, and one boat's fishing for *herrings*. Chart. Paisley, No. 1. He also granted to the monks of Paisley, the island in the Clyde, near his burgh of Renfrew, with the fishing, between that island and Perthic; a full toft in the same burgh; half a mark of silver yearly from the firms of the burgh; and he also gave them the mill of Renfrew. Ib. No. 7. Walter granted to the monks of Dunfermling, one full toft, in his burgh of Renfrew. Chart. Dunferm.; Crawford's Renf. 44. In the charters of Walter he calls Renfrew "*burgo meo*," and it is so called, in the charters of his successors.

And the same policy was continued, by Alan, the son, and successor, of Walter. (*l*)

Walter the son of Alan, the first Stewart, built at Renfrew, a castle, which was the principal messuage, or manor place, of the extensive barony of Renfrew. This castle stood on a small height, called the *Castle-hill*, on the margin of that branch of the Clyde, which formerly approached to the burgh of Renfrew, and it was surrounded by a large fosse. (*m*) After the accession of the Stewarts to the crown, this castle was committed to the charge of a constable; and, in the reign of James IV., this office became hereditary in the family of Lord Ross of Halkhead. (*n*) They had with it, the island in the Clyde, called the King's Inch (*o*), and a fishing in the Clyde; and they levied certain customs, at the principal fairs of the burgh of Renfrew; as their constabulary comprehended the burgh, as well as the castle. (*p*) At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1747-8 Lord Ross claimed, for the heritable office of constable of Renfrew, 500*l.*; but, he was not allowed any thing. (*q*)

Renfrew continued the baronial burgh of the Stewarts; and, after the accession of that family to the crown, it was created a royal burgh, by a charter of Robert III., in the sixth year of his reign [1396], to the burgesses, and community, whereby he confirmed to them the burgh, with its lands,

(*l*) Alan, the son of Walter, granted to the monks of Newbotle a full toft, at Renfrew, adjacent to *his garden*, on the west of the town; and a net's fishing, in the Clyde. Chart. Newbotle, No. 199. He also granted to the monks of Cambuskenneth, a full toft, in his burgh of Renfrew; and a net's fishing in the Clyde. Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 29. And he granted to the monks of Cuper, a full toft in his burgh of Renfrew, adjacent to the burying-ground; and one net's salmon fishing, in the Clyde. Chart. Cuper. No. 76.

(*m*) Of the castle of Renfrew nothing remains, but the fosse, which surrounded it.

(*n*) In 1468, Robert Lord Lyle obtained a lease of the castle of Renfrew, with the orchards, and meadows, for payment of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. Crawford's Hist. of Renfrew, 44., who says, that he saw the lease. In the following reign, of James IV., the office of constable of this castle was granted, heritably, to John Lord Ross of Halkhead.

(*o*) This island was granted to the monks of Paisley by Walter, the first Stewart; but it was afterwards resigned, to his grandson, by the monks, who received other lands, in exchange for it. Chart. Paisley, No. 47.

(*p*) In 1615, James Lord Ross was served heir of his grandfather James, to the lands of Inche, and the fishing in the river Clyde, with the office of *constable of the burgh of Renfrew*. Inquisit. Special. 36. And see Ib. 92. 99. 112. 139. In 1669, William, the Master of Ross, eldest son of George, Lord Ross, obtained a charter of the same property, which was ratified, by parliament. Acta Parl. vii. 600.

(*q*) MS. Report by the Lords of Session.

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and fishings, and the privilege of trading, and levying customs, tolls, and anchorages, throughout the extensive barony of Renfrew; the whole to be held of the king, for payment of eight marks yearly. (*r*) This charter of Robert III. was confirmed, by subsequent charters to the burgh, from James V., from James VI., and from Queen Anne. (*s*)

Before the Union, the burgh of Renfrew sent a representative to the Scotish parliament; and at that epoch this burgh, with Glasgow, Rutherglen, and Dunbarton, obtained the joint right of sending a representative to the British parliament. The burgh of Renfrew is governed by a provost, two baillies, and sixteen councillors. The gross revenue of this burgh, in 1788, as returned to parliament, amounted to 391*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* (*t*) In 1811, it had increased to about 800*l.* in the year. This revenue is derived from the rent of lands, and fishings, from a ferry-boat across the Clyde, from feu-duties, and from the customs, or tolls, levied within the burgh, and its territory. Crawford says, that Renfrew had once some little foreign trade; but, when he wrote, in 1710, its chief trade was with Ireland. (*u*) Though the situation of Renfrew is favourable both for trade, and manufactures, it has made but little progress in either, while all the other towns, in this shire, have been running such a rapid course of prosperity. (*v*) "Had it not been, for the fatal effects of borough politicks, Renfrew might, at this time, have been one of the principal seats of manufactures, in the west of Scotland," says the intelligent minister of Renfrew (*w*), who thus assigns the cause of the only royal burgh, in this shire, being so far behind in the general race of prosperity. The number of people, in the burgh of Renfrew, was 680, in

(*r*) Charter in the archives of the burgh.

(*s*) Charter of James V. to the burgesses, and community of Renfrew, on the 28th June, 1542. Great Seal Reg.; and Privy Seal Reg. xvi. 22. Charter of James VI. to the baillies, councillors, and community of Renfrew, 5th February, 1575-6: Another charter of James VI. to the *provost*, baillies, councillors, and community, 11th August, 1614. Charter of Queen Anne, to the same, 7th August, 1703, which recites the charter of Robert III., creating Renfrew a royal burgh. These charters are in the archives of the burgh.

(*t*) Report of the House of Commons Committee, 1793, Appx. E. Before 1788, the revenue of this burgh had been increased, by the judicious improvement of an extensive common, on the south of the town, which was drained, and inclosed, by the magistrates, and let for considerable rents.

(*u*) Hist. Renfrew, 45.

(*v*) In 1791, Renfrew had a bleach-field; a soap, and candle-work; four thread mills; and about 120 looms, which were, chiefly, employed, by the manufacturers of Paisley. Stat. Account, ii. 168.

(*w*) Id.

1755; 1013, in 1791; 1637, in 1811; and 1880, in 1821. It thus appears, that Renfrew has considerably more than doubled its population, since 1755; but, this is nothing compared to the prodigious increase of the neighbouring town of Paisley, during the same period.

Next to Renfrew, in antiquity, but vastly superior to it, in population, and opulence, is the burgh of *Paisley*, which is now much the largest town, in Renfrew-shire; and, excepting the cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, is the largest town, in Scotland. When Walter, the first Stewart, founded a monastery, at Paisley, in 1164, there does not seem to have been any village, at the place. (*x*) The monastery was planted on the eastern bank of the White Cart; and, opposite to it, on the western bank of that river, there arose a village, which, as it stood on the lands of the monastery, belonged to the monks. The inhabitants of this village enjoyed certain advantages, from the protection, and privileges, of the monks; but, it was, only, in the beginning of the reign of James IV., that Paisley obtained special privileges, from the crown, as a burgh of barony. George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, having assisted the rebellious faction, which overthrew, and assassinated James III., he obtained, from the new government, a charter, on the 19th of August, 1488, to the abbot and monks of Paisley; creating their town of Paisley a free burgh of barony, and granting to this burgh, and its inhabitants, the right, and privilege, of buying, and selling, within the same, all kinds of goods, and merchandise; and having all kinds of tradesmen, and artizans; also the right of having a market cross, and of holding a weekly market, on Monday, and two fairs yearly, one on Saint Mirin's day, and the other on Saint Marnoc's day: And this charter conferred on the abbot, and his successors, the power of electing, annually, a provost, baillies, and other officers, for this burgh, and of removing them, and electing others, when necessary; without any other election of the burgesses. (*y*) Two years afterwards, on the 2d of June, 1490, George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, with consent of his chapter, granted, to the provost, baillies, burgesses, and community of Paisley, in fee-firm, the burgh of Paisley, with its privileges, and pertinents, and a certain adjacent territory, within boundaries specified; the whole to be held of the abbot and monks, for payment of the burgage firms, and annual rents, according to the rental, and register of the monastery. By this charter, the abbot granted a jurisdiction within the burgh, with the power of holding burgh courts, and of appointing serjeants, and other subordinate

(*x*) See the several charters of Walter, in the Chartulary of Paisley, Nos. 1. 7. and 9.

(*y*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 231. 227. and 233.

officers;

officers; and he also conferred the right of making burgesses; but he reserved to himself, and his successors, the right of appointing the magistrates, for the burgh. (*z*) During several years, after the creation of Paisley into a free burgh of barony, violent contests took place, between it, and the royal burgh of Renfrew, which had the exclusive privilege of buying and selling, and of levying toll, and custom, throughout Renfrew-shire. The magistrates and burgesses of Renfrew, threw down the market cross of the new burgh; and they attempted to levy custom, as formerly, for goods sold, in Paisley; but, the question having come before the king, and parliament, the lords auditors, in 1493, decided, that the magistrates of Renfrew had no right to levy custom, in the town of Paisley. (*a*) This decision emancipated the burgh of Paisley, from the exactions, and claims, of the royal burgh of Renfrew; but, it continued long subject to its baronial superiors, the abbot, and monks of Paisley, and, after the Reformation, to the commendators of Paisley, and the lords of Paisley. In 1658, the baillies and community of Paisley purchased, the superiority of the burgh, and the right of electing the magistrates, from William, Lord Cochran, who then held the lordship of Paisley; and they obtained, from the king, in 1665, a charter of the burgh, its territory, and privileges. (*b*) Since that time the burgh of Paisley has been held directly of the crown; and it enjoys nearly all the advantages of a royal burgh, without any of the disadvantages. It has not, indeed, any share of the burgh representation, in parliament; but, as freeholders, the magistrates of Paisley

(*z*) Chart. Paisley, No. 232.

(*a*) In order to compell the payment of custom the officers of Renfrew seized some beef, cheese, and white cloth, which was exposed for sale, in Paisley; the baillies of Paisley rescued the goods seized, and for this rescue they were prosecuted, by the magistrates of Renfrew, before the lords auditors, in parliament, who decided, on the 13th of June, 1493, that the baillies of Paisley had not done wrong, in rescuing the goods; as the magistrates of Renfrew had no right to levy custom for goods, sold, in Paisley. This decision was given upon the ground, that the town of Paisley was within the *regality* of the abbot and monks of Paisley; and that the charter, which granted this regality, in 1396, was of a prior date to the charter, which created Renfrew a royal burgh, in the same year. Acta Auditorum, 176. This adjudication was of such importance to Paisley, that the abbot, immediately, obtained a confirmation of it by the king, on the 22d of June, 1493. Chart. Paisley, No. 224. Having obtained this advantage, George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, prosecuted the baillies of Renfrew, before the parliament, for illegally levying custom, in the town of Paisley, during 100 years past, to the amount of a mark yearly; also for demolishing the market cross of Paisley; and for several other acts: The warrant, for summoning the baillies of Renfrew, is dated the 2d of December, 1495; but, it does not appear, that the abbot succeeded in this prosecution. Ib. No. 221.

(*b*) In 1690, the baillies, and council, of Paisley, obtained an act of parliament, for holding two additional fairs, annually, in that town. Acta Parl. ix. 214.

have

have a right to one vote, in the election of a member of parliament, for the shire. Till 1739, the burgh of Paisley was governed, by two baillies; but, in that year, the magistracy was enlarged to three baillies, and seventeen councillors, with a treasurer, and clerk. During recent times, it has been further enlarged to a provost, three baillies, and seventeen councillors, who appoint a treasurer, a chamberlain, a town clerk, and other officers. By the great increase of the town of Paisley, it has extended considerably beyond the limits of the territory of the burgh; and comprehends, in its suburbs, several villages, which were formerly distinct. The adjunct which is called the *New-town*, on the eastern side of the White Cart, though only begun, in 1779, has already spread over a considerable extent, and is distinguished, for the spaciousness, and regularity of its streets, and the size, and uniformity, of its houses. It occupies the site of the garden, the orchard, and the park of the old abbey; and it is connected, with the old town, by three bridges over the river White Cart. For the more convenient administration of the government, and police of Paisley, the burgh has been divided into nine wards, and the suburbs into six more wards. Paisley is entirely a manufacturing town, and owes its great increase, and opulence, to the extraordinary skill, industry, and enterprize of its busy inhabitants. The progressive increase of Paisley may be distinctly seen in a statement of the population of the burgh and its suburbs, at different periods: In 1695, the number of its inhabitants was, nearly, 2200; and in 1755 they amounted to 4600: In 1781, they had increased to nearly 16,000; in 1791, to 19,903; in 1801, to 24,324; in 1811, to 29,541; and in 1821, to 38,500. In the present year, 1823, the burgh, and its suburbs, contain full 40,000 industrious people. This extraordinary increase is not the only effect of the manufactures of Paisley: They have, also, been the means of greatly increasing the population of a number of villages, throughout the surrounding country, which is inhabited, by swarms of industrious people; many of whom derive their employment, and support, from the manufacturing establishments of Paisley.

Next to Paisley, in magnitude, and population, is the sea-port town of *Greenock*, which is pleasantly, and commodiously, situated, on the south-western margin of a beautiful bay of the frith of Clyde. Greenock, which is now one of the largest shipping towns, in Scotland, was, in the end of the sixteenth century, a mean fishing village, consisting of a single row of thatched cottages, which was inhabited, by poor fishermen. During the seventeenth century, it acquired some shipping, and engaged in foreign trade, as well as, the coasting trade; but, its natural haven was without any pier.

pier. In 1696, and in 1700, Sir John Shaw, the proprietor of Greenock, applied to the Scotish parliament, for public aid, to build a harbour at Greenock; but, his applications were both unsuccessful. (*c*) The importance of the measure induced the inhabitants of Greenock to make a contract with the superior, by which they agreed to an assessment of 1*s.* 4*d.* sterling on every sack of malt, brewed into ale, within the limits of the town; the money, so levied, to be applied, in liquidating the expence of forming a proper harbour, at Greenock. This work was begun, at the epoch of the Union, in 1707; and a capacious harbour, containing upwards of ten Scotish acres, was formed by building an extensive circular pier, with a straight pier, or tongue, in the middle, by which the harbour was divided into two parts. This formidable work, the greatest of the kind, at that time, in Scotland, incurred an expence of more than 100,000 marks Scots. (*d*) The magnitude of this debt alarmed the good people of Greenock; but, such was the effect of the new harbour, in increasing the trade, and the population of the town, that the assessment, and port dues, cleared off the whole debt before 1740, and left, in that year, a clear surplus of 27,000 marks Scots, or 1500*l.* sterling. The shipping, the trade, and the town of Greenock, continued to increase, gradually, till about 1760, when the increase became very rapid, and continued its course till it met with a check, from the American war. After the peace, in 1783, the increase became still more rapid: And during the seven years, from 1784 to 1791, the shipping trade of Greenock, was nearly tripled, in its amount. (*e*) In the beginning of the present century the shipping of Greenock had increased to a much greater amount than that of any other port, in Scotland. Since that time, its shipping has continued to increase; but, a part of its coasting trade has been transferred to Glasgow, by the great operation of deepening the Clyde, whereby, coasters of con-

(*c*) Acta Parl. x. 18. 231. Sir John Shaw obtained, however, in 1696, an act of parliament, giving to him, and his heirs, the right of holding three annual fairs, at the town of Greenock; and of levying the tolls, customs, and casualties of those fairs. Ib. 107.

(*d*) The above expence was equal to 5555*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* sterling. After the completion of this harbour, Greenock was established a custom-house port, and a branch of Port Glasgow, by an exchequer commission, dated the 16th of September 1710. Gourock, in Renfrew-shire, and Inverary, and Loch Gilp, in Argyle-shire, are creeks, within the limits of the port of Greenock.

(*e*) Wilson's Agricult. View, 209. In 1783 the harbour dues of Greenock produced only 111*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; but, in 1792, they produced 812*l.* 9*s.* Stat. Account, v. 576. After more capacious harbours, and dry docks, were formed, the harbour, and dock dues of Greenock, produced, in 1809, 4219*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

siderable

siderable burden are enabled to go up the river to Glasgow. Greenock has still, however, a much greater quantity of shipping than any other port, in Scotland. The harbour, which was formed, in 1707, great as it was, for the time, and much as it was improved, in subsequent times, became altogether insufficient for the shipping of Greenock; and it has given way to far more capacious harbours, with dry docks, and other appropriate accommodations, formed at an immense expence. (*g*) Greenock is entirely a town of shipping, and trade, and the only considerable manufactures carried on at it, are those connected with shipping, and commerce; such as ship-building (*h*), the manufacture of cordage, and sail-cloth, of soap, and candles, sugar-refining, and some tan-works. By all those means, Greenock has risen, from a mean fishing village, to be a large and fine sea-port town, containing 24,000 people, if we include its seamen, and the inhabitants of its suburb, called Crawfords Dike. (*i*) The progress of this great increase may be shown by a statement of the population at different periods: In 1695 the villages of Greenock, and Crawfords Dike, did not contain 1000 people; but, in 1755 they contained near 3000. (*k*) In 1791 the population of the town of Greenock, and the suburb of Crawfords Dike, had increased to 15,000; in 1801, it had risen to 18,400; in 1811, to 20,580; in 1821, to 23,500; and, in the present year, 1823, it has amounted to 24,000, including the seamen, who are an efficient part of the population of every sea-port town.

(*g*) The harbours of Greenock occupy a space of 20 Scotish acres. There were, in 1818, two dry docks, each capable of receiving vessels of 650 tons burden, and two more were projected. A magnificent custom-house has been recently built on the site of a part of the old harbour.

(*h*) Before the American war all the large vessels belonging to the Clyde were built, in America; but since that epoch, ship-building has been carried to a great extent, at Greenock, and at Port Glasgow.

(*i*) Crawfords Dike, situated on the east of Greenock, on the margin of the same bay, was, like Greenock, a mean fishing village in the end of the 16th century. It was created a burgh of barony by a charter of Charles I., in 1633, and confirmed by a charter of Charles II., in 1669. Though it had a convenient haven, for shipping, it did not increase much, during a century and a half. In 1782, it had only 88 houses, most of them of a mean kind, inhabited, by seamen, and mechanicks. It has now elegant, and commodious houses; but its harbour, having been superseded by that of Greenock, is no longer used, and a considerable part of it has been converted into wood yards. The extension of Greenock, eastward, has joined it to Crawfords Dike, which has thereby become a suburb of Greenock.

(*k*) Their population has been stated as amounting to 1651 in 1695; and to 3858 in 1755; but these numbers include the inhabitants of the country district of the parishes of Greenock.

Greenock

Greenock, while only a village, was created a burgh of barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, on Friday, and two annual fairs, by a charter of Charles I. to John Shaw of Greenock, in 1643; and this creation was confirmed, and renewed by a charter of Charles II., in 1670, which was ratified, by parliament, in 1681. (*l*) Thus Greenock continued, the burgh of barony of the Shaws of Greenock, till 1751, when the community obtained a charter for the burgh of barony of Greenock, with its rights, and privileges, from Sir John Shaw of Greenock, the superior. (*m*) This burgh is governed, by a council, consisting of nine members, two of whom are baillies; and they appoint a treasurer, a clerk, and other officers. They have a baronial jurisdiction, within the limits of the burgh, and hold burgh courts, weekly. The defects of their limited jurisdiction have been remedied, by the appointment of an additional sheriff substitute, in 1815, for the western part of Renfrew-shire, who resides, at Greenock, and holds sheriff courts there; and by a commission, as deputy admiral, he has also a jurisdiction, in maritime affairs.

Port Glasgow, the town next to Greenock, in population, and consequence, is also a sea-port, and owes its rise to shipping, and trade. It is, commodiously, situated on the bay of Newark, about two miles farther up the frith of Clyde, than Greenock. Soon after the Restoration, the magistrates of Glasgow, feeling the want of a shipping port, in the frith of Clyde, fixed their eyes on Dumbarton, on the north side of the frith, where they proposed to form a harbour; but the magistrates of Dumbarton, decidedly, opposed this proposal, because the great increase of inhabitants, which a large shipping port would produce, might raise the price of provisions. Being thus repulsed, the magistrates of Glasgow turned their attention to the south side of the frith; and, in January, 1668, they purchased, from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, about 22 English acres of ground, on the bay of Newark, adjacent to the village of Newark; with the right of making a

(*l*) This charter, in 1670, granted, to John Shaw of Greenock, and his son, and heir, Sir John Shaw, power to appoint baillies, clerks, serjeants, and other officers, for governing the burgh of barony of Greenock; also to build, and keep there a tolbooth, a market cross, and a trone; and to hold burgh courts weekly; and it also gives them power to build, and maintain free ports, and harbours at Greenock. Acta Parl. viii. 344.

(*m*) See the act 13 Geo. III. c. 28., for deepening, cleansing, and making more commodious the harbour of Greenock, for supplying the inhabitants with fresh water, and for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets. Other acts, for similar purposes, were passed in 1789, 1801, 1803, 1810, and 1817.

harbour there. (*n*) Of this property, they immediately obtained, from the king, a charter of confirmation, whereby the said lands, and harbour, were erected into a free port, and power, granted to the magistrates of Glasgow, to build a harbour, and also a tolbooth, or prison; and to appoint baillies, clerks, and officers, for the administration of justice; and to exercise jurisdiction, civil and criminal, competent to a baron; and they were also empowered to levy customs, tolls, and anchorages. (*o*) Under this ample authority, the magistrates of Glasgow constructed a large harbour, to which they gave the name of *New Port Glasgow*. They built some houses, and they granted, to individuals, allotments of ground, for building more, according to a regular plan, for the formation of a handsome town. The town, and the oversea trade, of New Port Glasgow, made no great progress, till after the Union, when they increased more rapidly; and they have continued to prosper, and increase, down to the present time. (*p*) The narrow limits of the ground, acquired by the magistrates of Glasgow, became too confined, for the town, which spread over the site of the adjacent village of Newark, that belonged, as a burgh of barony, to Hamilton of Wishaw, who had acquired the barony of Newark. The town thus comprehended two burghs of barony, subject to two different superiors. In order to remedy this inconvenience, and at the same time to improve the town of Port Glasgow and Newark, there was passed, in 1775, an act of parliament, which gave to this town a municipal government, consisting of thirteen trustees, or councillors, two of whom are elected baillies annually, the senior baillie by the magistrates and council of Glasgow, and the junior baillie by the thirteen trustees. To these baillies were committed the full powers of jurisdiction, belonging to a burgh of barony; and to the whole council ample powers, for regulating, and managing the police, and the affairs of the town, and its harbour. (*q*) Under the government thus established, Port Glasgow continued to prosper, and increase; and it is now one of the most handsome,

(*n*) Charter of sale, by Sir P. Maxwell, 4th January, 1668.

(*o*) Charter of confirmation, 8th January, 1668; which was ratified by parliament, in 1669. Acta Parl. vii. 648.

(*p*) Port Glasgow was established the principal custom-house port of the Clyde, by an exchequer commission, dated the 16th of September, 1710.

(*q*) 15 Geo. III. c. 60. This act provided, for supplying the town with fresh water; for paving, cleaning, lighting, and watching the streets; for erecting public markets; and for repairing the quays of the harbour. The powers of this act were enlarged by a subsequent statute, in 1803, which also provided, for the erection of a new court-house, a gaol, and other public buildings.

and

and regular built, sea-port towns in Scotland. Its harbour has been greatly improved, under the authority of several acts of parliament (*r*); and it has now a greater quantity of shipping, in proportion to its population, than any other sea-port, in Scotland. In 1700, Port Glasgow had not above 400 inhabitants: In 1755, its population had increased to 1695 souls; in 1790, to 4036; in 1801, to 4565; in 1811, to more than 6000; and, in 1821, to 6200, including seamen, who form a considerable part of the population of this town.

The only other port, on the frith of Clyde, in this shire, is *Gourock*, which is pleasantly situated on the western side of the beautiful bay of Gourock, two miles west of Greenock. In 1694, Gourock was created a burgh of barony, and a free sea-port, with the right of holding a weekly market, on Tuesday, and two annual fairs. (*s*) Though Gourock has an excellent harbour, and its fine bay is one of the best anchoring grounds, in the Clyde, it has not risen to much consequence, as the shipping trade has been attracted to Greenock, and Port Glasgow, higher up the frith. (*t*) It has, however, doubled its population during the last thirty years. In 1791, it only contained about 425 inhabitants; but, in 1821, they had increased to more than 850 industrious people; many of whom are, usefully, employed, in the herring, and white fishery; and in the manufacture of cordage, at a large rope-work, which was established here, in 1777.

It is the manufacturing establishments in Renfrew-shire, that have most rapidly increased the population. The town of Paisley, as we have seen, contains many more people than all the shipping towns in the shire, great as some of them are. By means of manufactures, petty hamlets have rapidly grown to considerable villages, and the villages are rapidly growing to towns.

Johnston, on the Black Cart, in the abbey of Paisley parish, was, in 1782, only a mean hamlet, consisting of a few cottages; but, by means of the cotton manufacture, it has rapidly increased to be a handsome town, which

(*r*) 12 Geo. III. c. 16.; 41 Geo. III. c. 52. During ten years, from 1801 to 1811, upwards of 15,000*l.* was expended, in deepening, and cleaning this harbour, and in extending the quays. The harbour dues yielded an annual revenue of 2011*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* in 1811. The first dry, or graving dock, in Scotland, was constructed, at Port Glasgow, in 1762; and, in 1811, this dock yielded a clear revenue of more than 500*l.*, after deducting the ordinary expences. Extensive warehouses have been erected, at Port Glasgow, for the reception of West India produce.

(*s*) Charter to Sir William Stewart, of Castlemilk, the proprietor of the barony, 24th of April, 1694, which was ratified, by parliament, in 1695. Acta Parl. ix. 519.

(*t*) Gourock is a subordinate member of the custom-house port of Greenock.

contained 3647 inhabitants, in 1811; and upwards of 5000 in 1821. *Pollockshaws*, on the White Cart, in Eastwood parish, was a village of 220 houses, in 1782; but, it has since increased to be a town, which contained 3084 inhabitants in 1811; and upwards of 3500, in 1821. It has been recently created a burgh of barony, which is governed by a provost, a baillie, and six councillors. *Lochwinnock*, on the Calder, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, was a village of 88 houses in 1782; but, it has since become a handsome, and regular-built town, which contained 1907 inhabitants in 1811; and nearly 2500, in 1821. The village of *Kilbarchan*, at the church of Kilbarchan, which was created a burgh of barony, more than a century ago, contained only about 160 inhabitants in 1740; but they increased to 1184, in 1774; to 1584, in 1791; to 1898, in 1811; and to 2250, in 1821. The conjoined villages of *Barhead*, and *Newton Ralston*, in the parish of Neilstoun, which have grown up, during late times, contained 1230 inhabitants, in 1811; and about 1500, in 1821. *Thornley-bank*, a village of recent origin, in Eastwood parish, contained 1073 inhabitants, in 1811; and, in 1821, upwards of 1500 industrious people, where there were not three families, five and thirty years before. *Eaglesham*, a handsome new village, founded, in 1769, contained 943 inhabitants, in 1811; and about 1250, in 1821. There are, in this populous shire, many other manufacturing villages, each of which contains from 300 to 1000 industrious people.

From such gratifying details, we are naturally led to a consideration of the manufactures, and the commerce, by means of which, the towns, and the villages, of Renfrew-shire, have so greatly increased their population.

Even at the epoch of the Union, Paisley manufactured some *linen*, and muslin, saith Crawford (*u*): Yet, the whole linen made, for sale, in Renfrew-shire, during the year 1728, was 85,527 yards, of the value of 6852*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* sterling. Now, this statement, from the registers of the Board of Trustees, only evinces, that Renfrew-shire had some linen manufacture, one and twenty years after the Union. The manufacture of linen, however, rose, in after times, to be much more valuable. In 1784, it manufactured of linen no less than 1,922,020 yards, which were valued at 164,386*l.* sterling: The vast fall of the linen manufacture, from 1,922,020 yards, in 1784, to 50,162 yards, in 1820, marks the effect of the introduction of the more lucrative fabricks of cotton. From that epoch, the linen manufacture declined in amount, and value, to very little; and in the presence of the cotton fabricks, can, scarcely, be called a manufacture.

(*u*) Hist. Renfrew-shire, 40.

After

After many a year of labour, and attention, the Paisley manufacturers, in 1750, began to feel, that they had acquired some capital. They extended their views even to London, where they vended their light fabricks, or *fancy lawns;* and they even directed their attention to the silk gauzes of Spital-fields. The year 1759 is the epoch of the introduction of the manufacture of those *silk gauzes* into Paisley: And such was the industry, and taste of the masters, and workmen, that their success was complete; and they now emulated Spital-fields in the elegance, variety, and tastefulness of the silk gauzes. The superiority of Paisley, for such manufactures, in the cheapness of labour, plenty of fuel, and commodious water-carriage, was such, that several companies, from London, settled at Paisley. The mourning, for George II. having induced fashionable people to use Indian muslins, the thread gauzes of Paisley were no longer worn: And many weavers were of course left unemployed; so that the price of labour thereupon fell. This reduction of wages induced other English manufacturers to establish themselves, at Paisley: And, thus, in less than twenty years, the silk gauze manufactures became the chief manufacture of Renfrew-shire; where every town, and every village, gave constant employment to the weavers, in this tasteful, and wealthy manufacture. The traders, who set so many looms at work, had their warehouses, in London, and Dublin, in Paris, and in other large towns on the European continent. In 1781, there were about twenty mercantile establishments, in Paisley, which were engaged in the silk gauze manufacture, and of which one-third of the masters were, from London. There were now employed 5000 looms, which produced, annually, 350,000*l.* worth of this beautiful fabrick. (*v*)

The manufacture of *ribbons*, and of some other silk matters of dress, was introduced, in 1772; and carried on very briskly, for some time: But fashions seldom last long: And now there are not above a dozen looms, which are employed in the manufacture of silk. The introduction of cotton spinning, and the weaving of muslins, turned the attention of the ingenious traders to new projects of industry, which put an end to the making of silk gauzes, which were no longer demanded, by the fashionable world.

The manufacture of *thread*, from linen yarn, was introduced, by female ingenuity, and attention, at Paisley, in 1722; and it was gradually carried to considerable extent; and furnished employment to many industrious

(*v*) The manufacturers of Paisley drew, for silk gauzes, no less than 300,000*l.*, in each of the years 1775 and 1776; and upwards of 100,000*l.* for other articles. Wight's Tour, iii. 328.

families.

families. (*w*) The making of *thread* became completely established, at Paisley, and produced, by the employment of skilful hands, and many mills, the value of 100,000*l.* yearly. But, competition, at length, took place, in other parts; and the manufacture of *cotton thread* was introduced: So that, in the year 1812, Paisley had, scarcely, a dozen mills fully employed, in the manufacture of linen thread.

We are thus conducted to the *cotton* manufactures of this shire. The ingenious machinery of Arkwright, for carding, and spinning, cotton, naturally attracted the traders of Renfrew-shire, who went early into the *cotton manufacture*, which is, undoubtedly, the greatest, and most gainful of any fabrick, in Northern Britain. It was about the year 1782, that a number of mills, with powerful machinery, for spinning cotton, were erected on various streams, in this shire: During thirty years, the number of these mills increased to forty-one. These employ many persons, and of course have added many new people to the old inhabitants of this county. The consumption of cotton wool, in this shire, and in the adjoining county of Lanerk, is prodigious. In 1755, there were only 105,831 *lbs.* imported into all Scotland: In 1775, the cotton imported into the Clyde, alone, amounted to 137,160 *lbs.*; in 1790, to 1,757,504 *lbs.*; and according to a six years' average, ending with 1809, there were imported, yearly, into the Clyde, 8,468,832 *lbs.* Of this large quantity, at least 3,850,000 *lbs.* were annually manufactured into yarn, by the cotton-works, in Renfrew-shire, which employed 932 men, 2449 women, and 1792 children; and they sent to market cotton yarn of the value of 630,000*l.* sterling. The natural result of cotton spinning was the *muslin manufacture*. About the year 1785, after the fashion had frowned on silk gauzes, muslin fabricks engaged the attention of the manufacturers. It was now necessary, that new, and varied fabricks should be found, to gratify female fashions. The skill of the Paisley weavers surpassed the muslins of any other district, within the United Kingdom. This observation is so fully admitted, that Paisley is resorted to, as the original seat of the muslin

(*w*) In 1744, there were, in Paisley, 93 mills for twisting thread: In 1791, there were, at the same place, 137 thread mills, which sent to market threads to the value of 60,000*l.* yearly. Wilson's Agricult. View, 246. From a survey made, by authority of the Board of Trustees, it was ascertained, that the value of the linen thread manufactured, in Scotland, in the year 1784, amounted to 210,000*l.*; and the number of persons employed, in this manufacture, was not less than 15,622. These interesting facts were communicated to me, by the late Robert Arbuthnot, Esq., the secretary of the board.

manufacture;

manufacture; and many weavers, in this town, are employed, for such articles, by the Glasgow warehousemen.(*x*)

Tambouring, and fine needle-work, are, also, carried to greater perfection, here, than in any other district; and employ a greater number of young women.

Whatever may be the ingenuity of the weavers, looms have been set up, in this shire, which are worked, by machinery, and steam, for weaving coarse cotton goods, for calico printing, and sheeting; and they weave, annually, about 2,700,000 yards, of the value of 125,000*l.* (*y*) The vast manufacture of cotton, exclusive of the weavers, employs a great variety of trades, which are connected with it.

The *tape* manufacture was pretty early introduced into Glasgow; as we have seen: This ingenious fabrick was not introduced, however, into Paisley, till 1788, when a company began this business with thirteen looms, which, in a few years, were augmented to forty-one, and, in 1810, to sixty; employing ninety persons. The tapes of Paisley are manufactured, from a mixture of cotton yarn, which is spun, here, and of linen yarn, that is imported, from Ireland. (*z*)

The making of *soap*, which was introduced into Paisley, in 1764, was carried on, in 1781, by five several companies, which brought to market to the value of 30,000*l.* a year; and the excise duties, which were paid, by those works, might be about 16,000*l.* a year. But, this necessary manufacture, owing to whatever cause, has, in some degree, declined at Paisley. The manufacture of soap has been carried on to a considerable extent, at Greenock, and at some other places. (*a*) In the same manner, the manufacture of candles has been carried on at Paisley, at Greenock, at Renfrew, and at Kilbarchan; but this manufacture has also somewhat declined; owing, perhaps, to the greater use of oil, both in cotton mills, and in private houses.

There are four *tan-works*, in Paisley; and one at Bridge of Weir, on the

(*x*) In 1812, the number of looms, for manufacturing muslins, in Paisley, and its suburbs, were about 5000; and, in the whole county, about 7000.

(*y*) Wilson's General View, 1812, p. 256. There were then about 500 looms wrought, by steam engines, and water wheels.

(*z*) Wilson's Gen. View, 262. There is in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1787, p. 372. 465., a description of Paisley, and its manufactures, in 1784. In the Scots Magazine, 1806, p. 499. 577., there is a similar account of the manufactures of Paisley, and its suburbs, in 1805. Both those intelligent papers were written, by William Carlile, Esq., an experienced, and respectable manufacturer, of Paisley.

(*a*) There are three manufactories of soap, and candles, at Greenock; and one at Renfrew.

Gryfe. The value of *leather* thus tanned, amounted, in 1812, to about 45,000*l.* yearly; and the duties paid, on these tan-works to government, amounted to 2700*l.* a year. The quantity of oak bark used, by those leather manufacturers was about 800 tons, valued at 13,000*l.*; and the number of men, which was employed, by them, was sixty. (*b*)

Considerable *distilleries* have been carried on, at Paisley, and in its vicinity; but, some of them have been removed to the banks of the Forth and Clyde canal, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. There is also a large *brewery* at Paisley; another at Greenock; and two smaller ones at Johnston, and at Thornley-park, in the vicinity of Paisley. *Bottles*, and *green glass*, are manufactured, at Greenock, and Port Glasgow; and between those towns, there has been established a *pottery*, for the manufacture of table, and tea services, and other earthen ware, for which Stafford-shire has been long famed.

There are, at Paisley, two *founderies*, for cast-iron work, and two *naileries*; and there are also iron founderies, at Greenock, and Port Glasgow (*c*); which evince the truth of what has been already said, that one manufacture, if it be carried on, to any great extent, induces others: The machinery, which is used, in the cotton mills, requires iron work of a particular construction; and these iron-works make a variety of utensils, for domestic uses.

In the same manner, the making of thread, of lawns, and of muslins, has long given employment to a great number of bleachers, in the adjacent country: So that, in the progress of business, there are now, in this shire, more than fifty-six *bleach-fields*, or bleaching-works; for chemical science has, in a great measure, superseded the use of the *fields*, which are less used, since the bleaching process has been applied, within doors. *Calico-printing* has been long carried on, in this shire, to a great extent. Paper-making, though to no great amount, has been long practised, in this county.

The progress of business, in Paisley, has been well ascertained, and illustrated, from the postage of letters, which has been received, by the government, at particular epochs. (*d*)

This shire, also, enjoys some manufactures, which require chemical processes, and scientific knowledge: Hence, the people are instructed, in such

(*b*) There are also some tan-works, at Greenock.

(*c*) There are also at those places forges for the manufacture of malleable iron articles; and, at Port Glasgow, anchors of the largest size are made.

(*d*) The office of postmaster, here, has been executed, by the grandfather, father, and son: and from their books, it has been ascertained that, in 1726, the postages amounted to 28*l.* 13*s.*: in 1769, to 223*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*: and in 1809, to 2814*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* These statements furnish very clear proof of the progress of business, in Paisley, during the times mentioned.

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lore, and the manufacture promoted, by the aid of science: There is, at Hurlet, an *alum* manufacture, which was begun in 1797. *Copperas* is, occasionally, prepared, at Hurlet, from its alum-work. The oldest copperas-work was begun, at this place, in 1753, by a company from Liverpool; and continued to be the only one, in Scotland, till 1807, when a similar work was established, on the adjoining lands of House-hill: The quantity, which is, annually, produced, of this manufacture, amounts to 400 tons of copperas, by the consumption of 750 tons of coals. We have now seen, that Renfrew is a great manufacturing county, of the most ingenious, and scientific nature, while it can hardly be considered, as an *agricultural* shire. (*e*)

There are other manufactures, at the sea-port towns, in Renfrew-shire, which are of great importance to the country, as well as of value to the undertakers. At Greenock, and at Port Glasgow, the manufacture of *cordage* and *sail-cloth*, has been long carried on, to a great extent; and there is a large rope-work at Gourock. There are extensive *cooperages* at Greenock, where a great herring fishery has been, successfully, carried on, for many years. (*g*) At Port Glasgow there has been erected a flax-mill, which is driven, by steam, for spinning yarn, towards the making of canvass. The refining of sugars is carried on, very extensively, at Port Glasgow, and Greenock. Since the revolt of the colonies, ship-building has been, successfully, practised, to a great extent, in the ports of the Clyde.

We are thus conducted to the shipping of this noble river, within this shire. Greenock exceeds, considerably, any other port, in Scotland, in the quantity of its shipping.

	Ships.	Tons.
In 1760, Port Glasgow and Greenock possessed - -	327 carrying	21,274
In 1780, Do. and ditto possessed - -	334	22,287
In 1800, Greenock possessed - - - - -	475	35,738
Port Glasgow possessed - - - -	66	9371
In 1810, Greenock possessed - - - - -	380	44,789
Port Glasgow had - - - - -	142	17,370
In 1820, Greenock possessed - - - - -	341	46,171
Port Glasgow possessed - - - -	114	18,255

(*e*) A very curious statement has been made, by the intelligent Mr. Wilson, in his General View, p. 284., between *Renfrew-shire*, and *Berwick-shire*; the one a manufacturing, and the other an agricultural shire; and though the last is nearly the double of the first, in the area, land rent, and valued rent; yet, is Renfrew greatly superior, in direct taxes; and it has three times the population of Berwick-shire.

(*g*) At Greenock nets are manufactured, to a considerable extent, for the use of the herring fishery.

Such were the *registered shipping* of Greenock, and Port Glasgow, in those several years. It will give a different view of the shipping of those two ports, if we show how they were employed.

	Foreign Trade.		Coasters.		Fishing.		Totals.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Greenock, in 1800 - - -	204	26,707	165	9546	187	7953	556	44,206
Port Glasgow, in 1800 - -	51	8837	29	2117	7	218	87	11,172
Greenock, in 1810 - - -	181	32,508	110	7468	69	2911	360	42,887
Port Glasgow, in 1810 - -	65	12,646	39	2624	1	18	105	15,288
Greenock, in 1818 - - -	171	34,296	99	6310	68	2774	338	43,380
Port Glasgow, in 1818 - -	56	11,242	14	962			70	12,204

Such are the accurate representations of the custom-house registers! And from statements with regard to shipping, we are easily conducted to the analogous doctrines of trade.

We may easily suppose, that the commerce of a shire, enjoying such opulent manufactures, and such a numerous shipping, must be considerable. The traffic in corn, and flour, and the manufacture of corn, for the supply of such a population, forms a necessary, and important branch: The value of the corn and flour, which were imported into the Clyde, in 1810, amounted to 397,000*l.* The increase of the foreign trade, at Greenock, and Port Glasgow, since the commencement of the present century, is considerable; while the coast commerce of both those ports seems to have declined, since the year 1800: But, this domestic traffic has only shifted the scene of its operations to Glasgow; many of the coasters going now directly to Glasgow, instead of stopping, at Greenock, or Port Glasgow. This evinces the beneficial effects of the improvements, in the navigation of the river Clyde; there having been expended 2700*l.* annually, since 1797, in deepening the channel of the river. (*h*)

The very material of such a manufacture, as the cotton of Renfrew-shire, creates much trade. (*i*) What must the export, by *land*, and water, be of fine manufactured cotton?

(*h*) The number of vessels, that came up to the bridge of Glasgow, in 1796, amounted to 1326, carrying 55,980 tons: But, the number, in 1806, amounted to 1678 vessels, carrying 80,683 tons; being an increase of 24,703 tons. Wilson's General View, 211.

(*i*) In 1790, there were imported into the Clyde, of cotton wool - 1,757,504 lbs.
In 1810, there were imported into Greenock, and Port Glasgow - 9,962,359 lbs.
In 1811, ditto - - - - - - 11,002,723 lbs.

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The West India trade, for sugar, rum, and other articles, is prodigious. But, the best evidence of the vast extent of the foreign trade of Greenock, and Port Glasgow, is, the number of ships, which are employed, in carrying it on; as we have already seen. (*k*) Of the progress of trade, the post-office revenue is very satisfactory evidence:

In 1797 this revenue, from Greenock, was - - -	£2800
In 1811 it yielded - - - - - -	5300
In 1804 this revenue, from Port Glasgow, was - - -	£789
In 1811 it yielded - - - - - -	1268

Compare the whole documents together, concerning the affairs of Renfrew-shire, and it will appear, that in twenty years of war, of such a war, the manufactures, and trade, of this most prosperous shire, have nearly doubled. The agriculture of the country has partaken of this prosperity. And, arguing from the past acquirements to the future, we may easily concur with Mr. Wilson, in his conclusion, that there is sufficient reason to expect, that the agriculturalists may be animated, by the examples of industry, attention, and ingenuity, of the manufacturers, and traders, and by a full demand, for all the products of the soil, to exert themselves in a very high degree of vigour, so as to render Renfrew-shire, as it is already one of the most beautiful, and populous, and industrious, also, one of the most productive shires, in Scotland.

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] In former times, the whole of Renfrew-shire was comprehended, in the episcopal see of Glasgow. The only monastic establishment, in this shire, was that of Paisley, which was founded, by Walter, the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts; and became the most considerable, and the most opulent monastery, in the West of Scotland. About 1160, A.D., Walter brought from Wenloc, in Shrop-shire, his native country, a prior, and thirteen Cluniac monks, for whom he erected a monastery, and a church, on the eastern bank of the White Cart, at the place, which was called, in ancient times, *Passeleth* (*l*), and in modern times *Pasley*, and

(*k*) See, also, the details, in Mr. Wilson's General View, 209—219. 227—234.

(*l*) In the charters of the 12th, and 13th centuries, the most common form of this name is *Passeleth*, and *Passelet*. This appellation may be derived from the British *Pasgel-laith*, signifying the moist pasture ground. It has, however, been supposed, that a remarkable ledge of rock, which runs across the channel of the river White Cart, has given rise to the name of this place: *Bas-lech*, in the British, and *Bas-leac*, in the Gaelic, signify the flat stone shoal.

Paisley. This establishment was dedicated, in general, to God, and the Virgin Mary; and, in special, to St. James, and St. Mirin. This last-named saint was a Scotish confessor, in early times, who is said to have passed his holy life, in this vicinity; and he became the tutelar saint of the place, and was commemorated, on the 15th of September. (*m*) By the original constitution of this monastery, it was to be ruled, by a prior; and this continued till 1219, when it was constituted an abbey, by a bull of Pope Honorius, who authorised the election of an abbot; and it was rendered independent of the parent monastery of Wenloc. (*n*) By a bull of Pope Benedict, the abbots of this monastery were entitled to wear a mitre, a ring, and other pontificals. (*o*) Walter, the son of Alan, the founder of this monastery, endowed it, liberally, with no fewer than thirteen churches, and with various lands, mills, fishings, tithes, and other property, and revenues. (*p*) Eschina, the wife of the founder,

(*m*) Abacuk Biset, in his Rolment of Courts, and Dempster, in his Menolog. Scot., call St. Mirin, Abbot of Paslet; but in the charters to this monastery, he is called, *St. Mirin, the Confessor;* and sometimes *the Glorious Confessor, St. Mirin.* Chart. Paisley. One of the altars, in the abbey church of Paisley, was consecrated to St. Mirin; and one of the annual fairs of the town of Paisley was held on St. Mirin's day.

(*n*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 138. and 137. This change was, also, authorised, by Walter the Stewart, the grandson of the founder. Ib. No. 140.

(*o*) Chart. Paisley, No. 141. The abbot and monks obtained, from the popes, many bulls, confirming their rights, and giving them certain privileges, exemptions, and protection, from injury. Ib. Nos. 11. 149—172. 380—391.

(*p*) He granted to the monks the church of Inverwick, and the mill of Inverwick, in East Lothian; the church of Legerdeswode, in Berwick-shire; a carucate of land, at Hastenesdene, in Roxburgh-shire; the churches of Cathcart, and of Paisley; and all the churches of Strathgryfe, in Renfrew-shire, except that of Inchinan; the church of Prestwick-burgh, and the church of Prestwick, with all the lands of Prestwick, in Ayr-shire; a salt-work, at Calentir, in Stirling-shire; the lands of Drep, and of Paisley, and other lands, in the barony of Renfrew; a toft in his burgh of Renfrew, and half a mark of silver, yearly, from his rents, in that burgh; the mill of Renfrew; the island in the Clyde, near Renfrew, and the fishing, between that island and Perthec; one net's fishing for salmon, and six nets' fishing for herrings, in the Clyde; four shillings, yearly, from the mill of Paisley, and the right of grinding their corns at this mill, free of multure; the tenth of the produce of that mill, and of all his other mills; the tithes of all his wastes, and of all the lands, which were settled, or should be settled, in his forests; the right of pasturage, and all other easements, in his forest of Paisley; the tenth of his venison, and the skins of his venison; the tenth penny of the rents of all his lands, except those in Kyle. Chart. Paisley, Nos. 1. 7. and 9. Of those three charters of Walter, the first is a foundation charter, which was granted, at Fodringey, in England, about 1160, and was confirmed, by Humbold, the prior of Wenloc, and by Stephen, the abbot of Clunie. Ib. Nos. 2, and 3. The second is a charter of endowment, which appears to have been granted, in 1164, and was confirmed by Malcolm IV. Ib. No. 8. The third is, also, a charter of endowment, which was granted a few years

founder, granted to the monks some lands, and pasturage, in her territory of Moll, in Roxburgh-shire. (*q*) Alan, the son of Walter, confirmed his father's endowment, and he augmented it, by several additional grants. (*r*) Walter, the third Stewart, and the grandson of the founder, made a very large addition to the possessions of the monastery, by several donations of churches, of lands, and other property. (*s*) The vassals of the founder, and his successors, also, contributed to the endowment of this favoured establishment. (*t*) To the bountiful endowment of the three first Stewarts, there was afterwards added, by Walter the Stewart, in 1318, the church of Largs, in Ayr-shire, with all its property, and pertinents, which he granted, to the monks, for the salvation of the soul of his wife, Marjory Bruce, who was buried in the monastery of Paisley. (*u*) King William the Lion conferred on the monks of Paisley the church of Rutherglen, in Lanerk-shire; and they obtained, from Henry, the

years after, and was confirmed by William the Lion. Ib. No. 10. The whole was ratified, by a bull of Pope Alexander, in 1172. Ib. No. 11.

(*q*) She gave them a carucate of land, and pasture for 500 sheep, and for other cattle, in the territory of Moll. Chart. Paisley, No. 30. She also gave them another carucate of land, at Blackdene, in the same territory, with common pasture. Ib. 31.

(*r*) Chart. Paisley, No. 35. He granted to the monks the mill of Paisley, for which they were to pay to him, and his heirs, four chalders of oatmeal, and four chalders of oatmalt, yearly. Ib. 37. He granted to them an annual rent of five marks, which the monks of Melros paid him for Mach lin, in Ayr-shire. Ib. 38. He also gave them the church of Kingarf, in Bute, with its chapels, and a large tract of lands, in that island. Ib. 39. And he granted to them the lands of Moniabrock, in Strathgryfe, and the half of the fishing of Lochwinnoch. Ib. 40.

(*s*) He granted to the monks all the lands between the rivulets of Aldpatrick, and Espadair, with certain rights in the adjacent forests; and he gave them the lands between the Mach and Caledour, in Renfrew-shire, they having resigned to him the island in the Clyde, near Renfrew; he also granted to them, and their men, the right of pasturage, and cutting wood in his forest of Senecastre, in Ayr-shire; all which was confirmed by William the Lion, who died in 1214. Chart. Paisley, Nos. 46, 47. 21. In 1238, he granted to them all the lands, pastures, fishings, and other property, that he had conferred on the Gilbertine convent, at Dalmulin, in Ayr-shire, which was then broke up. Ib. No. 123. He also gave to the monks of Paisley the church of Sanchar, and the church of Dundonald, with its two chapels of Crosby, and Richardtoun, which had belonged to the same convent; and he further granted to them the church of Achinleck, in Ayr-shire. Ib. 113.

(*t*) The church of Craigie, in Ayr-shire, with a carucate of land, was granted to the monks of Paisley, by Walter Hose, about the year 1175. Chart. Paisley, No. 72. The church of Polloc, in Renfrew-shire, was given to them, by Peter the son of Fulbert; and they obtained the church of Mernes, in the same shire, from Helias, another son of Fulbert, sometime before 1190. Ib. Nos. 54. 57. From William de Hertford, they obtained the church of Nielstoun, in the same shire, as early as 1227. Ib. 81. From other vassals of the Stewarts, the monks obtained grants of lands, in Renfrew-shire. and elsewhere.

(*u*) Chart. Paisley, No. 184.

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son of Anselm, the church of Carmunnock, in the same shire, before 1189. (*v*) In Dumbarton-shire, the monks of Paisley acquired a large property, chiefly by the grants of Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, and his three brothers, Amelec, Havel, and Dufgal, in the reign of Alexander II. (*w*) In Argyle-shire, they acquired several churches, with some lands, and revenues, by the grants of the Lords of the Isles (*x*), and of other proprietors. (*y*) Such were the principal donations to this monastery. The monks made many smaller acquisitions of lands, and of tenements in burghs, partly by the grants of pious individuals, and partly by purchase. Paisley thus became the most opulent monastery, in the south of Scotland, except Kelso; and the only monasteries, on the north of the Forth, that exceeded it, were those of St. Andrew's, Dunfermlin, and Aberbrothock: But, all those were of royal foundation; and there was not, in all Scotland, any example of a monastic establishment being so liberally endowed, by a private family, as that of Paisley was, by the first three Stewarts.

(*v*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 86. and 83.

(*w*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 257. to 321. Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, granted, to the monks of Paisley, the church of Kilpatrick, with many lands, in that extensive parish. Ib. 258, 259. He, also, gave to them some fishings in the river Leven. Ib. 308. 310. His brother Amelec granted to them the church of Rosneth, in 1225. Ib. 302. And he also gave them a salt-work on the Gareloch, and a salmon fishing, in the same estuary. Ib. 305. Havel, another brother of Maldowen, granted, to the same monks, another salt-work, on the lands of Rosneth. Ib. 307.

(*x*) Somerled, the Lord of the Isles, who was defeated, and slain, by the people of Renfrew, in 1164, was succeeded by his son Reginald, who granted, to the monastery of Paisley, eight oxen; and, from every house, on his lands, whence smoke issued, two pennies, the first year, and one penny from every house, yearly, in all time afterwards; and his wife, Foma, granted to the monks the tenth of all her goods; for which grants he obtained the privilege of being a brother, and she a sister, of the order. Chart. Paisley, No. 328. This grant was repeated, with some little variation, by the successors of Reginald. Dovenald, the son of Reginald, granted to the monks eight cows; and from every house on his lands one penny yearly. Ib. 330. Angus, the son of Dovenald, granted to them half a mark of silver, from his own house; and one penny from each house on his lands, yearly. Ib. 331. Angus, also, granted to the monks the church of Kilkeran, in Kintyre. Ib. No. 333. And this church was confirmed to them, by Alexander, of the Isles, the son of Angus. Ib. 335.

(*y*) Duncan, the son of Ferchard, and Lauman, the son of Malcolm, granted to the monastery of Paisley the church of Kilfinan, in Cowal; also the nummata of land of Kilmarie, on Loch Gilp, with St. Mary's chapel, on the same land; also three half nummatas of land at Kilmun, with the fishings: These grants were made, sometime, between 1204 and 1246. Chart. Paisley, No. 338. Dufgal, the son of Fyfin, granted to the same monastery, in 1261, the church of Kilcolmanel, in Knapdale; and the chapel of St. Columba, near his castle of Schepinche. Ib. 322. Dovenald Macgilchrist, of Tarbert, granted, to the monks of Paisley, the liberty of cutting all kinds of timber in his woods. Ib. 355.

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From the epoch of the foundation of this monastery, the monks of Paisley enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over their estates. (*z*) And, after the accession of the Stewarts to the throne, they obtained the higher jurisdiction, and privileges of a regality. In 1380, they obtained, from Robert II., a charter of their lands, in Dunbarton-shire, to be held in a regality. (*a*) In 1396, they obtained, from Robert III., a charter of all their estates, in Renfrew-shire, and Ayr-shire; of their lands of Moll, Huntlaw, and Hassendene, in Roxburgh-shire; and of their lands of Ord, in Peebles-shire, the whole to be held in a regality, with the usual jurisdiction, and privileges. (*b*) Both those charters of regality were confirmed, by James II., who enlarged the powers of jurisdiction, by granting the four points of the law, that belonged to the crown. (*c*) James II., at the same time, granted, to the abbot and monks, the power of repleging, from the king's chamberlain courts, the tenants, and inhabitants of their lands, within the sheriffdoms of Ayr, Renfrew, and Dunbarton; and he gave them the power of holding chamberlain courts, for the people, living on their lands, within those shires. (*d*) These privileges were confirmed, and enlarged, by a charter of James IV., who granted, to the abbot and monks, the power of repleging, from the king's justiciary, and chamberlain courts, the people living on their estates, who might be prosecuted for any offence, criminal or civil, the four points of law, belonging to the crown, not excepted, and of trying in their own justiciary, and chamberlain courts, the persons, who should be so repleged. (*e*) The ample jurisdiction of the abbot and monks was exercised by baillies, appointed by them. The office of baillie over all their estates, excepting those in Ayr-shire, became hereditary in the family of Lord Sempil, as we have seen. The office of baillie, for their estates in Ayr-shire, was held, at the epoch of the Reformation, and for a long time before, by Wallace of Craigie, who received,

(*z*) Chart. Paisley, No. 27. (*a*) Ib. 199. (*b*) Ib. 198.

(*c*) Charter, 13th January, 1451-2, in Chart. Paisley, No. 201.; and Reg. Mag. Sig. iii. 117.; iv. 263. The regality, and the rights, and privileges, of the monastery, were also confirmed, by a charter of James IV., the 19th August, 1488. Ib. xii. 23.

(*d*) Charter, dated 13th January 1451-2, in Chart. Paisley, No. 228.; and Reg. Mag. Sig. iii. 116.; iv. 262. By a bull of Pope Clement, in 1265, the monks of Paisley, and the people, living on their lands, were exempted, from being called before any secular judge. Chart. Paisley, No. 161.

(*e*) Charter, dated 19th August, 1488, in Chart. Paisley, No. 202.; and Reg. Mag. Sig. xii. 23. On the same day, another charter was granted to the abbot and monks, erecting their town of Paisley into a burgh of barony, with ample privileges. Ib. xii. 24.; Chart. Paisley, No. 231. The powers

received, for his service, six chalders and 15 bolls of meal, annually, from the tithes of the church of Craigie, which belonged to the monastery. (*g*)

The abbey of Paisley was the family burying place of the Stewarts, before their accession to the throne (*h*); and, even after that epoch, Euphemia, the queen of Robert II., was buried there, in 1387; and Robert III., who died at Rothsay, in Bute, on the 4th of April, 1406, was buried, at Paisley. This monastery was better known as a noted place of pilgrimage, to which many a weary pilgrim travelled to perform his devotions, at the shrine of St. Mirin. Remote as this monastery, and the great part of its property, was, from the usual scene of warfare, between England and Scotland, it suffered, severely, from the ravages of the long, and oppressive succession war, which is emphatically mentioned, in various documents, in the Chartulary, as the "*diram guerram*," by which the monks, and their people, were oppressed, and their property greatly deteriorated. Early in this war, the abbot and monks obtained, from Pope Boniface, in 1300, a bull, prohibiting every person, from invading, or injuring, the lands, and possessions of this monastery. (*i*) This protection was unavailing; and the English not only ravaged the lands, but they burnt the monastery, in 1307. (*k*) The monastery was rebuilt; and,

powers, and privileges, acquired by those charters, were particularly levelled against the royal burgh of Renfrew, the rights, and privileges of which had produced frequent contention with the town of Paisley. About two years before, the vassals, and tenants of the monastery made a violent, and felonious attack on the people of Renfrew, for which they were prosecuted, and a number of them convicted, in a justiciary court, held at Renfrew. George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, obtained, from James III., on the 30th of April, 1487, a complete remission, for his people, who were thus convicted; and a grant of all the fines, and amerciaments, imposed on his tenants in the same justiciary court. Ib. Nos. 225, 226. This favour did not prevent the abbot, from assisting the rebel faction, who overthrew, and slew, James III., in the following year; and soon after the king's death, he obtained from the new government, then in the hands of the rebels, the above two important charters, on the 19th August, 1488, one of which rendered his town of Paisley independent of the burgh of Renfrew; and the other withdrew from the king's justiciary, and placed, in his own power, the trial of the people, living on the estates of the monastery, for whatever crimes they might commit.

(*g*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27.

(*h*) Chart. Paisley. Marjory, the daughter of Robert Bruce, the wife of Walter, the Stewart, and the mother of Robert II., was buried, in this monastery, in March, 1315-16, and a sculptured monument was placed over her sepulchre. This monument, and the relics of Marjory Bruce, were removed from the ruined monastery, about 1770, and deposited in a fine Gothic chapel, which the Earl of Abercorn built, near to the abbey church of Paisley, for the purpose of a family burying place.

(*i*) Chart. Paisley, No. 150.

(*k*) Fordun, l. xii. 14.

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in more settled times, it was greatly enlarged, and embellished. The magnificent abbey church, which existed at the Reformation, appears to have been built in the reigns of James I., and James II., and was nearly completed, by Abbot Thomas Tarvas, who died in 1459, and is celebrated, for his excellent rule of this monastery. (*l*) This stately church was built after the model of a cathedral, in the form of a cross, and had a very lofty steeple, which was finished after the death of Abbot Tarvas. (*m*) The spacious buildings of this monastery, with its large orchards, and gardens, were surrounded by a magnificent wall of cut-stone, upwards of a mile in circumference, which was built, in the reign of James III., and finished, in 1484, by George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, as we learn from an inscription, which he caused to be engraved on a large stone, in the corner of the wall.

The monks of Paisley are said to have written a chronicle of Scotland, which was called "*the Black Book of Paisley*," from the colour of its cover; but this, like "*the Black Book of Scone*," appears to have been merely a transcript of Fordun's Scotichronicon. (*n*)

At the epoch of the Reformation, the rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was reported to the government, in January, 1561-2, amounted to

(*l*) On the 29th of June, 1459, "decessit, at Paslay, Thomas Tarvas, abbot of Paslay, the quhilk was ane richt gud man, and helplyk to the place of ony that ever was; for he did mony notable thingis, and held ane noble hous, and was ay wele purvait. He fand the place all out of gud rewle, and the kirk unbiggit, the body of the kirk fra the bricht stair up, and put on the ruf. He biggit and theckit it with sclait, and riggit it with stane, and biggit ane gret portioun of the steple, and ane staitlie yethous, and brocht hame mony gud jowellis, and clathis of gold, silver, and silk, and mony gud bukis, and maid staitlie stallis, and glasynnit mekle of all the kirk, and brocht hame the staitliest tabernakle that was in all Scotland, and the mast costlie. And schortlie he brocht all the place to fredome, and fra nocht till ane michty place, and left it out of all kynd of det, and at all fredome till dispone as thaim lykit, and left ane of the best myteris that was in Scotland, and chandillaris of silver, and ane lettren of bras, with mony uthir gud jowellis." ("Ane schort Memoriale of the Scottis Corniklis," p. 19.)

(*m*) In the abbey church of Paisley there were a number of altars, dedicated to different saints, to the Virgin Mary, St. Mirin, St. Columba, St. Ninian, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Catharine, and St. Anne; and chaplains were endowed, by pious persons, to perform divine service at those altars, the greater number, if not the whole of which, were in that division of the abbey church, which served as the parish church of Paisley. The altars were all demolished at the Reformation; and, in 1576, the endowment, and revenues of the altars, and chaplainries, were granted, by the king, to the baillies, council, and community of Paisley, for the erection, and support, of a grammar school, and a schoolmaster, in the burgh of Paisley. The lands, and revenues, of St. Rock's chapel, at Paisley, were granted, at the same time, for the same purpose. Charter, dated 3d January 1576-7, in the archives of the burgh.

(*n*) Nicholson's Scotish Hist. Library, 93.

2468*l.* in money; 72 chalders and 4 bolls of meal; 40 chalders and 11 bolls of bear; 43 chalders, 1 boll, 1 firlot, and 1 peck of oats; and 706 stones of cheese. (*o*) At that time, there belonged to this opulent monastery no less than 29 parish churches, eleven of which were in Renfrew-shire. (*p*) John Hamilton, the archbishop of St. Andrews, was then commendator of this monastery, and enjoyed a great part of its revenues. He was appointed abbot of Paisley in 1525 (*q*); he was made bishop of Dunkeld in 1546, and archbishop of St. Andrews in 1549. In December, 1553, his nephew, Lord Claud Hamilton, the third son of the Duke of Chastelherault, a boy ten years of age, was appointed his successor in the abbacy of Paisley; but the rule, and the revenues, of the monastery were reserved to Archbishop Hamilton during his life, and he continued in possession of this valuable benefice, as commendator. In 1568, a sentence of forfeiture was passed against the archbishop, for having assisted Queen Mary, after her escape from Loch-leven; and the regent Moray gave the monastery of Paisley to his partizan Lord Sempil. Archbishop Hamilton was taken prisoner, in the castle of Dumbarton, on the 2d of April, 1571, and, three days afterwards, he was cruelly put to death, in the most ignominious manner, by order of the regent Lennox, who had a rooted enmity to him, and to the whole of the Hamilton family. The succession to the monastery of Paisley was now opened to Lord Claud Hamilton, but he had also been forfeited, in 1568, for assisting Queen Mary. The treaty of Perth, in February 1572-3, restored Lord Claud to his rights, and he expelled Lord Sempil, from the monastery

(*o*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27—29. In the course of every year 112 bolls of meal were distributed, in weekly alms, to the poor, by the elemosinar of the monastery. Ib. 28.

(*p*) The others were the churches of Monktoun, Prestwick, Craigie, Rickartoun, Dundonald, Achinleck, St. Kevocks, and Largs, in Ayr-shire; Rutherglen, and Carmunnock, in Lanerk-shire; Kilpatrick, and Rosneth, in Dumbarton-shire; Kilfinan, Kilkeran, and Kilcolmanel, in Argyle-shire; Cumray, in Bute-shire; Inverwick, in Hadington-shire; and Legerwood, in Berwick-shire.

(*q*) Robert Shaw, a son of Shaw of Sauchie, was made abbot of Paisley, in March 1498-9, upon the resignation of his uncle, George Shaw. Privy Seal Reg. i. 79. When Robert Shaw was made bishop of Moray, John Hamilton was appointed abbot of Paisley, by the pope, on the 18th of May, 1525; and he obtained, from the king, admission to the temporal property of the monastery. Id. vi. fo. 1.; Innes's Chronol. MS. John Hamilton, the abbot of Paisley, was a natural son of James the first Earl of Arran, and the brother of James the second Earl of Arran, who was created Duke of Chastelherault. He obtained a legitimation, on the 20th of June, 1546. Privy Seal Reg. xx. 34. He was keeper of the privy seal, from January 1542-3, till August 1546; and he was also treasurer of Scotland, from August 1543, till April 1554, when his brother resigned the regency.

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of Paisley, and took possession of its property, as commendator. The enmity of Morton, and the violent proceedings against the Hamilton family, in 1579, obliged Lord Claud Hamilton to fly into England, from whence he returned to Scotland in 1585, and was again restored to his property and rights. On the 29th of July, 1587, the whole property of the monastery of Paisley, which Lord Claud Hamilton held for life, as commendator, was erected into a temporal lordship, and granted to him, and his heirs, in fee; and he was created Lord Paisley. (*r*) He died in 1621, aged 78, and the opulent lordship of Paisley was inherited by his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn, who sold this lordship, in 1652, to the Earl of Angus, from whom it was purchased, in 1653, by William Lord Cochran (*s*), who was created Earl of Dundonald, and Lord Cochran of *Paisley*, in 1669. In the following century, the Earls of Dundonald sold most of the property of the lordship of Paisley, to various persons, at different times; and what remained was repurchased by James Earl of Abercorn, in 1764, and it now belongs to the Marquis of Abercorn.

At the Reformation, a part of the spacious buildings, of the monastery of Paisley, were demolished; and what remained formed, successively, the residence of Lord Paisley, of the Earl of Abercorn, and of the Earls of Dundonald. Being at length deserted, and falling into disrepair, the abbey became the habitation of a number of tradesmen's families. The magnificent abbey church was stript of its altars, and images, and otherwise disfigured, at the Reformation. The lofty steeple, and a great part of the church, was demolished. The only part of the fabrick that has been preserved is the chancel, which has long served as the parochial church of the abbey of Paisley parish, and it is regarded as one of the most magnificent parish churches in Scotland. The abbey park, and its orchards, and gardens, are now the site of the handsome New town of Paisley, which has arisen since 1781; and the magnificent cut-stone wall, that enclosed the park, has been all pulled down, and the stones used in building the houses of the New town.

In Renfrew-shire, there does not appear to have been any convent of friars, or of nuns; and there was only one collegiate church. In 1504, John

(*r*) Acta Parl. iii. 595. 432. 587.

(*s*) Some of the property of the lordship of Paisley was otherwise disposed of. The barony of Kilpatrick, in Dunbarton-shire, was sold to Hamilton of Orbistoun; the lands of Monktoun, in Ayr-shire, to Lord Bargeny; and the lands of Glen, in Renfrew-shire, to Lord Sempil.

the first Lord Sempil founded, near to his mansion of Castle Sempil, a collegiate church, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys. (*t*) He endowed this establishment with lands, mills, and annual rents; and he granted to the provost, the rectory, and revenues, of the parish church of Glasford, in Lanerk-shire, of which he was patron. (*u*) The founder of the collegiate church of Sempil, fell, along with his sovereign, on the bloody field of Flodden, in 1513. After the Reformation, the endowment of this establishment was appropriated by the heirs of the founder, as being the patrons (*v*); and the collegiate church was used as a family burying place. It is still used, for the same purpose, by the proprietors of the estate of Castle Sempil; and the building has acquired a venerable and picturesque appearance, being overgrown with ivy, and woodbine, and surrounded by a fine tall hornbeam hedge.

The only ancient hospital, that can be distinctly traced, in this shire (*w*), is one, which was founded, for infirm men, before the end of the twelfth century, by Robert Croc, one of the most considerable vassals of the first Stewart, who settled at, and gave the name to *Croc's-toun*, which, in after times, was called Crukstoun, or Crookstoun. The founder endowed this

(*t*) Innes's MS. Chronol. sub anno 1497, where he quotes the foundation charter, dated the 21st of April, 1504, in the Chartulary of Glasgow. The founder granted a subsequent charter, to this establishment, in 1506, whereby he endowed the prebendaries, or chaplains, with the lands of Over Pennel, and Nether Pennel, and the mill; the lands of Achenlodmont, and the mill; an annual rent of 40 shillings, from the lands of Easter and Wester Birkenshiels; and he granted to them three acres of land, adjacent to the collegiate church, for their manses, and gardens. This was confirmed by a charter of James IV. on the 24th of December, 1506. Reg. Mag. Sig. xiv. 359.; MS. Donations, 104.

(*u*) In the Register of the Incorporati of the College of Glasgow, there appears, in A°. 1514, on St. Crispin's day, "Magister David Dun," provost of the collegiate church of Sempil, and rector of Glasford. Mr. Archibald Layng, the provost of Sempil, died on the 21st of March, 1524-5. Obit. of Glasgow. Soon after the Reformation, John Sempil of Beltrees, the provost of the collegiate church of Sempil, reported, that the revenues of his parsonage of Glasford were let for 40*l*., in money, and two chalders of oats, yearly, of which he had received nothing, since he was appointed provost. MS. Rental Book, fo. 30.

(*v*) Inquisit. Special. 131. 182.

(*w*) In a roll of small benefices, which existed, at the Reformation, there appears, the "*Hospitality of Renfrew;*" but whether this alludes to some ancient hospital, at the town of Renfrew; or to some establishment of the Knights Templars, in that vicinity, cannot be ascertained. The knights of St. John, and, after them, the Knights Templars, who were called Hospitallers, appear to have had a small establishment, at Inchinnan, about a mile west from Renfrew, and the parish church of Inchinnan belonged to them.

hospital,

hospital, and he built a chapel, and endowed a chaplain to perform divine service, for the infirm brothers of the hospital. (*x*) This hospital, and its chapel, appear to have stood on the west side of Laveran water, between old Crookstoun and Nielstoun. Of the subsequent history, and ultimate fate of this establishment nothing is known.

Before the Reformation, all the parishes in Renfrew-shire were comprehended, in the deanry of Rutherglen, which was one of the ten deanries of the extensive diocese of Glasgow. (*y*) After the Reformation, the policy of presbyteries, and synods, was introduced. When the presbyteries of Glasgow, and Dunbarton, were established, in 1585, the parishes, in the eastern part of Renfrew-shire, were attached to the former, and those, in the western part, were assigned to the latter. In 1590, all the parishes of Renfrew-shire, excepting those of Eaglesham, and Cathcart, were formed into a presbytery, the seat of which was established at *Paisley;* and this has continued to the present time. The parishes of Eaglesham, and Cathcart, were then detached, from the presbytery of Glasgow, and assigned to the new presbytery of Hamilton; but, in 1596, those two parishes were restored to the presbytery of Glasgow, to which they have ever since belonged. The presbyteries of Paisley, and Glasgow, were constituted members of the synod of Glasgow, which was associated with the synod of Ayr, in 1639, and formed the united synod of Glasgow, and Ayr, an arrangement, which has continued to the present day. The presbytery of Paisley now contains 19 parishes, which are all in Renfrew-shire.

1. The parish of *Renfrew* obtained its appellation, from the town of Renfrew, which, also, gave the name to the shire, as we have seen. The church of Renfrew, with its tithes, and pertinents, was granted, by David I., to the bishop of Glasgow (*z*); and it was constituted a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow, by John, the bishop of that see, who died in 1147. (*a*) The

(*x*) A licence, for the establishment of this chapel, was obtained, from the prior and monks of Paisley. Chart. Paisley, No. 43.

(*y*) Bagimont's Roll; and Chart. Paisley, No. 373. "Rogero *decano de Renfrew*" witnessed a charter of Robert de Polloc, in the reign of Alexander II. Ib. No. 64. From this notice, it would appear that there was, in the 13th century, a *deanry of Renfrew.* It is, however, certain, that during the 15th and 16th centuries, all the parishes of Renfrew-shire were comprehended, in the deanry of Rutherglen.

(*z*) Chart. Glasgow, 115. It was confirmed to the bishops of Glasgow, by a bull of Pope Alexander, in 1178; by one of Pope Lucius, in 1181; and by a bull of Pope Urban, in 1186. Ib. 81. 91. 104.

(*a*) Chart. Glasg. 115. The church of Renfrew, with its tithes, and pertinents, was confirmed to the dean and canons, by a bull of Pope Alexander, in 1172. Extracts from Chart. Glasg. No. 1.

prebendary

prebendary of Renfrew was rector of the church, and enjoyed the tithes, and fixed revenues. (*b*) The cure was served by a vicar pensionary, to whom was assigned the vicarage dues. In Bagimont's Roll the prebendal rectory of Renfrew was taxed 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the epoch of the Reformation, this prebend was held by Mr. Andro Hay, who adopted the doctrines, and submitted to the discipline, of the reformers. (*c*) He reported, that the tithes of his parsonage of Renfrew, with an annual payment, from the monastery of Paisley, amounted to 19 chalders of victual, which were let, for 240 marks, yearly. (*d*) He also reported, that the revenues of the vicarage were let for 12*l.* yearly; and that the payment of a great part of the vicar's dues had been stopt. In the church of Renfrew, there were several altars, dedicated to different saints; and chaplains were endowed, to perform divine service, at those altars, which were all demolished, at the Reformation. (*e*) At the mill of Renfrew, on the south-east of the town, there was, in former times, a chapel which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. (*g*)

In 1617 the whole tithes, and revenues, of the church of Renfrew, parsonage, and vicarage, were, by act of parliament, granted to the college of Glasgow, with the burden of paying twelve chalders of victual, yearly, to the minister, serving the cure, who was ordained to be a member of the chapter of Glasgow, and to be styled Parson of Renfrew: And, by this act, the presentation of the minister was declared to belong to the archbishop of Glasgow, and his successors. (*h*) Upon the final abolition of episcopacy, in

(*b*) By a taxatio, in 1401, the prebend of Renfrew was taxed 3*l.* yearly, for the use of the cathedral church. Chart. Glasg. 490.

(*c*) After him, his son, and grandson, both named John Hay, successively held the parsonage, and vicarage of Renfrew, in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I.

(*d*) Out of the revenues of this parsonage, there were paid 12 marks yearly, to a chaplain, in the church of Renfrew; and 6½ marks yearly to St. Nicholas' Hospital, at Glasgow. MS. Rental Book, fo. 31.

(*e*) The patronage of the two chaplainries of St. Thomas, the Apostle, and St. Thomas, the Martyr, in this church, belonged to the Lords Ross of Halkhead; and the endowment of these two chaplainries was appropriated, by this family, after the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 36.

(*g*) This chapel, which stood on the west of the mill, is specially mentioned, in an indenture, between the monks of Paisley, and the burgesses of Renfrew, in 1414. Chart. Paisley, No. 219. There belonged to this chapel some lands, in the vicinity, which were called the *Chapel Lands.*

(*h*) Acta Parl. iv. 555. 695. The act of 1617 was ratified, by parliament, in 1633. Ib. v. 75. The tithes of the whole parish now belong to the college of Glasgow; and the college pay to the minister of Renfrew the value of 12 chalders of meal, yearly, according to the fiar prices of the commissariat of Hamilton, and Campsie.

1689,

1689, the patronage of the church of Renfrew was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. The old parochial church of Renfrew was of a large size, and ancient model; and there was adjoined to it a spacious aile, which was the family burying-place of the Lords Ross of Halkhead. This ancient church was supplanted, in 1726, by a new church, which was not well constructed, and is insufficient, for the accommodation of the parishioners. Besides the royal burgh of Renfrew, this parish comprehends a country district, more than a third part of which lies on the northern side of the Clyde, and is the only part of Renfrew-shire, lying on that bank of this great river. (*i*)

2. The *Abbey of Paisley* parish has been so called, since 1736, to distinguish it from the burgh of Paisley, which was then separated from it, and erected into a distinct parish. Previous to this separation, the whole district was called the parish of *Paisley*. The church of Paisley, with all its pertinents, was granted, by Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart, in 1164, to the monastery, which he founded, at Paisley. (*k*) The monks enjoyed the tithes, and revenues, of the parochial church, and they employed chaplains, to serve the cure. (*l*) Of the magnificent abbey church, which was built, in the 15th century, one of the divisions appears to have been used, as the parochial church; and it contained a number of altars, dedicated to different saints, as we have seen. (*m*) The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was reported to the government, at the Reformation, states that the tithes of the parish church of Paisley produced, yearly, 5 chalders, 1 firlot, and 3 pecks of meal; and 6 chalders, 9 bolls of bear; also 10*l.* for the tithes of the lands of Whitefurd, and Railstoun; 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the tithes of the

(*i*) The whole parish of Renfrew comprehends 3776 English acres, of which 1294 acres are on the northern side of the Clyde.

(*k*) Chart. Paisley, No. 7—11.; Chart. Glasg. p. 115.

(*l*) "Domino Mauricio, capellano de Passelet," witnessed a charter of Thomas de Cragy, in 1272. Chart. Paisley, No. 73. "Domino Hugone, capellano parochialis ecclesiæ de Passelet," witnessed a charter, at Paisley, in 1295. Chart. Lennox, ii. 147.

(*m*) See the preceding account of the monastery of Paisley. On the 14th January, 1540-1, Sir Robert Sklater, a chaplain, obtained, from the king, a presentation to the chaplainry, at the altar of St. Anne, the Matron, in the parish church of Paisley. Privy Seal Reg. xiv. 86. At the Reformation, the chaplainry of the altars of St. Mirin, and St. Colm, in the parish church of Paisley, was held by Sir John Urie, the chaplain, who reported, that he received, yearly, 10 bolls of meal, and 5 bolls of bear, from the lands of Seidhill, in the parish of Paisley; and 50 shillings, as the rent of the Wellmeadow, which pertained to the said chaplainry. MS. Rental Book, fo. 33.

town

town of Paisley: The same rental states, that the vicarage revenues of the parish churches of Paisley, and Lochwinnoch, produced 100*l.* yearly. (*n*)

There were, in former times, several chapels, within the parish of Paisley. At the town of Paisley, there was a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Rock. (*o*) The Stewarts had a chapel, at their manor place of Blackhall, on the south-east of Paisley. (*p*) Before the end of the twelfth century, Robert Croc, and Henry Ness, two of the vassals of the Stewarts, obtained a licence, from the prior and monks of Paisley, to have, within the walled courts of their habitations, two oratories, or private chapels, for the celebration of divine service, upon the condition, that all the oblations received, in those chapels, should be carried to the mother church of Paisley. (*q*)

After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the parish church of Paisley, belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when the whole property of that monastery was granted, in fee, to Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, and his heirs. Upon his death, in 1621, the patronage, and tithes, of this church, were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who sold them, with the lordship of Paisley, in 1652, to the Earl of Angus, from whom they were purchased, in 1653, by William Lord Cochran, who was created Earl of Dundonald, in 1669. In 1764, the patronage of the church of the Abbey of Paisley parish was purchased, with the remnant of the lordship of Paisley, from the Earl of Dundonald, by James Earl of Abercorn, and it now belongs to the Marquis of Abercorn. After the Reformation, the greater part of the magnificent abbey church was demolished, but the chancel was preserved, and it has long served, as the parochial church of this parish, and is regarded as one of the most magnificent parish churches, in Scotland. The Abbey of Paisley parish has had the benefit of two ministers, since the year 1641. It is extensive (*r*), and has become very populous, as it contains the suburbs of the burgh of Paisley, and several large manufacturing villages. In 1755, this parish contained, only, 2509 inhabitants; but, in 1821, it was inhabited by 20,575, industrious people.

(*n*) Rental, given up, in January, 1561-2.; MS. Rental Book, fo. 27, 28.

(*o*) The endowment of St. Rock's chapel, at Paisley, with seven roods of land, that belonged to it, was granted, on the 3d of January, 1576-7, to the baillies, council, and community of Paisley, with the endowments, and revenues, of the altars, and chaplainries, in the church of Paisley, for the erection, and support of a grammar school, and a schoolmaster, in the burgh of Paisley. Charter in the Archives of the Burgh.

(*p*) Chart. Paisley. "Domino David, capellano de Nigra Aula," witnessed a charter of John de Cragy, in 1272. Ib. No. 73.

(*q*) Ib. No. 44.

(*r*) It contains 16,160 English acres.

3, 4, and

3, 4, and 5. The burgh of *Paisley*, which now contains three parishes, was formerly a part of the Abbey of Paisley parish, that completely surrounds it. The increase of population, and of opulence, induced the magistrates and community to build a church, within the burgh, in 1736 (*s*); and in the same year, they obtained a decree of the lords commissioners, for the plantation of churches; whereby, the burgh of Paisley was separated, from the old parish of Paisley, and erected into a distinct parish. This new establishment was called the parish of *Paisley;* and the old parish has been distinguished by the name of the *Abbey of Paisley* parish. The population of Paisley continuing to increase, rapidly, another church, of a large size, was built, in 1756, on the height called the *Oak-shaw-head*, a name which indicates, that the site of the populous town of Paisley was, in former times, covered with oak wood. (*t*) This church, standing in the highest part of the town, was distinguished by the name of the *High church* (*u*); and the former church, built in 1736, was, from its relative situation, called the "*Laigh kirk*," or Low church. Twenty-five years afterwards, the increased population of Paisley required a third church, which was built, in 1781, near to the High church, and it was called, from its situation, the *Middle church.* The burgh of Paisley, which till now had continued one parish, was, on the 20th of February, 1782, divided into three parishes, which were called, from their several churches, the *Low church* parish, the *High church* parish, and the *Middle church* parish. The patronage of those three parish churches belongs to the magistrates and council of Paisley (*v*); and the stipends of the ministers are paid from the funds of the burgh. Besides the established churches, there are, in the town of Paisley, and its populous suburbs, a number of dissenting establishments of various sects, and denominations.

6. The parish of *Inchinan* acquired its name, from a long narrow island in the river White Cart, where it joins the Gryfe, opposite to the church of Inchinan. *Ynys*, in the British, and *Inis*, or *Inish*, in the Gaelic, signify

(*s*) This church was built, in the form of a Greek cross, and judiciously disposed, for the accommodation of a great number of people.

(*t*) This fact, we may, indeed, learn, from various documents, in the Chartulary of Paisley.

(*u*) To this church, there was afterwards added a lofty, and well-proportioned spire, which rises to the height of 161 feet; and, owing to the elevated site of the church, it forms a very conspicuous object.

(*v*) Preparatory to the erection of the burgh of Paisley into a distinct parish, in 1736, the magistrates, and council, purchased, from the Earl of Dundonald, in 1733, the right of patronage of churches within the limits of the burgh of Paisley, which formed a part of the old parish of Paisley, of which the earl was then patron.

an island, and also a peninsula. This vocable is common, in the topography of North Britain, and, from the Scoto-Saxon pronunciation, it has obtained the form of *Insh*, or *Inch*. The derivation of the adjunct, in the name of *Inch-inan*, is not so obvious: It may indeed be derived, from St. *Inan*, to whom there is some reason to believe, that the church was dedicated. (*w*)

Conval, one of the disciples of St. Kentigern, is said to have founded a religious establishment, of some kind, at Inchinan, where he preached the Gospel, and where he died, in 612, A.D. (*x*) But, the seat of St. Conval's establishment was, probably, Pollock, rather than Inchinan, for the church of Pollock was certainly dedicated to Conval, and he was regarded, as the tutelar saint of the place.

The church of "*Inchinan*," with all its pertinents, was granted to the knights of the Temple, by David I.; and it continued to belong to them, till their suppression, in 1312, when this church, with all their property, in Scotland, was transferred to the knights of St. John, who held it till the Reformation. (*y*) The Johannites enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues; and the cure was served by a vicar. (*z*) In Bagimont's Roll, the "Vicarage of Killinan," in the deanry of Rutherglen, was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, the vicarage of Inchinan was held by Sir Bernard Peblis, who reported, that its revenues amounted to 60*l.* yearly, including all profits, and duties. (*a*)

(*w*) In various charters, and records, from the 12th century, till the epoch of the Reformation, the church, and parish, are called by the name of *Inchinan*; but, in Bagimont's Roll, the church is called "*Killinan*," which signifies the church of St. *Inan*, the Celtic *Cil*, signifying a church, being usually prefixed to the name of the saint, to whom it was dedicated. St. Inan is said to have been a confessor, at Irvine, in Ayr-shire, where he died, in A.D. 839, on the 18th of August, and he was, annually, commemorated, on that day.

(*x*) Abacuk Bisset's MS. fo. 100.; Fordun, l. iii. 29.; Spotiswood's Hist. p. 11.; Keith's Bishops, 232.

(*y*) The Templars, and after them the Johannites, had lands, in various parts of Renfrew-shire, all which were comprehended, in their regality of Torphichen, with ample powers of jurisdiction. At the Reformation, this property was vested, heritably, in the last preceptor of this order, Sir James Sandilands, Lord Torphichen, by whom it was, afterwards, transferred to Sir James Sempil of Beltrees, and was inherited, by his son, in 1625. Inquisit. Special. 67.

(*z*) On the 15th of March, 1478-9, Sir William Knollis, the preceptor of the knights of St. John, obtained a decree of the lords auditors, in parliament, against Robert, Lord Lyle, for payment of nine chalders of meal, yearly, for two years by-gone, owing by him, for the rectorial tithes of the church of Inchinan, which he had levied. Lord Lyle was prosecuted, at the same time, for payment, to the vicar of the said church, of five chalders of meal, yearly, for two years past; owing for the vicarage revenues, which his lordship had also levied. Acta Auditorum, 77.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 32.

Sir

Sir James Sandilands, who was preceptor of the knights of St. John, in Scotland, at the epoch of the Reformation, obtained a grant, in fee, of the whole property of that order, in Scotland, by a charter, on the 24th January, 1563-4. The patronage of the church of Inchinan, with its tithes, was thus vested, in Sir James Sandilands, the first Lord Torphichen. The patronage of this church, afterwards, passed, through several proprietors. It appears to have belonged to the dukes of Lennox, in the reign of Charles II.; and it devolved to the king, as the heir of that family. (*b*) It now belongs to Campbell of Blythswood, who has held it for many years. The parish church of Inchinan is a very ancient fabric, which is said, by popular tradition, to have been built, as far back, as 1100, A.D. (*c*)

7. The name of the parish of *Erskine* is of doubtful origin. In the charters of the thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, it appears in the various forms of *Irskyne*, *Yrskin*, *Hyreskin*, *Herskin*, and *Erskyne*. It may be derived, from the British *Ir-ysgyn*, signifying the verdant ascent. The church of Erskine was comprehended, in the grant, by Walter the son of Alan, to the monastery of Paisley, in 1164, of all the churches, in Strathgryfe, except Inchinan. (*d*) By an agreement, in 1227, the monks of Paisley were to pay to the bishop of Glasgow, two marks, yearly, for the church of Erskine, in name of procurations. (*e*) By a composition, which had been made, in 1239, the bishop of Glasgow exempted all the churches, that belonged to the monastery of Paisley, in his diocese, from the payment of procurations; and, in return, the monks gave up to the bishop the church of Erskine, and engaged to pay him twenty marks yearly. (*g*) The bishop of Glasgow having acquired a permanent right to the church of Erskine, it was established, as one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow. (*h*) The prebendary enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and

(*b*) Inquis. Special. 147. 163. 181.

(*c*) In this ancient church, there was, before the Reformation, an altar, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called the *Lady altar*. A piece of land called the *Lady acre*, which was part of the endowment of the chaplainry of this altar, was granted, in fee-firm, by the chaplain, at the time of the Reformation, for payment of a small feu duty. This trifling feu duty is paid to the presbyterian ministers of the church of Inchinan, who are the superiors of the Lady acre; but, they have never performed any service, at the Lady altar, which was demolished, at the Reformation.

(*d*) Chart. Paisley, No. 7—11. The church of Erskine was, specially, confirmed to the monks of Paisley, by Florence, the bishop elect of Glasgow, sometime between 1202 and 1207. Ib. No. 97.

(*e*) Chart. Glasg. p. 181.; Chart. Paisley, No. 360. (*g*) Ib. No. 362.

(*h*) By a taxatio, in 1401, the prebend of "*Irskyn*" was taxed 40 shillings, yearly, for the use of the cathedral church. Chart. Glasg. 490.

the cure was served by a vicar. (*i*) In Bagimont's Roll, the prebendal rectory of Erskine was taxed 8*l.*, and the vicarage of Erskine 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of the spiritual revenues of each. At the Reformation, the prebend, and rectory, of Erskine were held by David Stewart, who reported, that the revenues of his benefice were let to David Hamilton of Bothwelhaugh, for 200 marks, yearly. (*k*) In the reign of James VI., John Earl of Marr, acquired a right to the patronage of the church of Erskine, both parsonage, and vicarage; and his son, John Earl of Marr, sold this patronage, in 1638, along with the barony of Erskine (*l*), and other lands, to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiestoun, one of the lords of session, and afterwards lord justice clerk. (*m*) In 1703, his grandson, William Hamilton of Orbiestoun, sold the barony of Erskine, and the patronage of the church, to Walter Lord Blantyre; and they now belong to his descendant, Robert Lord Blantyre, who has a large estate in this parish, and a beautiful seat, at Erskine-house, on the banks of the Clyde.

8. The parish of *Houstoun*, and *Kilallan*, comprehends the two old parishes of those names, which were united, in 1760. The ancient church of Houstoun parish was dedicated to Saint Peter, and was called *Kil-peter*, by prefixing the Celtic *cil*, signifying a church, to the name of the saint. (*n*) Kilpeter was, also, the name of the parochial district, which was attached to the church. In the reign of Malcolm IV., Hugh de Padynan, having obtained, from Baldwin de Biger, a grant of the lands of Kilpeter, he settled there, and gave to the place the name of *Hugh's-toun*, which acquired the form of *Houstoun* (*o*); and this appellation supplanted Kilpeter, as the name of the parish.

The

(*i*) Walter Rwl was vicar of Erskine, in 1362. Chart. Lennox, ii. 154. Mr. Archibald Craufurd, the vicar of Erskine, obtained a charter of the lands of Midlee, alias Overlee, in Renfrew-shire, on the 31st January, 1504-5. Reg. Mag. Sig. xiv. 92.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 32.

(*l*) The lands, and barony, of *Erskine*, were the most ancient possession of the family of *Erskine*, who became earls of Marr: From this first possession, they assumed their local surname of Erskine; and they derived, from it, the title of Lord Erskine, when they obtained the peerage, in the reign of James II. Henry de Erskine held the lands of Erskine, under Walter the Stewart, in 1225; and he appears, as a witness, to a charter of Alexander II., on the 12th of March, 1225-6, confirming a grant of Amelec, the brother of Maldowyn Earl of Lennox, to the monastery of Paisley. Chart. Lennox, ii. 96.; Chart. Paisley, No. 304.

(*m*) Crawford's Renfrew, 81.; Acta Parl. viii. 406.

(*n*) A copious spring of excellent water, near the church, is called *Saint Peter's well*; a rivulet, in the vicinity, is called *Peter's burn*; and an annual fair, held, at the village, adjacent to the church, on the last Friday of June, old style, is called *Peter's day*.

(*o*) In some charters, in the reign of Alexander II., it is called, in the Latin, "*Villa Hugonis*;" and

The ancient church of Kilallan parish was dedicated to Saint *Fillan*, and was named, from him, *Kil-fillan*, which was softened into *Kilillan*, and *Kilellan;* and the modern form of this name is *Kilallan*. (*p*) The church of Houstoun, and the church of Kilillan, were both comprehended in the grant, by Walter, the son of Alan, to the monastery of Paisley, in 1164, of all the churches, in Strathgryfe, except Inchinan. (*q*) The church of Houstoun, and the church of Kilellan, were specially confirmed to the monastery of Paisley, by Walter the bishop of Glasgow, and by Pope Honorius. (*r*) The monks enjoyed the greatest part of the tithes, and revenues, of these two churches, and the cures were served, by vicars. (*s*) The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up, at the Reformation, states, that there was received, from the church of Houstoun, 2 chalders, 2 bolls, 1 firlot of meal; and 7 bolls,

and in others, it is named *Houstoun*. Chart. Paisley. The descendants of Hugh assumed, from the place, the local surname of *Houstoun*. The family of Houstoun of Houstoun were proprietors of the whole parish; and they continued in possession of this property till about 1740, when the barony of Houstoun was sold by Sir John Houstoun.

(*p*) The inscription on the church bell records the name of the saint, to whom the church was dedicated, and who was regarded as the tutelar saint of the parish. In the vicinity of the church, there is a large stone, with a hollow in the middle, which is called *Saint Fillan's seat;* and near to that, there is a spring of water, called *Saint Fillan's well*, which was formerly, in great repute, for its sanative virtues: The country women carried weak, and rickety children to this well, and bathed them in the water; leaving, at the same time, some trifling present, as an offering to the saint. This practice continued till the end of the seventeenth century, when it was stopped, by the Presbyterian minister of this parish, who caused the saint's well to be filled up with stones. *Saint Fillan's fair* is still held, annually, at this place, in January. Fillan was a Scotish saint of the seventh century, who was commemorated on the 9th of January, and various miracles were attributed to him. The shrine of Saint Fillan's miraculous arm-bone was carried, at the head of the Scotish army, into the field of Bannockburn, and gratitude, for the victory, induced Robert Bruce to found a priory, in honour of the saint, at *Strath-Fillan*, in Perth-shire. A number of churches, chapels, and wells, were consecrated to Saint Fillan, in Scotland.

(*q*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

(*r*) Ib. Nos. 98. 149. The abbot, and monks, claimed the lands of Achenchoss, as belonging to their church of Kilellan; and Sir Hugh, the son of Reginald, (of Houstoun,) also claimed those lands: By a convention between the parties, in 1225, the abbot and monks agreed, that Hugh, and his heirs, should hold the said lands, of the monastery, and render, for the same, half a mark of silver, yearly, to light the church of Paisley. Ib. No. 79.

(*s*) In 1227, it was settled, that the vicar of Houstoun should have the altarage, and three chalders of meal, yearly; and that the vicar of Kilillan should have all the altarage, and one chalder of meal, yearly. Chart. Paisley, No. 356.; Chart. Lennox, ii. 170. The church of Houstoun continued to be served, by a vicar-pensionary, till the Reformation; but, a permanent vicarage was established, for the church of Kilillan, and thereby the vicar had a right to the whole of the vicarage tithes, and duties. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood, in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kilillan was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

1 firlot

1 firlot of bear; and, from the church of Kilellan, 1 chalder of meal, and 8 bolls of bear; and 19*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, for part of the tithes, which were let, for money. (*t*) The vicarage of Kilellan was then held, by Mr. Robert Maxwell, who reported, that the revenues were let, to William Fleming of Barochan, for 40*l.* yearly, no part of which had been paid, for three years past. (*u*)

After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the churches of Houstoun, and Kilellan, belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator; and they were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In the reign of Charles II. the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Houstoun were acquired, by Sir Patrick Houstoun, the proprietor of the barony of Houstoun (*v*); and they continued, in this family, till about 1470, when the barony, and the patronage of the church, were sold, by Sir John Houstoun, to Sir John Shaw, of Greenock; and, after passing through several hands, they were purchased, by Alexander Speirs of Elderslee, in 1782; and they now belong to his son. The patronage of the church of Kilellan was acquired, by Fleming of Barochan, the descendant of an ancient family, in this parish; and it now belongs to the representative of that family. The parishes of Houstoun, and Kilallan, being of moderate extent, and having small stipends, a decree of the lords commissioners, for the plantation of churches, was obtained, in 1760, whereby they were united into one parish; and the union took full effect, on the death of the minister of Houstoun, in 1771. The ancient church of Houstoun was pulled down, and a larger church was built in its place, in 1775, for the accommodation of the united parish; and the old parish church of Kilallan was deserted. The patronage of the united parish belongs to Speirs of Elderslie, and Fleming of Barochan, who present a minister, by turns.

(*t*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27, 28. The statements, which are here given, do not appear to contain the whole revenues of those two churches.

(*u*) Ib. fo. 32. In 1573, Robert Cuik was presented to the vicarage of the parish church of Kilillan, in the place of Mr. Robert Maxwell, who was deprived of it for not assenting to, and subscribing, the articles of religion. Privy Seal Reg. xli. 3.

(*v*) In 1671, Sir Patrick Houstoun, of Houstoun, obtained a charter of the lands, and barony, of Houstoun, with the right of patronage of the parish church of Houstoun, and the parsonage, and vicarage tithes, of the same; and of the village of Houstoun, that was erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Acta Parl. viii. 403. At the village, adjacent to the church of Houstoun, three annual fairs are held, one of which is called *Peter's day*, and is very ancient. A small distance west of the old village, and church, there was founded, in 1782, a new village of Houstoun, which now contains nearly 700 inhabitants. Of the old village, only, a few houses remain.

9. The

9. The parish of *Kilbarchan* derives its name, from St. *Berchan*, to whom the church was dedicated, and the name was composed by prefixing the Celtic *cil*, signifying a church, to the name of the saint. (*w*) The church of Kilberchan, with all its pertinents, was granted, by Walter, the son of Alan, in 1164, to the monastery, which he founded at Paisley. (*x*) It was confirmed to the monks, by the bulls of several popes, and by charters, from several of the bishops of Glasgow. (*y*) The monks of Paisley enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues; and the cure was served by a vicar. (*z*) In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Kilbarchan was taxed 4*l.*, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the Reformation this vicarage was held by Mr. John M'Quhyn, who reported, that its revenues were let to William Wallace of Johnstoun, for 40 marks yearly, no part of which rent had been paid, during the preceding year. (*a*) At the same period, the rectorial tithes, and revenues, of the church of Kilbarchan, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley, were let, for 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. (*b*)

Within the church-yard of Kilbarchan, there was a chapel, which was founded by Thomas Crawford of Achinames, and dedicated to St. Catherine; and he made a competent endowment, for a chaplain, to serve in this chapel, and also to officiate at the Virgin Mary's altar, in the parish church of Kilberchan. (*c*) The Reformation demolished the Virgin Mary's altar, and shut

(*w*) In the humorous poem which is called "The Life and Death of the Piper of *Kilbarchan*; or, an Elegy on Habbie Simson," by Robert Semple of Beltrees, he says,

> "So kindly to his neighbours neast,
> At Beltan, and *Saint Barchan's feast*,
> He blew, and then held up his breast."

St. Berchan is said to have been a bishop, and confessor, in Scotland, who died, in 839, A.D. and was commemorated, on the 6th of April. In the sixth century, there was an Irish Saint *Berchan*, who is said to have been a prophet, and flourished, about 570, A.D. Harris's Ware, 19.; Usher's Primord. 963.

(*x*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10.

(*y*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 11. 92, 93. 149. The church of Kilberchan was confirmed to the monks, by Joceline, the bishop of Glasgow; by Florence, and Walter, the bishops of the same see; and by the dean and chapter of Glasgow. Ib. 89, 90, 91. 98.

(*z*) In 1227, it was settled, that the vicar of Kilberchan should have the altarage, in name of vicarage. Chart. Paisley, No. 356.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 32. The church lands, which belonged to the vicarage of Kilberchan, passed into lay hands, at the time of the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 123.

(*b*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 29.

(*c*) He granted, in mortmain, the lands of Laymarnoch, and the markland of Glentayne, with their pertinents; and also an annual rent of 3 marks, from his lands of Colliachant, Corbar, and

shut up St. Catherine's chapel; and the endowment of the chaplainry was appropriated, by the heirs of the founder, as being the patrons. At Ranfurlie, in the parish of Kilbarchan, there was another chapel, which was founded, by the proprietor of the estate, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. (*d*)

After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Kilbarchan, belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator; and they were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. After passing through several hands, the patronage of this church was purchased, in 1783, by Major James Milliken, along with the lands of Johnstoun, since called Milliken; and this estate, with the patronage of the church, now belongs to Sir William Milliken Napier, baronet. The parish church of Kilbarchan was rebuilt, in 1724, and is very commodious. The village of Kilbarchan, at which the church stands, was made a burgh of barony, in the beginning of the last century. It contained, only, 40 families, in 1740; but, by the means of manufactures, it has grown to be a handsome town, which contained, in 1821, about 2,250 industrious inhabitants. It has a weekly market, and two annual fairs.

10. The parish of *Kilmalcolm* derives its name, from the church, which was dedicated to Malcolm III., king of Scotland, and was named, from him, *Kil-malcolm.* (*e*) The church of Kilmalcolm was comprehended in the grant, which Walter the son of Alan made, to the monastery of Paisley, in 1164, of all the churches, in Strathgryfe, except Inchinan. (*g*) The church of Kilmalcolm, with its tithes, and lands, was, specially, confirmed to the monks of Paisley, by Florence, and Walter, the bishops of Glasgow; and by a bull of Pope Honorius. (*h*) The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues;

and Achinames, as an endowment, for the support of a chaplain, to celebrate divine service, at the Virgin Mary's altar, in the parish church of Kilbarchan, and also in the chapel of St. Catherine, erected in the cemetery of the said church; the patronage of this chaplainry, to belong to him, and his heirs. This endowment was confirmed, by a charter of Robert III., on the 24th October, 1401. Nisbet's Herald. ii. Appx. 94.; Privy Seal Reg. viii. 84.; Inquisit. Special. 174. 197.

(*d*) Crawford's Renfrew, p. 10.

(*e*) The Celtic *cil*, signifying a church, is usually prefixed to the name of the patron saint: Malcolm III. was killed, near Alnwick, in 1093, on the 13th of November; and he was commemorated, as a saint, on that day. He is mentioned as a saint, by Fordun, and recorded, as such, in the Scotish Sanctologies; and also in the English Martyrology, 123., which mistakes the day of his commemoration.

(*g*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

(*h*) Ib. Nos. 97, 98. 149.

and

and the cure was served, by a vicar. (*i*) In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Kilmalcolm was taxed *5l. 6s. 8d.*, being a tenth of its estimated revenues. At the Reformation, the vicarage of Kilmalcolm was held by Umphra Cuningham, who reported its revenues, as worth, 50 marks, yearly; but, he had obtained no payment, for three years past. (*k*) At the same epoch, the rectorial revenues of the church of Kilmalcolm, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley, were let, for 200 marks yearly. (*l*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes of the church of Kilmalcolm belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, who died, in 1621; and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. The patronage of this church was, afterwards, acquired, by William Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1664. (*m*) It continued, in the family of Glencairn, till 1801 (*n*); and it now belongs to Dr. Anderson. The parish church of Kilmalcolm was built, a few years, before the Reformation. Three annual fairs are held at the village of Kilmalcolm, which contained 126 inhabitants, in 1791; and 291, in 1811. The small district, which forms the parish of Port Glasgow, was detached, from the parish of Kilmalcolm, and erected into a separate parish, in 1695. Notwithstanding this deprivation, Kilmalcolm is still the largest parish, in Renfrew-shire, and contains 19,800 English acres.

11. The parish of *Port-Glasgow* is but of modern origin, and small extent. It was, formerly, comprehended, in the extensive parish of Kilmalcolm;

(*i*) In 1227, the church of Kilmalcolm was served, by a vicar pensionary, who had 100 shillings, yearly, from the altarages. Chart. Paisley, No. 356. A permanent vicarage was afterwards established; and thereby the vicar had a right to the vicarage tithes, and duties, which appear to have been considerable, as the parish was extensive.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 31.

(*l*) Ib. fo. 28. At West Side, in the parish of Kilmalcolm, there was a chapel, which was founded, and endowed, by the family of Lyle, Lord Lyle, who held the barony, and the castle, of Duchal, where they resided, in this parish. At this chapel, there seems to have been a hermitage. "Magister David Stonyer, Heremita Capello de Syde," appears in a deed, during 1555. Crawford's Renfrew, p. 10. After the Reformation, the lands of Easter, and Wester Syde, with the patronage of the chapel of Side, were acquired, by the Earl of Glencairn; and this family appropriated the endowment, and lands, which belonged to the chapel; as being the patrons. Inquisit. Special. 96. 165. 169.

(*m*) The Earl had a considerable property, and a seat, at Finlaystoun, in this parish; but the patronage of the church of Kilmalcolm was annexed to the lands of Lambrughtoun, in Ayr-shire. Ib. 165. 169.

(*n*) After the death of John Earl of Glencairn, in 1796, when that peerage became extinct, the patronage of the church of Kilmalcolm was held by the Countess Dowager of Glencairn, till her death, in 1801.

and, in the vicinity of the bay of Newark, where the town of Port-Glasgow now stands, there was, in former times, a chapel, which was subordinate to the parish church of Kilmalcolm; and the patronage of this chapel belonged to the proprietor of the barony, and castle, of Newark. (*o*) The magistrates of Glasgow having acquired, in 1668, some ground on the bay of Newark, constructed a harbour, and laid the foundation of a town, which was called, New Port-Glasgow; and which has since grown to be a place of great trade, and opulence, as we have seen. In 1695, when this infant town, scarcely, contained 400 inhabitants, a decree of the Lords Commissioners, for the plantation of churches, was obtained; whereby, the burgh of barony of New Port-Glasgow, and the bay of Newark, with the adjacent lands, comprehending, in the whole, 844 English acres, were detached, from the parish of Kilmalcolm, and erected into a distinct parish, which was called, from the town, *New Port-Glasgow.* When the port, and the town, were no longer novelties, the name was abbreviated to *Port-Glasgow.* In 1697, a minister was ordained, for the new parish, and he preached to his small flock, in a house, which was appropriated, for this purpose, till 1718, when a parish church was built, of a small size, scarcely sufficient to accommodate 800 people. This small parish church, having afterwards become inadequate, for the accommodation of the increased population, an assistant preacher was appointed, in 1767, and for seven years, he preached in the house, which had been used, for divine service, before the parish church was built. In 1774, his flock built, on the south-west of the town, a large, and elegant chapel of ease, sufficient to accommodate 1800 people; and the salary of the assistant preacher was to be paid, from the rent of the seats. (*p*) The stipend of the parochial minister is paid, from the funds of the town. (*q*) The patronage of the parish church of Port-Glasgow belongs to the magistrates and council of Glasgow, who purchased this right, from the Earl of Glencairn, the patron of the parish of Kilmalcolm. The town of Port-Glasgow, which did not contain 400 inhabitants, when the parish was established, in 1695, now contains upwards of 6200 people, including the seamen, who navigate the shipping of this commodious port.

(*o*) Inquisit. Special. 71. 177. 184. 201.; Acta Parl. viii. 150.

(*p*) In 1791, the seat rents of this fine chapel produced 140*l.*, out of which the assistant preacher was paid 100*l.* yearly.

(*q*) In 1791, his annual stipend was only 100*l.*, with an allowance of 10*l.* for a manse, and 2*l.* for a garden; but, it was, afterwards, augmented to 125*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, with an allowance of 21*l.* for a manse, and garden.

12. The

12. The parish of *Inverkip* obtained its name, from the place, where the church, and village of Inverkip stand, near the influx of the small river *Kip* into the frith of Clyde. (*r*) *Ynver*, in the British, and *Inver*, in the Gaelic, signify an influx, the fall of one stream into another, or its issue into the sea; and this vocable forms the prefix of many names of places, at the influx of streams, in North Britain. The church of Inverkip, with all its parochial rights, and pertinents, was granted, along with the other churches, in Strathgryfe, by Walter, the son of Alan, to the monastery of Paisley, in 1164. (*s*) The monks, also, obtained a grant of this church, with a *nummata* of land, between the rivulets, where it stood, from Baldwin de Biger, who appears to have held the lands of Inverkip, under Walter, the first Stewart. (*t*) The church of Inverkip continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. (*u*) In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Inverkip was taxed 4*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, this vicarage was held, by Sir David Crystyson, who reported, that its revenues were let to John Schaw of Greenock, and William Schaw, for 100 marks, yearly. (*x*) At the same epoch, the rectorial revenues of the church of Inverkip, were let, along with those of the churches of Largs, and Lochwinnoch, for 460*l.* yearly, payable to the monastery of Paisley, to which these three churches belonged. (*y*)

In the extensive parish of Inverkip, there were several chapels, before the Reformation. The chapel of *Christswell* was founded, in the reign of

(*r*) The church stands on the angle between the river *Kip*, and the rivulet Daff, which intersects the village, and joins the Kip; and the united stream falls into the creek, which is called, Inverkip Bay.

(*s*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7—11.

(*t*) Ib. No. 94. The church of Inverkip was confirmed to the monastery of Paisley, by Florence, and Walter, the bishops of Glasgow; by the dean and chapter of Glasgow; and by a bull of Pope Honorius. Ib. Nos. 97, 98, 99. 149. In January, 1246-7, Alexander, the Stewart, granted to the monastery of Paisley, some lands, near the church, of Inverkip, in exchange, for some lands, on the rivulet Espaclair, in the parish of Paisley, which were added to his park. Ib. 95. 144.

(*u*) In 1227, this church was served, by a vicar pensionary, who had 100 shillings, yearly, from the altarages. Ib. 356. A permanent vicarage was afterwards established; and, thereby, the vicar had a right to the whole vicarage tithes, and duties, which were considerable; as the parish was, formerly, of great extent.

(*x*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 31.

(*y*) Ib. fo. 28. The lands, which belonged to the church of Inverkip, passed into lay hands, at the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 152.

Robert III., and endowed with a considerable extent of lands, between the lands of Spangock, and those of Laven; and with some lands, adjacent to the chapel. (*z*) In the north-east part of the old parish of Inverkip, and on the site of the present town of Greenock, there was, in former times, a chapel, which had been dedicated to St. Laurence, when the adjacent bay of Greenock was called, St. Laurence Bay. The old parish of Inverkip was formerly of great extent, but was deprived of a part of its territory, by the first establishment of the parish of Greenock, in 1593; and, in 1636, the district, which now forms the three parishes of Greenock, was detached, from the parish of Inverkip, and established, as a separate parish. The parish of Inverkip was thus reduced to about two-thirds of its former extent; and it now contains 12,546 English acres.

After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the parish church of Inverkip belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In the reign of Charles II., the patronage, and tithes, of this church, were acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, whose predecessors had acquired the church lands; and they possessed a large property, in this parish. (*a*) The patronage of the church of Inverkip has since continued, in this family; and it now belongs to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Blackhall, and of Greenock. The village of Inverkip was made a burgh of barony, before the Union; and it has three annual fairs. (*b*) In 1782, it contained, only, 60 houses: In 1811, its inhabitants amounted to 430; and they are

(*z*) The charter of foundation was confirmed, by Robert III. Robertson's Index, 145. On the 13th of May, 1474, Sir John Card, the chaplain of Christswell, obtained a decree of the Lords Auditors, in parliament, against six men, ordaining them to vacate the lands of Achenmilane, and to pay him the rents of the same, for the terms, bygone. Acta Auditorum, 31. At the Reformation, Sir Laurence Galt was chaplain of the chapel of Christswell; and he granted, in fee farm, the whole lands, belonging to the chapel, to Sir James Lindsay, a chaplain, and to his heirs, and assigns; and this grant was confirmed, by a charter, under the great seal, on the 20th of May, 1566. Precept in the Privy Seal Reg. xxxv. 21. Sir Laurence Galt is called "prebendar of the prebend, or chapel of Christswell." From Lindsay this property passed to Robert Stewart of Christswell, a cadet of the family of Stewart of Blackhall; and his descendants continued long in possession of the estate of Christswell. Inquisit. Special. 173.; Crawford's Renfrew, 94.

(*a*) Acta Parl. viii. 148.

(*b*) Crawford's Renfrew, 94.; Semple, 100. In 1701, Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall obtained an act of parliament, for holding a yearly fair, at the old kirk of Inverkip, on the first Tuesday of January. Acta Parl. x. 332.

now

now upwards of 600. The village, and sea-port of Gourock, in the north-east of Inverkip parish, being four miles distant, from the parish church, a chapel of ease was erected there, by subscription, in 1776, and the salary of the preacher is paid, from the rents of the seats.

13, 14, and 15. The three parishes of *Greenoch* are of modern origin; but, the barony of Greenock is ancient, and the name of the place is still more so. The name of Greenock may be derived, from the British *Graeanag*, signifying a gravelly, or sandy place; or, from the Gaelic *Grianach*, signifying a sunny place. Both these terms are sufficiently applicable to the site of Greenock, which has a sandy, and gravelly soil; and is finely exposed to the sun, on the margin of a beautiful bay. The barony of Greenock belonged, of old, to a family named Galbraith; and, in the reign of Robert III., it was divided, by the two daughters, and heiresses of Malcolm Galbraith, one of whom married Shaw of Sauchie, and the other married Crawford of Kilbirnie. The two divisions were long held, as separate baronies; West Greenock, by the Shaws, and East Greenock, by the Crawfords, till 1669, when Sir John Shaw of West Greenock purchased the eastern barony, from the female heir of Crawford of Kilbirnie, and thus became the proprietor of both those baronies. The baronies of Greenock were formerly comprehended, in the extensive parish of Inverkip, and, being at a great distance, from the parish church, the inhabitants had the benefit of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Laurence, and, from the tutelar saint, the adjacent bay of Greenock was called, St. Laurence Bay. The chapel of St. Laurence disappeared, in the wreck of the Reformation; and much inconvenience being found, from the great distance of the parish church of Inverkip, John Shaw of Greenock obtained a grant, from the king, in 1589, authorising him, to build a church, for the accommodation of the tenants, and inhabitants, of his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, who were chiefly poor fishermen; and he, and they, were exempted, from any further attendance, at their "auld parish kirk" of Inverkip, and from all taxations, or imposts, for upholding the same. This grant was ratified, by parliament, in 1592. (*c*) John Shaw having, in 1591, built a church, and a manse, and assigned a church-yard, another act of parliament was passed, in 1594, whereby his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, with all their tithes, and ecclesiastical duties, were disjoined, from

(*c*) Acta Parl. iii. 549. The church of Greenock was erected, in 1591, as we learn, from the Records of the Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow. MS. Extracts, by the Rev. Dr. Porteous, 43. On the 4th of April, 1592, the Synod of Glasgow authorised the burying of the dead, in the new kirkyard of Greenock. Ib. 45.

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the parsonage, and vicarage of Inverkip, and erected into a distinct parsonage, and vicarage, which were assigned to the newly erected parish church of Greenock; and this was ordained, to take effect, for the year 1593, and in all time thereafter. (*d*) The parish of Greenock continued, as thus established, till 1636, when there was obtained, from the lords commissioners, for the plantation of churches, a decree; whereby, the baronies of Wester, and Easter Greenock, and various other lands, which had belonged to the parish of Inverkip; with a small detached part of the parish of Houstoun, were erected into a parish, to be called Greenock, and the church formerly erected, at Greenock, was ordained to be the parochial church, of which, Shaw of Greenock was the patron. The external limits, which were then assigned to the parish of Greenock, have continued to the present time; but, two additional parishes have been established, within the town; owing to the increase of its population. In 1741, a new parish was established, in the town of Greenock, and a minister ordained for it; but, the church, and manse, were not built, till 1759. This parish was confined to the town, and was called the *New parish* of *Greenock*. The great increase of the population of Greenock, during recent times, occasioned the establishment of a third parish, in 1809; and the three parishes are called, from their location, the *West parish*, the *East parish*, and the *Middle parish* of *Greenock*. The two last are confined to the eastern, and middle divisions of the town; the stipends of their ministers are paid from the funds of the town (*e*); and the patronage belongs to the magistrates, and feuars of Greenock, who acquired that right, from the patron of the old parish of Greenock. The west parish, which is also distinguished, as the *Old parish of Greenock*, comprehends the western part of the town, and the whole of the country district, according to the limits of the parish, established, in 1636. The patronage of this parish belongs to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Greenock; and the parochial minister now enjoys a larger revenue than any other, in Scotland, in consequence of an act of parliament, which was passed, in 1801; authorising feu grants of the glebe, for building upon it. (*g*)

16. The

(*d*) Acta Parl. iv. 75.; vi. 45. On the 16th of September, 1600, the Synod of Glasgow ordained, that the inhabitants of Over, and Nether Greenock, should meet in one congregation. Extracts from the Synod Records, 76.

(*e*) In 1809, the two ministers had, between them, 450*l.* yearly, including the allowance, for manses, and gardens. Before the establishment of the third parish, the minister of the second parish had, in 1798, only 105*l.* a year of stipend, and 25*l.* more, for a manse, and garden.

(*g*) In 1798, the stipend of the old parish of Greenock was only 96*l.*, in money, and a glebe of six acres, worth 30*l.* yearly. The stipend was afterwards augmented to 111*l.* in money, with 32 bolls

16. The parish of *Lochwinnoch* derives its name, from the fine lake, which is called Lochwinnoch; and which is more than two and a half miles long. On the north-western side of this lake, there was founded, in early times, a chapel, which was dedicated to St. *Winnoc.* (*h*) From the tutelar saint, the adjacent lake was called, *Loch-winnoch;* and the church, the village, and the parish, obtained, from the lake, the name of Lochwinnoch. (*i*) The chapel of Lochwinnoch, with all its pertinents, was granted to the monastery of Paisley, by Walter the son of Alan, in 1164. (*k*) It was confirmed to the monks, by Florence, the bishop of Glasgow, and by a bull of Pope Honorius. (*l*) In 1246, Alexander, the Stewart of Scotland, granted, in free alms, to the monastery of Paisley, six acres of land, adjacent to the chapel of Lochwinnoch. (*m*) The district, which was served by the chapel of Lochwinnoch, was afterwards established a parish, and the chapel became a parish church. (*n*) This church continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. The monks drew the tithes, and revenues; and the cure was served, by a vicar pensioner, to whom a certain allowance was made. The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up, at the Reformation, stated, that the rectorial revenues of the three churches of Lochwinnoch, Largs, and Inverkip, were let together, for 460*l.* yearly: And, that the vicarage revenues of the churches of Lochwinnoch, and Paisley, were let together, for 100*l.* yearly. (*o*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Lochwinnoch belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator; and they were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn: Colonel William Macdowal, who purchased the

32 bolls of meal; and, by the act of parliament, in 1801; authorizing feu grants of the glebe, for building, at an average rent of 100*l.* per acre, the value of the glebe has been raised to 600*l.* a year; and the whole revenue of the minister is now 711*l.*, with 32 bolls of meal, yearly.

(*h*) There appear to have been three different saints named *Winnoc*, one, if not two, of whom, was a native of Britain; and another was an Irish saint, and a coadjutor of St. Patrick. Britannia Sancta, Part ii. 252.

(*i*) On a small island, in the middle of the lake, opposite to the village, there was an ancient fortress, called the *Peel.* In modern times, the lake has been frequently called, *Castle Semple Loch*, from the castle of the Semple family, which stood at the northern end of it, and was demolished, in 1735, when a modern mansion was built, in its place. The river Calder, and several other streams, fall into the lake; and the river Black Cart issues from it. Before the end of the 12th century, Alan, the son of Walter, granted to the monks of Paisley, the half of the fishing at the issue of Lochwinnoch; and the liberty of fishing in the lake, as often as he, or his heirs, might fish in it. Chart. Paisley, No. 40.

(*k*) Ib. Nos. 7—11. (*l*) Ib. 97. 149. (*m*) Ib. 144.

(*n*) Ib. 53. (*o*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28.

barony

barony of Castle Semple, from Hugh Lord Semple, in 1727, afterwards, bought, from the Earl of Dundonald, the patronage of the church of Lochwinnoch, which continued with the Macdowals of Castle Semple, till 1814, when it was transferred to the heritors of the parish, to whom it now belongs. The parish church of Lochwinnoch is a commodious well-finished building, having two ailes, one on each side. Two annual fairs are held, at Lochwinnoch, which was only a village of 88 houses, in 1782; but, by means of the cotton manufacture, it has since become a handsome, and regular built town, which contained 1907 inhabitants, in 1811; and nearly 2500, in 1821. The parish of Lochwinnoch contains about 19,260 English acres, and is the most extensive, in Renfrew-shire, except Kilmalcolm.

17. The parish of *Nielstoun* derives its name, from some person, who was named *Niel*, and who settled, in early times, at the village, where the church stands, and gave to the place the name of *Niel's-toun*. Some time before the year 1227, the monks of Paisley obtained, from William de Hertford, a grant, of the church of Nielstoun, for which he was to receive, from them, the half of the corn tithes of Thornton. (*p*) This church, with all its pertinents, was confirmed to the monastery of Paisley, by Walter the bishop of Glasgow; and by a bull of Pope Honorius, who died, in 1227. (*q*) By an agreement, between the bishop of Glasgow, and the abbot and monks of Paisley, in 1227, the monks were allowed to hold the church of Nielstoun, to their own use; and it was exempted, from procurations to the bishop. (*r*) This church continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. The monks drew the tithes, and revenues, and employed a curate to perform the service. The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up at the Reformation, states, that the revenues of the church of Nielstoun were let for 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly. (*s*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of this church, belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who sold them, with the lordship of Paisley, in 1652, to the Earl of Angus, from whom they were purchased, in 1653, by William Lord Cochran. The patronage of the church of Neilstoun was acquired by

(*p*) Chart. Paisley, No. 81. Robert Croc pretended to have a right to the church of Nielstoun, and troubled the monks, with his claim; but, at length, he recognised their right, and abandoned his pretensions, in presence of Walter, the third Stewart, and other honest men. Ib. 82.

(*q*) Ib. 98. 149. (*r*) Ib. 356. 360.

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, 28. This church was stript of its lands, after the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 109.

Alexander

Alexander Speirs of Elderslee, in 1775; and it now belongs to his son, Archibald Speirs of Elderslee. The parish church was built in 1762, and is ornamented with a sightly spire, and useful clock. It stands at the village of Nielstoun, which has four annual fairs, and contained 472 inhabitants, in 1791; and about 800, in 1821. This parish contains a number of manufacturing villages, by which the population has been increased from 1299, in 1755; to 2330, in 1791; and to 6549, in 1821.

18. The parish of *Eastwood* was, anciently, called *Polloc*, or *Pollok*; and this name was derived from the Celtic *Pol*, signifying a pool, in a river, or rivulet; and, in a secondary sense, a rivulet, which stagnates into pools. In this last sense, the term appears, frequently, in the topography of Scotland. The church of Polloc was dedicated to St. Conval, who was one of the disciples of St. Kentigern, and is said to have died, about 612 A. D., on the 18th of May, on which day, he was commemorated, as a saint. (*t*) The church of Polloc, with all its pertinents, was granted to the monastery of Paisley, by Peter of Polloc, the son of Fulbert, who held the lands of Polloc, under Walter, the first Stewart. (*u*) This church was confirmed to the monastery of Paisley, by Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, and by several of his successors, in that see; and, also, by several of the popes. (*x*) It continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley, till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. (*y*) In the fourteenth century, the name of the church, and parish, was changed from Pollok, to *Estwode*, the modern form of which is *East-*

(*t*) St. Conval is said to have founded a religious establishment, at Inchinan, in Renfrew-shire, where he preached the Gospel; and where he died, and was buried. Abacuk Byset's MS. fo. 100. It was, probably, at Pollok, rather than Inchinan, that Conval founded his establishment; as the church of Pollok was dedicated to him, and he was the tutelar saint of the place: An annual fair was held, at Pollok, on the 18th of May, the festival of the saint; and this fair is now held at Pollock-shaws, on the last Friday of May, new style.

(*u*) Chart. Paisley, No. 54, 55. The territory of Pollok was granted, by David I., to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart. In the reign of Alexander II., Robert of Pollok, the son of Robert, granted, in alms, to the monastery of Paisley, 12 pennies, yearly, from the rents of his lands of Pollok. Ib. 64.

(*x*) Ib. 56. 90—93. 98. 149. The lands of Aldhouse belonged to St. Convall's church of Pollok, in the 13th century. Ib. 104—106. It was deprived of these lands, after the Reformation.

(*y*) In 1227 it was settled, that the vicar of Pollok should have the altarage, and two chalders of meal, with five acres of land, near to the church; the rest of the church lands were enjoyed by the monks. Ib. 356. A permanent vicarage was, afterwards, established; whereby the vicar had a right to the vicarage tithes, and duties. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of "Eistwode" was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues.

wood, and the meaning is obvious. (*z*) The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up at the Reformation, states, that there was received, from the church of Eastwood, 1 chalder, 7 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal; and 1 chalder, 3 bolls, and 2 firlots of bear. (*a*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Eastwood, belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator; and they were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who sold them in 1652. In the following century, the patronage of the church of Eastwood was acquired, by Maxwell of Pollock, whose predecessors have held the estate of Nether Pollock, since the reign of Robert I. The patronage now belongs to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, who is proprietor of the greater part of the parish, and has his seat, at Nether Pollock. The old parish church was pulled down, in 1782, and another church was built, about half a mile north-east, from the old one, and nearer to Pollock-shaws, which was only a village of 220 houses, in 1782; but, by means of manufactures, it has grown to be a town, which contained more than 3500 industrious inhabitants, in 1821. It has long had two annual fairs; and it has been created a burgh of barony, which is governed, by a provost, a baillie, and six councillors.

19. The name of the parish of *Mearns* appears, in ancient charters, in the different forms of *Merness*, *Mernes*, *Meornes*, *Meirnes*, and *Mernis*. This name does not appear to have been applied to any particular place, but was the appellation of a considerable district, in the east of Renfrew-shire, which was called "*the Mernes*." (*b*) The district which forms Kincardine-shire, lying between the Dee and the North Esk, had anciently the same appellation of "*the Mernes*;" and it is still called "*the Mearns*." This name may be derived, from the British *Maeronas*, *Meironas*, or *Meirinas*, which signify a country, or district, inhabited by herdsmen, or dairy people. The parish of Mearns, in Renfrew-shire, has always been distinguished, as a district of pasturage; and, even in the present times of extended cultivation,

(*z*) In 1296, Giles of *the Estwode* swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 657. The parish was then called *Pollok*. Chart. Lennox, ii. 87. But, Estwode became the name of the parish, in the 14th century. Christopher Pantfrec was permanent vicar of *Estwode*, in 1408. Ib. 201. John Fennyson was vicar of Estwode, in 1469, 1470. Ib. 174. 177. The East *wood*, which gave the name to this place, has been almost wholly extirpated, by cultivation, during modern times.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book fo. 27. The statement here given is, only, a part of the revenues of the church of Eastwood.

(*b*) Chart. Glasg. 82. 92. 104. John Petit, of "*the Meirnes*," swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296. Prynne, iii. 663.

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it is chiefly appropriated to pasturage, and the purposes of the dairy. Some time between 1177, and 1190, the church of Mernes, with all its pertinents, was granted to the monastery of Paisley, by Helias, the clerk, the son of Fulbert, for the salvation of the soul of Walter, the first Stewart; and this grant was confirmed, by Peter of Pollok, the oldest brother of Helias. (*c*) This church continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. (*d*) The monks drew the tithes, and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar, who had a certain allowance. (*e*) The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up at the Reformation, states, that there was received, from the church of Mernis, 6 chalders, 10 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal; and, that three portions of its revenues were let, for money, one for 48*l.*, another for 36*l.*, and a third for 20*l.* (*g*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the parish church of Mernes belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In the reign of Charles II. they were acquired, by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, who also purchased the barony of Mearns, which had belonged to the Maxwell family, since the

(*c*) Chart. Paisley, No. 57, 58. William, the Lion, confirmed to the monks of Paisley, the church of Mernes, which was granted, by Helias of Perthic, with consent of his brother, Peter of Pollok. Ib. 59. The monks, also, obtained confirmations, of this church, from Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, and from several of his successors, in that see; and, also, from Pope Innocent, and Pope Honorius. Ib. 60. 90—93. 98. 149.

(*d*) In the reign of Robert I. Sir Herbert Maxwell granted to the monks of Paisley, in pure alms, eight and a half acres, and 28 perches, of land, in the New town of Mernes; and he confirmed to them eight and a half acres, and 28 perches, of land, which they had in the territory of the Old town of Mernes. Ib. 61. He, also, granted six marks of silver yearly, from his mills of Mernes, for the support of a chaplain, to celebrate divine service, for the living and the dead, in honour of the Virgin Mary, in the parish church of Mernes: This grant was witnessed, by "Domino Alano perpetuo vicario de Mernes," and by John de Maxwell of Lower Pollock. Ib. 62, 63.

(*e*) In 1227, it was settled, that the vicar of Mernes should have 100 shillings, yearly, or the altarage; and two bovates of land, near to the church: The rest of the church lands were enjoyed, by the monks. Ib. 356. At the same time, it was settled, that the bishop of Glasgow should have, from the church of Mernes, and the church of Curmannoc, one entertainment, yearly, in name of procurations. Ib. 360.

(*g*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27, 28. The lands, which belonged to the church of Mernes, passed into lay hands, after the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 80.; Acta Parl. viii. 148. At Upper Pollock, in the parish of Mernes, there was, in former times, a chapel, which disappeared soon after the Reformation.

reign of Robert I. (*h*) The patronage of the church of Mearns now belongs to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Blackhall. Thus much with regard to the nineteen parishes of the presbytery of Paisley. The remaining two parishes, in this shire, belong to the presbytery of Glasgow.

20. The parish of *Eaglesham* acquired its name, from the village, where the church stands; and the appellation of the village is derived, from the Celtic *Eaglis*, signifying a church, to which has been added the Saxon term, for a hamlet: Thus, *Eaglis-ham* signifies the church hamlet. The territory of Eaglisham was granted, with other estates, by David I., to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart. Robert de Montgomery, who accompanied Walter to Scotland, obtained, from him, the manor of Eaglisham, which was the first possession, and, for two centuries, the chief estate, of the family of Montgomery, who held it of the Stewarts, till the accession of Robert, the Stewart, to the throne, in 1371, when the proprietor of Eaglisham became a tenant in capite. This barony has ever since been held, of the king, by the family of Montgomery, who obtained the peerage, by the title of Lord Montgomery, in the reign of James II.; and the higher dignity of Earl of Eglintoun, in 1507. (*i*) The patronage of the church of Eaglisham has always been connected with the manor; and it has belonged to the same family, from the middle of the twelfth century, to the present time. (*k*) In 1429, the parish church of Eaglisham was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, by Bishop Cameron, with consent of the patron, Sir Alexander Montgomery of Eaglisham; the patronage of the church, and prebend, continuing with him, and his heirs. (*l*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Eaglisham, a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow, was taxed 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, the parsonage tithes of Eaglisham produced 14 chalders, 13 bolls, and a third of a boll of meal,

(*h*) In 1670, Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall obtained a charter of the barony of Mearns, with the castle; and the burgh of barony of Newtoun of Mearns; also of the church lands of Mearns, and the right of patronage of the parish church, with the parsonage, and vicarage tithes. Acta Parl. viii. 148. The village of Newtoun of Mearns stands about half a mile north-west from the church. As a burgh of barony, it has the right of holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs. It contained about 300 inhabitants, in 1821.

(*i*) The barony of Eaglisham comprehended 100 marks land of the old extent; and the chief messuage was the castle of *Polnoon*, vulgarly pronounced Pownoon, which stood on the bank of a rivulet of the same name, about three quarters of a mile, south-east, from the church: It has long been a complete ruin, and only a part of the walls remain standing.

(*k*) Thomas de Arthurlie was rector of the church of Eaglisham, in 1388. Chart. Lennox, ii. 196.

(*l*) Chart. Glasg. 323. The prebend of Eaglisham was taxed 3*l.* yearly, for the use of the cathedral church. Ib. 492.

which

which were let, for payment of 186*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly. (*m*) The ancient church, which existed before the Reformation, continued to serve, as the parish church, till 1790, when the Earl of Eglintoun built a handsome new church, of an octagonal form, with an elegant steeple, which is furnished with a good clock, and a fine-toned bell. It stands at the village of Eaglesham, which has a weekly market, and four annual fairs. The old village was demolished, in 1769, and there was built a new village, which contained 943 inhabitants, in 1811; and about 1250, in 1821. The barony of Eaglesham, and the patronage of the church, still belong to the Earl of Eglintoun's family.

21. The parish of *Cathcart* derives its name, from the British *Caeth-cart*, which signifies the strait, or confined part of the *Cart*. The church, the village, and the ruin of the ancient castle, of Cathcart, stand on the eastern bank of the river White-*Cart*, which, at this place, runs in a very confined channel, between steep rocks; but, in other parts of its course, it spreads out considerably. The territory of Cathcart was granted, with other estates, by David I. to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart. The church of Cathcart, with all its pertinents, was granted by Walter, in 1164, to the monastery, which he founded at Paisley. (*n*) It continued to belong to this monastery till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. In 1227, it was settled, that the vicar of Cathcart should have the altarages, and five chalders of meal, yearly. (*o*) A permanent vicarage was, afterwards, established, whereby the vicar had a right to the vicarage tithes, and dues. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Cathcart was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, the vicarage of Cathcart was held by Mr. John Rattray, who reported, that the revenues of his benefice were let, for 48*l.* yearly; but, this included corps presents, pasche-fines, and some other duties, the payment whereof was stopped. (*p*) At the same epoch, the rectorial revenues of the church of Cathcart, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley, were let, for 40*l.* yearly. (*q*) After the Reformation, the patronage, and tithes, of the church Cathcart, belonged to the commendators of Paisley, till 1587, when they were vested, heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator;

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64.

(*n*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7—9. This grant was confirmed, by William the Lion. Ib. 10. 84. It was, also, confirmed, by Pope Alexander, in 1172; and by several subsequent popes. Ib. Nos. 11. 92. 93. 149. The monks, also, obtained a confirmation of this church, from Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow; and from several of his successors, in that see. Ib. 89, 90, 91. 98.

(*o*) Chart. Paisley, No. 356.

(*p*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 22.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28.

and

and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who sold them, in 1652, to the Earl of Angus, from whom they were purchased, in 1653, by William, Lord Cochran. The patronage of the church of Cathcart was, afterwards, acquired, by James Hamilton of Aikenhead; and, during the last century, it passed, with the estate of Aikenhead, through several hands; and it now belongs to Gordon of Aikenhead. In 1725, the barony of Dripps, in Lanerk-shire, was detached, from the parish of Cathcart, and annexed to the parish of Carmunnock, quoad sacra, by the authority of the lords commissioners, for the plantation of churches. There is still a small part of the parish of Cathcart within Lanerk-shire. (*r*) The parish church was rebuilt in 1744. The village of Cathcart contained, in 1782, about 36 houses; but the public road, which passed through it, having obtained a different direction, the village has been almost deserted, and now contains only six or eight families.

Add to all those notices of the parochial districts, in Renfrew-shire, the annexed tabular.

	In 1801.	In 1811.	In 1821.
(*r*) The population of Cathcart parish, in Renfrew-shire, was -	1059	1449	1885
Ditto of the same parish, in Lanerk-shire -	35	55	171
The population of the whole parish - - -	1094	1504	2056

The population of this parish has been more than quadrupled, since 1755, when it, only, contained 449 inhabitants.

TABULAR STATE.

The Presbyteries.	The Names of the Parishes.	Their Extent. Length, Miles.	Their Extent. Breadth, Miles.	Their Inhabitants. in 1755.	in 1791.	in 1801.	in 1811.	in 1821.	Their Stipends. in 1755. £.	s.	d.	in 1798. £.	s.	d.
Paisley.	Renfrew	6	2¼	1,091	1,628	2,031	2,305	2,646	107	15	6	173	4	0
	Abbey of Paisley	8½	4	2,509	10,792	14,153	16,785	20,575	100	4	5	195	3	0*
									66	13	4	129	12	8
	Paisley Town (3 parishes)	1½	1½	4,290	13,800	17,026	19,937	26,428	200	0	0	435	0	0
	Greenock (3 parishes)	5½	3	3,858	15,000	18,958	19,042	22,088	169	1	1	236	0	0
	Port Glasgow	1¼	1¼	1,695	4,036	4,065	5,116	5,262	78	6	8	102	0	0
	Erskine	6¼	3	829	808	847	963	973	87	14	2	174	0	6*
	Nielston	8	4	1,299	2,330	3,796	4,949	6,549	94	3	4	143	14	0
	Kilmalcolm	8	6½	1,495	951	1,130	1,474	1,600	92	4	5	160	13	9*
	Kilbarchan	7½	3½	1,485	2,506	3,751	3,563	4,213	77	12	0	179	17	4
	Inverkip	6	4½	1,590	1,280	1,367	1,632	2,344	72	8	11	156	9	1*
	Houston and Kilallan	5½	3¼	947	1,100	1,891	2,044	2,317	121	4	4	160	2	0
	Lochwinnock	10	4¼	1,530	2,613	2,955	3,514	4,130	73	6	8	151	10	1*
	Mearns	7½	3¼	886	1,430	1,714	1,941	2,295	70	5	2	142	13	0*
	Eastwood	4½	3¼	1,142	2,642	3,375	4,845	5,676	76	17	9	164	9	9*
	Inchinnan	3	2½	397	353	462	641	582	76	7	11	144	16	0
Irvine. Glasgow.	Cathcart	4	2	499	697	1,094	1,504	2,056	66	15	1	162	19	7*
	Eaglesham	6	5½	1,103	1,000	1,176	1,424	1,927	79	6	11	123	3	4
	Dunlop, part of	1⅓	1	50	49	50	60	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Beith, part of	1¼	0¾	40	47	50	58	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Local Militia omitted in 1811	-	-	-	-	-	972	-	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Seamen omitted in the returns	-	-	-	-	3,109	4,400	4,104	—	—	—	—	—	—
	The Total	-	-	26,735	63,062	83,000	97,169	115,900	1,710	7	8	3,135	8	1 (*s*)

(*s*) The amount of the stipends, in 1798, includes the allowance for communion elements, and the value of the glebes, but not the value of the manses. The meal has been valued at 17*s.* and the barley at 20*s.*, the boll, being a little below an average of the fiar prices, of Renfrewshire, for seven years, ending with 1795. The stipends, which are denoted by a star (*), were augmented, between 1790, and 1798. The stipends of all the parishes, in this shire, excepting those of Inverkip, Mearns, and Cathcart, were augmented, between 1798, and 1809; and consequently are of greater amount than here stated, in the column of 1798.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Dumbarton-shire.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] The name of this district is, no doubt, derived from the shire town; and this town, perhaps, obtained its own appellation, from the neighbouring castle. The name of this place appears to have undergone several changes: *Alclud*, or *Alcluid*, seems to have been the royal seat of Rhydderech-hael, the bountiful king of the Britons, on the Cluyd. (*a*)

The succeeding posterity of the original Britons, says Camden, called this place *Dun-briton*, the fort of the Britons; and, by the transposition of letters, Dunbarton. (*b*) Analogy requires Dun-barton; populosity demands Dumbarton.

Dunbarton, if that were a genuine, rather than a corrupt name, might be explained thus: *Dun-bar* would signify *the fort* upon *the summit*: This would be a good description of the castle, on the summit of a high, insulated rock, which was surrounded, by the Clyde, at every flux of the tide. When the name was transferred, from the castle to the town, the designation then became *Dun-bar-ton*, the *town* of the castle, on *the steep*. And, as hath been said above, the shire derived its appellation, from the name of the town.

In ancient times, this district was called *Levenach*, the *field*, or country on the Leven; and, in modern times, Levenach was changed to Levenax, and Levenax was easily corrupted to Lennox. Lying so much upon the *Leven*-loch, and river, the district took its Celtic name, from their British appel-

(*a*) Triades, 46. Here, says Lewis Morris, was the royal seat of the Strathcluyd Britons. We may, indeed, learn from Bede, l. i. c. 1—12., that the Britons called it, Alcluyth, which signified the rock of *Cluid*: And we learn, additionally, from the venerable historian, that while he wrote, at the beginning of the 8th century, the Britons still remained predominant, on the Cluyd, or Clyde.

(*b*) The year 756 is said, by Hoveden, and by Camden, after him, to have been the epoch of the conquest of Dun-briton, by Eadbert of Northumberland, and Oengus, the king of the Picts, who, with their joint forces, besieged the castle, and brought it to so desperate an extremity, that it was rendered to them, by composition. Camden's Scotland, 25.: Yet, these historical intimations are extremely improbable: For, the conjunction of a Saxon, and a Celtic, army, is quite unlikely: And it would require proofs of holy writ, to evince, that an army, so formed, could have taken such a fort, without fighting each other.

lations

lations (*c*): *Leven-ach*, signifying the field upon the Leven. Such, then, is the derivation of the illustrious name of *Lennox*. The name of *Levenachs* was extended to the whole of the extensive territory, which belonged, in property, or superiority, to the ancient earls of Levenax, and formed the earldom of Levenax, with which the sheriffdom of Dunbarton appears to have been co-extensive, in the thirteenth century; but the limits of the sheriffdom being greatly altered, and considerably abridged, it became much less extensive, than the earldom.

§ II. *Of its Situation, and Extent.*] This district has Argyle, and Loch-long on the west; Perth-shire, on the north; Stirling-shire, on the east; Lanerk-shire on the south-east; and the Clyde, which separates it from Renfrew-shire, on the south. Dunbarton-shire is thus situated, between 55° 53′ 30″, and 56° 19′ 40″ of north latitude; and between 3° 54′ 50″, and 4° 53′ west longitude, from Greenwich. The shire town of Dunbarton stands, in latitude, 55° 56′ 50″; and in longitude, west from Greenwich, 4° 34′ 50″. The length of this shire, from Kelvin river, on the south-east, to Aldernan rivulet, on the northern extremity, is 38 miles; and its breadth varies from 13 to 5 miles; and, in one place, it is only two miles broad. The above measure-

(*c*) Loch *Lomond* was called, in ancient times, Loch *Leven*, as we learn, from the chartularies of Lennox, and Paisley, where the lake, and the river *Leven*, are frequently mentioned. In 1225, Maldowen, Earl of "Levenachs," granted to the monastery of Paisley, the right of fishing, "per totum *lacum meum de Leveyn*," with the liberty of drying the nets, on the banks. Chart. Paisley, No. 316. He also granted to the same monastery the right of having a *yare*, for catching fish, on the river *Leveyn*, and that no other yare should be established, in the river, between that of the monks and the lake of *Leven*; but he, and his heirs, were entitled to the half of the fish caught in this yare. Ib. No. 317. The lake, and the river, derived their names, from the British *Lleven*, signifying smooth, a quality for which they are both distinguished. Issuing from such an immense reservoir, the river Leven is smooth, and equable, in its flow; and is not subject to those sudden swells, which convert the other streams of this district into torrents. Smollet extols his native stream, for the charming maze of its flow, unruffled by torrents, and uninterrupted by rocks. The beautiful Loch *Leven*, in Kinross-shire and the river *Leven* which issues from it, derived their British names, from the same source, owing to similar qualities. It was only, in the 14th century, that Loch *Lomond* obtained its present name, from the mountain of Ben *Lomond*, that towers on its eastern bank, 3240 feet above the level of the lake below. This remarkable mountain derived its name, from the British *Llummon*, signifying a beacon; and the three conspicuous mountains called the West-*Lomond*, the Mid-*Lomond*, and the East-*Lomond*, in Kinross, and Fife, acquired their names from the same source. This British vocable occurs, in the names of several hills, in Wales, the most remarkable of which is the mountain called Plim-*Llummon*, which signifies the five beacons, as it shoots into five tops.

ments are exclusive of the parishes of Cumbernauld, and Kirkintilloch, which lie detached six miles distant from the south-east end of Dunbarton-shire, between Lanerk-shire, on the south, and Stirling-shire, on the north: This detached part of Dunbarton-shire, is nearly 12 miles long, from west to east; and from 4½ to 2 miles broad. These two parishes, anciently, belonged to Stirling-shire; but, in the reign of Robert I., they were annexed to the county of Dunbarton. The whole shire of Dunbarton contains a superficies of 261 square miles; or 167,040 English acres. (*d*)

In 1821, Dunbarton-shire, containing 261 square miles, was inhabited, by 27,317 souls (*e*); being 104.66 to a square mile: The 27,317 people composed 5341 families, who inhabited 3536 houses; being 5.1 in each family, and 7.72 persons, in each house. Such, then, is the situation, the extent, and populousness of Dunbarton-shire, which has more than doubled the numbers of its people, since 1755.

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] The mountains of this shire are *natural objects*, which are very remarkable. The chief mountains are those of Arrochar, Luss, Row, and Rosneath, in the north-west, and the hills of Kilpatrick, in the south-east, of this shire. The hills of Kilpatrick form a ridge, that run through the parishes of east, and west Kilpatrick, Dunbarton, Bonhill, and Kilmaronock, when they terminate, at Loch Lomond. Of this ridge, the upper stratum is whinstone, incumbent on an alternate strata of schistus, and limestone, to an immense depth. These hills are inaccessible to the plough, except a small portion at their base; and they abound with moors, mosses, and woods. But, the hills of Kilpatrick are far less elevated than the mountains of Arrochar, of Luss, of Row, and Rosneath, which are the proper highlands of Dunbarton-shire. These mountains contain immense masses of a micacious quartzy schistus, intersected, in various directions, by strata of slate, quartz, and whinstone. Their precipitous, and rugged summits, many of which are more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea, are, for several months in the year, covered with snow, and are often hid amidst the clouds. Although the heavy and frequent rains, that prevail, in this climate, have deprived many parts of them of soil; yet,

(*d*) Of this extent, the body of the shire contains 228½ square miles, or 146,240 English acres; and the detached part, consisting of the parishes of Cumbernauld, and Kirkintilloch, contains 32½ square miles, or 20,800 English acres.

(*e*) This number does not comprehend the seamen employed in registered vessels, who were not included in the census of 1821.

have

have they in general enough of the luxuriant growth of some excellent pasture grasses, for sheep; and are ornamented, with not a few of the rarest alpine plants, in Europe. The hills, and mountains, of this shire, occupy more than one half of its area.

The *Alcluid*, or rock of the Clyde, which used, formerly, to be surrounded by the frith, every tide, is certainly one of the most celebrated rocks, in Scotland; and seems, at all times, to have formed a fortlet. It is supposed, by St. Fond, to be of volcanic formation. In the Duke of Argyle's park of Rosneath, there is a remarkable rock, which, though far from the sea, appears to have been of old under the action of the mighty waters: It is 34 feet high; and is called, *Wallace's Leap.* (*g*)

The lakes of this shire are as remarkable as the mountains. *Loch-Lomond*, which was called, in former times, *Loch-Leven*, is, perhaps, with its numerous islands, the most picturesque, and beautiful, of any lake in Great Britain. (*h*) This fine lake is about 23 miles long, and near the south end it is five miles broad, but the breadth of the middle, and northern part, is only about one mile. The southern part of the lake seldom exceeds 60 feet in depth; but, north of Luss, the depth is much greater, being in several places from 200 to 360 feet. The whole surface of the lake extends to $31\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, or 20,000 English acres. The picturesque beauty of the lake is greatly increased by nearly 30 islands, of different sizes; some of which rise to considerable height; and most of the larger ones are finely wooded. (*i*) In

(*g*) Stat. Account, iv. 72.

(*h*) In Dunbarton-shire, there are nine, or ten, other fresh-water lakes, of small size, the most considerable of which is *Loch-Sloy*, in Arrochar, the country of the Macfarlanes, whose slughorn, or warcry, was "*Loch-Sloy;*" and the lake seems to have been the place of rendezvous of the clan: *Loch-Sluai*, in Gaelic, signifies the lake of the host, or army. *Loch-Sloy* is upwards of a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad.

(*i*) (1) *Inch-murin*, the largest island, is upwards of one mile and a half long, and nearly half a mile broad: It is finely wooded, and has, in the south-west end, the ruinous castle of the Earls of Lennox, which was the chief messuage of that earldom, and afterwards, of the dukedom of Lennox. Chart. Lennox, ii. 7, 24.; Acta Parl. viii. 250. This island is now used, as a deer-park, by the Duke of Montrose, who has a forester resident in it. (2) *Inch-caillach*, seven furlongs long, and nearly three and a half furlongs broad, is finely wooded, and was formerly the seat of the parochial church of *Inch-caillach*, a parish which is now called Buchanan. (3) *Inch-lonaig*, about one mile long, and nearly half a mile broad, contains 145 Scotish acres, 66 of which are covered with a natural wood of old yew trees: This island has been long used as a deer-park, by the Colquhouns of Luss. (4) *Inch-tavanach*, nearly one mile long, and three furlongs broad, contains 135 Scotish acres, 127 of which are covered with natural oakwood. (5) *Inch-moan*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long, and three furlongs broad, contains 99 Scotish acres, chiefly moss, as the Celtic name of

In former times the whole of Loch Lomond was comprehended in Dunbarton-shire; but, during modern times, about a third of its extent, and nearly a half of its islands, have been included, in Stirling-shire. (*k*) *Loch-Long* is an arm of the sea, which may be deemed a part of the frith of Clyde; and which washes the western side of Dunbarton-shire, for 17 miles. The *Gare-Loch* is a smaller arm of the sea, which also forms a part of the frith of Clyde, and penetrates this shire, in a northerly direction, upwards of seven miles, and is more than a mile broad. The *Clyde* river, and frith, wash the south, and south-west, border of Dunbarton-shire, for more than 20 miles, and is not only an object of great beauty, but of vast utility, from its commodious navigation.

The river *Leven*, for the softness, and clearness of its water, and its numerous bleachfields, and printfields, is next the Clyde, in its usefulness, and celebrity. The Leven carries off the superfluous water of the Lomond-lake to the Clyde: It is about seven miles long, and is navigable, for boats of large size. Richardson, in his *Guide to Loch-Lomond*, has described the Leven, as, —

> " Devolving from thy parent lake,
> " A charming maze, its waters make :"

Smollet, who owed his birth to *Levenachs*, panegyrizes the Leven, with a happier pen :

> " Pure stream ! in whose transparent wave,
> " My youthful limbs I wont to lave ;
> " No torrents stain thy limpid source,
> " No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
> " That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
> " With white round polished pebbles spread."

The smaller rivers, *Fruin*, *Luss*, *Finlas*, and *Duglas*, with many rivulets,

of the island imports. (6) *Inch-conachan*, nearly six furlongs long, and three furlongs broad, contains 94 Scotish acres, under natural oakwood, and some firwood. (7) *Inch-fad*, seven furlongs long, and nearly three broad, is but partially wooded: Its Gaelic name signifies the long island. (8) *Inch-cruin*, more than half a mile long, and three furlongs broad, has no wood: Its Gaelic name signifies the round island. (9) *Tor-inch*, half a mile long; (10) *Cre-inch* is a quarter of a mile long, and, nearly, as broad; (11) *Clair-inch*, nearly three furlongs long, and one broad;—are all wooded: as are also (12) *Buc-inch*, and (13) *Inch-galbraith*, the last of which has on it the ruins of an ancient castle, which are now the habitation of the osprey. Besides these, there are 15 islets, which, though of little value, contribute variety to the picturesque scene.

(*k*) The islands called Inch-murin, Inch-lonaig, Inch-tavanach, Inch-moan, Inch-conachan, and Inch-galbraith, with nine islets, are in Dunbarton-shire; Inch-caillach, Inch-fad, Inch-cruin, Tor-inch, Cre-inch, Clair-inch, and Buc-inch, with six islets, are in Stirling-shire.

drain

drain the highlands of Dunbarton-shire, and pour their waters into Loch-Lomond. The largest river that supplies this lake is the *Enrick*, which runs chiefly in Stirling-shire, and, for six miles, between that county, and Dunbarton-shire, till it falls into the south east corner of Loch-Lomond, about half a mile from the small island *Aber*, which derives its British name, from the confluence of the Enrick. The river *Kelvin* runs, for many miles, between Dunbarton-shire, and the adjacent counties of Stirling, and Lanerk. Such are the lakes, and the rivers, of this well-watered district. In Dunbarton-shire, there are many mineral springs, but none of them appear to have acquired celebrity, for their medicinal qualities.

The fortlet of Dunbarton castle is a mixed object of nature and art: It is not, however, an object of such magnitude, or height, as has been popularly supposed. Yet, has it been occupied, as a place of strength, for many an age, both of rudeness, and refinement. The well-known Harding, so famous for his enmity to the Scotish people describes this singular object, in this manner (*l*):

> " And pass on furtherwarde to Dunbertayne,
> A castle strong, and harde for to obtaine;
> In whiche castle, Sainct Patrike was borne,
> That afterward, in Irelande, did winne:
> Aboute the whiche [Dunbertayne] floweth even, and morne,
> The western seas, without noyse, or dinne;
> When furthe of the same the streames dooe rinne,
> Twise in xxiv houres, without any faile;
> That no manne maie that strong castle assaile."

In Lord Berners' translation of Froisart (*m*), it was said, in 1333, that " *Dunbreton* is a strong castel, standing on the marches *agenst* the *wylde Scottes.*"

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] The people, and their speech, are, undoubtedly, in every shire, the earliest objects of antiquarian research.

Dunbarton-shire was, originally, settled, by the British people, whose speech may still be traced, in the names of its waters, and in the appellations of its most remarkable places.

During the Roman period, and long after the Roman recession, the Attacotti inhabited the whole country, from Loch Fine, the *Lelanonius sinus* of Richard, on the west, to the eastward of the river Leven, and Loch-Leven, which is now Loch-Lomond, comprehending the whole of Cowal, and the essential parts of Dunbarton-shire. They are supposed to have been

(*l*) Chronicle, 1543, fol. ccxxxvii.

(*m*) Tom. 1. fol. xvii.

called,

called, in the British speech, the *Eithacoeti*, or the dwellers along the extremity of the wood. (*n*)

The descendants of the *Attacotti* long inhabited the borders of the *Cluyd*, or Clyde, from its springs, in the dividing mountains, to its issue, in the congenial frith, under the historical name of the Strathclyde Britons. After many a conflict, with other people, who envied their attractive country, and battles arising among themselves, owing to their irascibility, the British people remained in their ancient domains upon the Clyde, at the decease of Bede, in 734, A.D.; as we have seen. (*o*) Notwithstanding every attack upon those British people, they continued on the borders of the Clyde, as a distinct state, till the great epoch of the amalgamation of the Picts, and Scots, in 843, A.D. Whatever may have been their emigrations to the south, in subsequent times, the descendants of the Attacotti were still recognized, as a distinct people, who were called the Welsh, during the reigns of Malcolm IV., and William, his brother, and successor, as we learn, from their charters, which were frequently addressed to them, by that appropriate appellation.

The manners, and customs, of those ancient people; their modes of worship, and of sepulture; their practice of warfare, and peculiarity of weapons; were all exactly the same, as those of the other Celtic people, in the several districts of North Britain: But, in this county, the remains of the ancient people are less numerous, or they have been less explored, than in some other districts of North Britain. There are some stones of memorial (*p*); and some cairns of sepulture (*q*); but few gray stones have been recognised as remaining notices of ancient worship. There have been dug up, in different parts, stone-coffins containing the bones of distinguished warriors, who, in ancient times, fought for their country's rights, or fell in their domestic quarrels; but none of their weapons seem to have been disclosed. (*r*)

The

(*n*) See Innes's Critical Essay, b. i. c. 1., and Caledonia, i. ch. 2. (*o*) Bede's Hist.

(*p*) In the parish of West Kilpatrick, there stood a sculptured memorial-stone, similar to the well-known obelisks at Aberlemno, in Forfar-shire. This ancient monument was thrown down, and served, for many years, as a bridge over a rivulet, till a more commodious bridge was built, in 1779; when, the memorial-stone was set up in a gentleman's garden in the vicinity: It is about 11 feet long, and two feet broad.

(*q*) The cairn of Saint Kessog, who was slain of old, in the parish of Luss, still remains, on the bank of Loch Lomond, as a standing memorial of the odious deed. Stat. Account. xvii. 264.

(*r*) Ib. iv. 409.; xvii. 265. The stone-coffins, that have been dug up, in the south-east of this shire, in the vicinity of the Roman wall, and Roman stations, were found to inclose urns, of very rude workmanship, containing human ashes, which were probably the remains of the Roman

The south-east of Dunbarton-shire abounds with Roman antiquities. The Roman wall, which was built under Antonine, from the Forth to the Clyde, passes through this shire upwards of fifteen miles, towards Dunglas, on the Clyde, where it is supposed to have terminated; and where the Romans, certainly, had a station. (*s*) Nearly three miles lower down the Clyde, at Dunbarton, the Alcluyd of the Britons, the Romans had a naval station, to which they gave the name of Theodosia; and it is not improbable, that the wall was continued to this important post, in order to cover the fords of the Clyde. Besides the regular forts upon the wall, several Roman posts have been discovered, in the vicinity of its track, within this shire. One of these, at Duntocher, appears to have been a permanent station; and, at this position, there was discovered, in 1775, a subterraneous building, which is supposed to have been a Roman bath. (*t*) In the same vicinity there still remains a Roman bridge, of two arches, over the rivulet which is called Duntocher burn. (*u*) Throughout the track of the wall, within this shire, there have been discovered various antiquities, and remarkable stones, with inscriptions, which denote, that it was chiefly the second legion, who formed this military fence, that did honour to the Roman skill, and still more to the Roman labour, and perseverance.

The most prominent antiquities of the Scoto-Saxon period are the castles of the kings, and the strong holds of the barons. *Dunbarton* castle, a remarkable remain of early times, as we have seen, was a royal fortress, during the

Roman invaders, rather than those of the British warriors. For an account of these antiquities, I owe a favour, and the public a debt, to North Dalrymple, Esq.

(*s*) At Castle Cary, the Roman wall enters Dunbarton-shire, and runs westward through the parishes of Cumbernauld, and Kirkintulloch, eight and a half miles, to the fort at Kirkintulloch; whence, it proceeds four miles through the northern extremity of Lanerk-shire; and, after crossing the river Kelvin, it passes seven miles through the parishes of East and West Kilpatrick, in Dunbarton-shire, to Dunglas, on the Clyde. The remains of this great work, and of the forts, and stations, connected with it, have sustained great dilapidation, during the last 50 years. At Duntocher, about 150 feet of the wall remains pretty entire, and is nearly 25 feet high.

(*t*) The Roman tiles, which were taken from this bath, have been preserved in the college of Glasgow; and are of extraordinary hardness: The walls of the bath were built of hewn stones, which, upon its discovery, and demolition, were appropriated for building a wall in the vicinity.

(*u*) These two arches have each a span of 12 feet; and the bridge was eight feet wide: In 1772, Lord Blantyre made a modern addition of six feet to its width; and an appropriate inscription was engraved upon it.

Scoto-

Scoto-Saxon period (*v*); and has continued so to the present times. At *Cardross*, on the west side of the river Leven, Robert I. built a castle, and formed the adjacent lands into a park of considerable extent, which was called the *King's Park of Cardross.* (*w*) In this castle, the illustrious restorer of the Scotish monarchy, occasionally, resided; and in it he died, on the 7th of June, 1329. (*x*) The remains of this great man were interred, near those of his consort, in the middle of the choir of the church of Dunfermlin, where they have been found, during recent times. Of the castle of Cardross not a vestige remains; but, the small eminence, on which it stood, retains the name of the *Castle-hill.* *Balloch* castle, at the south end of Loch-Lomond, not far from the issue of the river Leven, was a seat of the Earls of Lennox in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; and many of their charters are dated at this castle (*y*); whereof nothing remains but the fosse. The Earls of Lennox built a strong castle, in a more secure, and defensible situation, on the island of *Inch-murin*, in Loch-Lomond. (*z*) This castle was long the chief messuage of the earldom and of the dukedom of Lennox (*a*): It is now in ruins. At *Catter* (*b*), on the Enrick, the Earls of Lennox had another castle, which stood near to the *Moot-hill* of Catter, a large artificial mound of earth, where justice was administered, in former times; and whereon stood the *Earl's Gallows*, the necessary associate of the

(*v*) In 1238, Maldowen Earl of Levenax obtained, from Alexander II., a charter, confirming to him the earldom of Levenax, which his father, Earl Alwin, held; excepting the castle of Dunbreton, with the lands, and the port of Murrach, and the fishing on either side of the river Leven, as far as the land of Murrach extends. Chart. Lennox, i. 17. *Murrach* was the name of a place in the vicinity of the castle, and town of Dunbarton.

(*w*) Malcolm Earl of Lennox resigned to Robert I. the seigniorage of the carucate of land of Cardross, for which he was compensated, by a grant of the half of the lands of Lekie, in Stirlingshire. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 90. Adam, the son of Alan, resigned, to the same king, a two-mark land, within the barony of Cardross, and obtained, in compensation, the lands of Moyden. Robertson's Index, p. 15. John Reid obtained, from David II., a charter of the lands, which are called *Pelanyflat*, within the *King's Park of Cardross;* and of the lands of Dalgwarne, in Dunbarton-shire. Reg. Mag. Sig. b. i. 21. The lands of Cardross belonged to the king, in 1457. Sir L. Stewart's Coll. 238.

(*x*) Fordun, l. xiii. 14.; Barbour's Bruce, iii. 161.; and Hemingford, ii. 270., who was contemporary with Robert Bruce.

(*y*) Chart. Lennox, passim.

(*z*) This castle was a seat, and strong hold, of the Earls of Lennox, in 1393. Chart. Lennox, ii. 7. 24. It was, probably, built, during the succession war.

(*a*) Acta Parl. viii. 250.

(*b*) There was probably some strong hold, at this place, in early times; as the name appears to be derived from the British *Cader*, signifying a *fortress.*

Earl's

Earl's courts, as well as the courts of the Earl's vassals. (*c*) The castle of Catter has been razed; but the Moot-hill remains, an object of antiquarian curiosity. *Kilmaronock Castle*, on the Enrick, and *Badturich Castle*, on the southern bank of Loch-Lomond, appear to have been formerly large buildings; but both have long been in ruins. The castle of *Kirkintulloch*, on the Kelvin, appears to have been a place of considerable strength, in the end of the thirteenth century, when it belonged to John Comyn, who lost it, and the barony of Kirkintulloch, by forfeiture, on the accession of Robert Bruce: This castle has been long since demolished. The castle of *Cumbernauld* was a strong hold of the Flemings, earls of Wigton, during the fourteenth century; and afterwards of the Flemings of Bigger, and Cumbernauld, who became earls of Wigton. This castle has given place to a modern mansion, which forms a more commodious habitation, in more peaceable times. At *Dunglas*, on the Clyde, there was a castle, of some strength, which having become ruinous, was repaired, and fortified, by Cromwell; but, it was blown up by the treachery of an English boy: The ruins of some of the buildings are still extant. In this shire, there were other strong houses of less importance, some of which have been razed, while the ruins of others remain, as memorials of the turbulent, and lawless ages, that required fortified habitations.

§ v. *Of its Establishment as a Shire.*] The epoch of this establishment is obscure: Neither is it certain, that it was settled, as early as the reign of David I. It appears, however, to have been a sheriffdom, during the reign of William, the Lion, before the end of the twelfth century. (*d*) William Byset appears to have been the sheriff of Dunbreton, in the reign of Alexander II. (*e*) Walter Stewart, the Earl of Menteith, held the same office, in 1271. (*g*) His

(*c*) Chart. Lennox, i. 15. In the reign of David II., Maurice Buchanan obtained, from his superior, Donald Earl of Lennox, a charter of confirmation of the lands of Buchanan, and others, with the power of jurisdiction over life, and members; but, all persons, who should be condemned to death, in the court of Maurice, and his heirs, were to be executed on *the Earl's Gallows, at Cathyr*. This charter was confirmed, by David II., on the 26th of January, 1370-1. Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 275.

(*d*) King William addressed a precept to his *sheriffs*, and bailiffs, of Galloway, and Carrick, and *Levenax*. Chart. Glasg. 213. There appears to have been a judge, or justice, of Levenax, in the reigns of William the Lion, and Alexander II. Chart. Lennox, ii. 34—37.; Chart. Paisley, No. 278—281.; Chart. Kelso, No. 221.

(*e*) In 1237, Alexander II. addressed a precept, "Willielmo Bysett, *Vicecomiti*, et Ballivis suis, de Dunbretan." Chart. Lennox, ii. 75.; Chart. Paisley, No. 315.

(*g*) Chart. Paisley, No. 293.; Chart. Lennox, ii. 51. The precept, and retour, which are recorded in these chartularies, have been printed, in the Appx. to Erskine's Institutes, No. 6.; and in Lord Hailes's Sutherland Case, ch. i. p. 6.

son, John de Menteith, the betrayer of Wallace, was sheriff of Dunbreton, and constable of the castle of Dunbreton, in 1305. (*h*) Malcolm Fleming was the sheriff of Dunbreton, in the reign of Robert I. (*i*) Having obtained a grant of the baronies of Kirkintulach, and Cumbernauld, these districts were detached from the sheriffdom of Stirling, and annexed to the sheriffdom of Dunbarton. (*k*) On the other hand, a large extent of the eastern part of Levenax, which appears to have belonged to the sheriffdom of Dunbarton, in the thirteenth century, was detached from that shire, and annexed to the sheriffdom of Stirling. (*l*) Malcolm Fleming, of Bigger, was sheriff of Dunbarton, in 1364. (*m*) Sir John de Danielstoun held the same office, in 1373. (*n*) His son and heir, Sir Robert de Danielstoun, was sheriff of Dunbarton, and keeper of the castle, in 1377; and he, probably, held both those offices till his death, in 1399. (*o*) Sir Robert Erskine, of Erskine, was keeper of the castle of Dunbarton, and sheriff of the county, in 1440, and 1443. (*p*) Sir John Colquhoun of Luss was sheriff of Dunbarton-shire, in 1456, and 1457. (*q*) He held the same office in 1471, and in 1473; and he probably continued sheriff till his death, in 1479. (*r*) In the reign

(*h*) Ryley's Placita, 505-6.

(*i*) Chart. Lennox, i. 38. He was the father of Sir Malcolm Fleming, the first Earl of Wigton.

(*k*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot. i. 80.; Rot. vii. 24.

(*l*) The precise time, when this change was made, cannot be, distinctly, ascertained: It seems, however, to have taken place, during the latter part of the 13th century. See the chartularies of Lennox, Paisley, Glasgow, and Cambuskenneth; the Great Seal Register, during the 14th century; and Prynne, iii. 653—661.

(*m*) Two precepts of David II., one dated the 20th July, and the other the 10th of December, 1364, are addressed to Malcolm Fleming, the king's sheriff of Dunbarton. Chart. Paisley, No. 300, 301.; Chart. Lennox, ii. 63.

(*n*) Chart. Lennox, i. 90. He married a daughter of Malcolm Fleming, the first Earl of Wigton, from whom he obtained the island of Inchcaillach, in Loch-Lomond, and the lands of Kilmaronock, in Dunbarton-shire. Robertson's Index, 30.

(*o*) In 1377, he held the office of keeper of Dunbarton castle, for life, with a salary of 80*l.* yearly, which was paid, by the king's chamberlain. Chamberlain Rolls, A.D. 1377. He was keeper of this castle, at his death, in 1399.

(*p*) On the 10th of August, 1440, he engaged to deliver the castle of Dunbarton to the king, when he should be put in possession of the castle of Kildrummie. Acta Parl. ii. 55. In 1443, Sir Robert Sempil acted as sheriff depute of Sir Robert Erskine; and he held the castle of Dunbarton, of which he was dispossessed, on the 15th of July, 1443, by Patrick Galbreth. Short Chronicle of the reign of James II., 35.

(*q*) His Account, as sheriff of Dunbarton-shire, from the 25th of September, 1456, to the 9th of July, 1457, is in Sir Lewis Stewart's Collections, fo. 238.

(*r*) He was sheriff of Dunbarton, in 1471. Crawford's MS. Notes, from the Exchequer Rolls. An inquest was made before him, as sheriff of Dunbarton, on the 4th of November, 1473. Macfarlane's

reign of James IV. the office of sheriff of this shire became hereditary, in the family of Lennox. Matthew, Earl of Lennox, was sheriff of Dunbarton, in 1503; having obtained a grant to himself, and his heirs, of that office, which was united to the earldom of Lennox. (*s*)

In March, 1503-4, an act of parliament was passed; whereby the barony of Lenyie, which comprehended the parishes of Cumbernauld, and Kirkintulach, was detached from the sheriffdom of Dunbarton, and annexed to that of Stirling; and, on the other hand, the parishes of Fintrie, Campsie, Strathblane, Balfron, Drymmen, and Inchcaillach, with the lands of Buchanan, were detached from the sheriffdom of Stirling, and annexed to that of Dunbarton. (*t*) This arrangement made the sheriffdom of Dunbarton nearly co-extensive with the district, and earldom, of Lennox (*u*); but, it did not continue long. The above-mentioned act was repealed, on the 8th of May, 1509; and the two sheriffdoms were reinstated, in their former limits. (*x*)

The hereditary office of sheriff of Dunbarton continued a pertinent of the earldom, and dukedom of Lennox, for two centuries; and the office was, usually, executed, by deputy sheriffs, who were appointed, by the earls, and dukes of Lennox. (*y*) On the 5th of March, 1579-80, James VI. granted the earldom of Lennox, and the sheriffship of Dunbarton, to Esme Stewart, Lord d'Aubigny, who was created Duke of Lennox, in 1581. (*z*) On the death

Macfarlane's MS. Notes, 299. He was knighted, in 1463; he was comptroller of Scotland, in 1464, and 1465; and he was chamberlain of Scotland, in 1474. On the 17th September, 1477, he obtained a grant of the office of captain, and keeper, of the castle of Dunbarton, during his life, with the lands, and revenues, attached to that office. Regist. Mag. Sig. viii. 33. He was killed, by a cannon ball, at the siege of the castle of Dunbar, on the 1st of May, 1479.

(*s*) Sir Jas. Balfour's Practicks, 16. On the 25th of January, 1511-12, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, obtained a new charter of the earldom of Lennox, and of the office of sheriff of Dunbarton, which was united to the said earldom, and belonged to him, before the granting of this charter. Regist. Mag. Sig. xviii. 3.; Andrew Stuart's Hist. of the Stewarts, 217.

(*t*) Acta Parl. ii. 243. 251.

(*u*) Besides the six parishes, which were, by this act, added to Dunbarton-shire, the parishes of Killearn, and Buthernock, (now Baldernock,) formed a part of the earldom of Lennox; but were comprehended in the sheriffdom of Stirling.

(*x*) Acta Parl. ii. 268. At a subsequent period, attempts were made, in 1639, and 1641, to get the seven parishes of Buchanan, (formerly called Inchcaillach,) Drymen, Balfron, Fintrie, Killerne, Strathblane, and Campsie, detached from Stirling-shire, and annexed to Dunbarton-shire, to which they had belonged of old; but these attempts were defeated, by the Earl of Marr, who was hereditary sheriff of Stirling. Ib. v. 271. 282. 461.

(*y*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 82.; Privy Seal Reg. ix. 84.; xl. 87—89.; Acta Parl. iii. 154. William Striveling, of Glorat, was sheriff depute of Dunbarton-shire, under the Earl of Lennox, in 1532, and held his courts in the court-house of Dunbarton. Collection of Charters.

(*z*) Regist. Mag. Sig. xxxv. 148—152.; Acta Parl. iii. 248. The dukedom, and the sheriffship, con-

death of Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, without issue, in December, 1672, the dukedom of Lennox, and the sheriffship of Dunbarton, devolved on Charles II., as the nearest collateral heir male; and he granted those offices, in 1680, to his natural son, Charles Lennox, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, who was then eight years old. (*a*) In 1704 the duke sold the heritable office of sheriff of Dunbarton-shire, and the office of constable, and keeper of the castle of Dunbarton, with other property, to James, Marquis of Montrose, who was created Duke of Montrose, in 1707. When the heritable jurisdictions were abolished, in 1748, William, the second Duke of Montrose, was allowed 3000*l.* sterling, for the sheriffship of Dunbarton-shire, being the full amount of his claim. (*b*)

The Earls of Lennox had a very ample jurisdiction over all their estates, in Dunbarton-shire, and Stirling-shire, which were comprehended, in the regality of Lennox. The vassals of the Earls of Lennox had also powers of jurisdiction, within the limits of the lands, which were holden by them, subject to the remarkable condition, that all the criminals which might be condemned, in their courts, should be executed on the Earl's gallows. (*c*) The heritable jurisdiction of the regality of Lennox was sold, by the Duke of Lennox and Richmond, to the Marquis of Montrose, at the same time, that the sheriffship was transferred. When the heritable jurisdictions were abolished, in 1748, the Duke of Montrose claimed, for the regality of Lennox, 4000*l.*; but, he was only allowed 578*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

The office of *coroner*, in Dunbarton-shire, became hereditary, and passed through various proprietors. (*d*) The title to the office was maintained, after its

continued with his descendants, till the death of Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, without issue, in December, 1672. Inquisit. Special, 25. 53. 57. 71.

(*a*) Ib. 71.; Acta Parl. viii. 249. Sheriffs were appointed, by the king, after the sheriffship devolved on him, and also after the grant to his natural son, who was under age. On the 5th of March, 1673, the Earl of Wigton was appointed sheriff principal of Dunbarton-shire, with power to nominate deputies, but not clerks. Warrant Book, ii. 170. He held the office, till his death, in April, 1681. On the 21st of February, 1682, the Marquis of Montrose was appointed sheriff of Dunbarton-shire, during pleasure, with power to nominate deputies. Ib. vii. 25. He died on the 25th of April, 1684. On the 16th of June, 1684, Hamilton of Orbistoun was appointed sheriff of Dunbarton, during pleasure, with power to appoint deputies, but not clerks. Ib. viii. 441.

(*b*) MS. Report of the Lords of Session, in the Privy Council Register. After the abolition of the heritable jurisdiction, the first sheriff depute, appointed, for Dunbarton-shire, by the king, was Mr. John Campbell, of Succoth, with a salary of 150*l.* a year.

(*c*) Chart. Lennox, i. 8. 15. 48. 50. 60.; Regist. Mag. Sig. b. i. 275.

(*d*) In the 16th century, the hereditary office of coroner, in Dunbarton-shire, belonged to the Gra-

its exercise had fallen into disuse; but no claim was made for it, when the heritable jurisdictions were abolished, because it was of no value.

Since 1748, the jurisdiction of this shire has been exercised, by the king's sheriff depute, and his substitute. The commissary of Glasgow has a jurisdiction, in consistorial matters, over the whole of Dunbarton-shire, which was, formerly, comprehended, in the bishoprick of Glasgow. The magistrates of Dunbarton have a corporate jurisdiction, within that burgh, and its territory. (*e*) But, such jurisdictions have been limited, more recently, by the act of parliament, giving authority to the justices of peace, to hold sessions, for the adjudication of local delinquencies: A delinquent, saith Ayliffe, ought to be cited, in the place, or jurisdiction, where the delinquency was committed.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] The history of this shire might be carried back into the first ages of the Scotish monarchy.

But, it is unnecessary, to press this head of the local history of Dumbarton-shire, beyond the epoch of 843; when the whole tribes of Scotland were formed into one people, who established the kingdom of Scotland, under Kenneth, the son of Alpin. At a subsequent epoch, in the Scotishanals, the introduction of the municipal law into Scotland, during the 12th century, the great body of the inhabitants, in Dumbarton-shire, were Celtic, who spoke Scoto-Irish, and were governed by Celtic customs, and Gaelic manners.

The Saxon Arkil is to the family of Lennox what Alan was to the more lasting lineage of the Stewarts, who were both but obscurely known to Scotish history. If Arkil, and his followers, came into Scotland, during the reign of Malcolm Ceanmore, as Simeon asserts, events, and revolutions, happened in Scotland, under Donald-bane, which made them, as strangers,

Grahams of Knockdolian. Privy Seal Reg. xli. 148. In the reign of Charles II., it belonged to the family of Colquhoun of Luss. In 1676, Sir James Colquhoun of Luss was served heir of his father Sir John, to the office of coroner, within the sheriffdom of Dunbarton; and also in the parishes, which were, formerly, in Dunbarton-shire, but were, then, in Stirling-shire. Inquisit. Special. 69. 78.

(*e*) Among the rights, and privileges, that were ratified to the magistrates and community of Dunbarton, by acts of parliament, in 1641, and 1661, there is "the office of sheriffship" within the burgh, and its territory, by land and water, with full power to hold courts, to punish transgressors; to levy escheats, unlaws, and amerciaments; and to apply the same, for the good of the burgh. Acta Parl. v. 541.; vii. 219.

retire

retire from this kingdom. (*g*) Alwin Mac-Arkil, Alwyn, the son of Arkil, as the follower of the court of David I., was a frequent witness to David's charters (*h*); and even a witness to the grants of Malcolm IV. (*i*) The origin of the earldom of Lennox is obscure. There is reason to believe, that Alwyn, the son of Arkil, when old, was created, by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox. (*k*) This is so far important, as it is the first step towards the introduction of a new race of men into Levenachs, in Dunbarton-shire.

Alwin, the first earl of Lennox, died early in the reign of William the Lion; and his son, Alwin, being then young, the king gave the ward of the earldom to his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, who appears to have held it a considerable time. (*l*) Alwin, the second earl, recovered possession of the Earldom, sometime before 1199. (*m*) This earl died before the year 1224; leaving eight sons, who mingled their Saxon blood with that of various families, in this Celtic country. Maldwen, the eldest son, and the third earl of Lennox, obtained from Alexander II., in 1238, a charter of confirmation of the earldom of Levenax, which his father, Earl Alwin, held; excepting, however, the castle of Dunbarton, with the lands, and the port of Murrach, and the fishing of the river Leven, as far as the lands of Murrach extended. (*n*)

The town of Dunbarton seems to have become a village, in early times, under the shelter of *the Rock*. In 1222, *Dunbreton* was made a *royal burgh*, with special privileges, by Alexander II. (*o*) Yet, the same Alexander, in January,

(*g*) Saxon Chron. 199.; under the year 1093.

(*h*) Hamilton's elaborate law case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, p. 2.

(*i*) Id. (*k*) Id.

(*l*) Fordun. l. ix. 33.; Chart. Kelso, No. 225, 383.; Chart. Paisley, No. 274.; Chart. Lennox, ii. 27.

(*m*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 7.; Chart. Paisley, No. 257.; Chart. Glasg. p. 133.

(*n*) Chart. Lennox, i. 17.

(*o*) Charter dated the 8th of July, 1222, in the archives of the burgh, a notorial copy of which was laid before the committee of the House of Commons, in 1793. Report of the Committee, Appx. A. Alexander II. granted to the monks of Newbotle, a toft within his burgh of Dunbreton, and a net's fishing on the river Leven. Chart. Newbotle, No. 200. The burgh of Dunbarton obtained other charters, from Alexander II., and his son Alexander III., and a charter from David II.; all which were confirmed, by a charter of James VI., in 1609, which conferred on the burgh additional rights, and privileges, and it was ratified by parliament, in 1612. Charter in the Archives of the Burgh; Acta Parl. iv. 483. The rights, and privileges, of this burgh were ratified, by subsequent acts of parliament, in 1641, and 1661. Ib. v. 541.; vii. 2195. By an act of parliament in 1695, this burgh obtained the right of holding two additional fairs, annually. Ib. ix. 501. The burgh of Dunbarton is ruled by a council of ten merchants,

January, 1241-2, granted a charter to the bishop of Glasgow, allowing the bishop's burgesses, and men, to buy, and sell, within Argyle, and *Levenax*, as freely as they had done before Dunbreton was made a royal burgh, and without any impediment, from the baillies of Dunbreton. (*p*) It was, undoubtedly, an event of great importance, to have the domestic trade of Dunbarton-shire made free, from enfeebling monopoly, during that narrow age.

Dunbarton-shire, naturally, partook of all the fortunes, and misfortunes, arising out of the wars of Scotland, from those of David I., till the demise of Alexander III. The hardy men of this county were summoned, by the worthy David, to support the pretensions of the Empress Maud against the usurper Stephen. They were carried, by Malcolm IV., into Galloway, to aid that young warrior, in his subjugation of Fergus, the lord thereof, who claimed independence of the Scotish sovereign. The Celtic warriors of Dunbarton-shire supported William, in his various warfare, domestic and foreign; unfortunate, and happy. They, equally, assisted Alexander II., in his doubtful warfare with King John; and in chastising the Gaelic insurgents of Galloway, who preferred a natural son, as their lord, to the legitimate daughters of their late superior. Those warriors naturally joined the army of Alexander, who, in 1249, marched into Argyle, to compel Angus of the Isles to yield submission to him, rather than to the king of Norway: Alexander II. died, in July, 1249, in the island of Kereray, and was buried in the abbey church of Melros. The people of Dunbarton-shire equally partook of the plenty, and policy, which exhilarated the reign of Alexander III. (*q*)

Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, concurred with the *Magnates Scotiæ*, during 1284, in swearing that, they would receive Margaret of Norway, the grand-

merchants, and five tradesmen, including, among the former, the provost, two baillies, the dean of guild, and the treasurer. The gross revenue of this burgh, in 1788, amounted to 357*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* sterling. Report of the House of Commons' Committee, 1793. In 1817, it had increased to 858*l.*

(*p*) Chart. Glasg. 167. In subsequent times, frequent contentions took place, between the burghs of Dunbarton, and Glasgow, respecting their several rights, and privileges, and particularly as to the navigation of the Clyde. After many contests, and some lawsuits, the disputes of these burghs were settled, by a contract, in 1700, whereby the navigation of the Clyde was made free to the burgesses, and inhabitants, of both the burghs; and the magistrates of Dunbarton sold to the burgh of Glasgow, for 4500 marks Scots, the right of levying dues, and customs, from the vessels of strangers, loading, and unloading, in the Clyde. This contract was ratified by parliament, in 1701. Acta Parl. vii. 650.; x. 322.

(*q*) Wyntown's Chron. i. 401.

daughter

daughter of Alexander III., as their sovereign, in case of his demise, without any other heir. (*r*) The Earl of Levenax again appeared, in the parliament, at Brigham, in March, 1290, and consented to the marriage of Margaret, Queen of Scotland to the son of Edward I. (*s*) The death of Margaret, in September, 1290, opened the competition for the crown: And in 1291, Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, was one of the nominees of Robert Brus, the competitor. (*t*) The castle of Dunbreton was one of the fortresses that were put into the possession of Edward I., during the competition; and it was delivered to John Baliol, the successful competitor, in November, 1292. (*u*) When resistance to the ambitious purposes of Edward I. became necessary, the Earl of Levenax assembled his followers, and, with other Scotish leaders, invaded Cumberland, and assaulted Carlile, in March 1296. But the overwhelming force of Edward compelled the Earl of Levenax, and his vassals to submit to a power, which they could not resist. On the 5th of October, 1296, Edward committed to Alexander de Ledes the keeping of the castle, and the sheriffdom of Dunbreton. (*v*)

Dunbarton-shire was now involved in all the miseries of war, during more than half a century. In 1305, the castle of Dunbarton was held, for Edward I., by Sir John de Menteth, who was, also, sheriff of the county; and he was confirmed, in both those offices (*w*), after performing an odious service, which has covered his name with infamy: It was he, who placed the illustrious Wallace under the murderous axe of Edward I. A very different part was acted by Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, who came out, in 1306, as one of the supporters of Robert Bruce, in asserting his right to the crown; and the earl continued to maintain the independence of the kingdom, till he fell, at Halidon-hill, in 1333. Sir John Menteth held Dunbarton castle, for the English king, till 1309; when Bruce obtained possession of that important fortress. (*x*)

Robert

(*r*) Rym. Fœd. ii. 260: Except the Earl of Levenax, there was no person, from Dunbreton, on that occasion, among the great men of Scotland.

(*s*) Ib. 471. Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, appears to have died soon after that event, and was succeeded by his son, Malcolm.

(*t*) Rym. Foed. ii. 555.

(*u*) Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 11.

(*v*) Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 35.

(*w*) In September, 1305. Ryley's Placita, 505-6.

(*x*) Dunbarton castle does not appear among the Scotish fortresses, that were provisioned, by the English king, in May, 1309. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 63. 80: It was, certainly, in possession of Bruce, before, August, 1309, when Sir John Menteth was confidentially employed by him, along with Sir Niel Campbell, to negotiate a treaty with the English. Lord Hailes's Annals, ii. 29.

Bruce

Robert Bruce died, in his castle of Cardross, near Dunbarton, on the 7th of June, 1329. The war which he had ended, was renewed, in 1332, by the ambition of Edward III. The men of Lennox were again led into the field, by their aged earl, who fell, with many of his followers, in the battle of Halidon-hill, on the 19th of July, 1333. Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, having made good his retreat, from that fatal field, secured the castle of Dunbarton, of which he was keeper, and from thence he soon after conveyed the young king, who was in the tenth year of his age, with his infant consort, into France, where they were protected till 1341. The succession wars produced a great waste of blood, and property, in Dunbartonshire. (*y*)

At the accession of Robert II. to the throne, in February, 1370-1, the castles of Dunbarton, of Strivelin, and of Edinburgh, were held by Sir Robert Erskine, who maintained this great trust, and firmly supported the legitimate succession. (*z*) Sir Robert Danielstoun, who had held the castle of Dunbarton, more than twenty years (*a*), having died in 1399, this fortress was seized by Walter Danielston, the parson of Kincardine O'Niel, who pretending a hereditary right to the custody of it, held it three years. From a weak, and distracted government, he extorted, as the conditions of surrendering this fortress, in 1402, his appointment to the bishoprick of St. Andrews, with a grant of its revenues during the vacancy; but, he only enjoyed his sacrilegious benefice, during half a year, as he died soon after. (*b*)

Bruce appears to have obtained it, partly, by stratagem, and, partly, by capitulation. Oliver, a carpenter, the author of the stratagem, was rewarded, by a grant of the lands of Edalwood, in Clydesdale. Robertson's Index, 21. Sir John Menteth appears to have obtained a pardon, for all his offences; and he, also, acquired a grant of the lands of Glenbrecrych, and Aulesaith, in Kintyre, which he afterwards exchanged, for lands, in Kincardine-shire. MS. Advoc. Lib. Jac. v. 4. 29. 206. Robertson's Index, 14. 17. 23. He distinguished himself, in the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314; and he was employed, in several negociations, by Robert Bruce.

(*y*) The valued rent of Dunbarton-shire, according to the ancient extent, was 1,442*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; but, according to the true value, as reported to parliament, in 1366, it was only 96*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Parl. Record, 107. Other causes, besides the waste of war, must have concurred to produce so great a deterioration. The sheriffdom of Dunbarton was of much greater extent, when the ancient valuation was made, than it was in 1366.

(*z*) Fordun, l. xiv. 36; Wyntown, ii. 304.

(*a*) In 1377, he was keeper of Dunbarton castle, by an appointment for life; and, for discharging that trust, he received 80*l.* a year from the king. Chamberlain's Rolls, Anno 1377.

(*b*) Wyntown, ii. 389.; Goodal's Fordun, i. 365.

After the restoration of James I. to his kingdom, in 1424, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, was involved in the fate of his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the Regent: And Dunbarton suffered from the resentment of one of Albany's sons. James Stewart, the youngest son of Albany, and the grandson of Lennox, having escaped, when his father, mother, and brothers, were imprisoned, in March, 1425; he collected a band of highlanders, with whom, on the 3d of May, he assaulted, and burnt, the town of Dunbarton, and put to the sword Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, the king's uncle, who held the castle, with two and thirty men. The author of this outrage was proclaimed a rebel, and he, with Finlay, the bishop of Argyle, and other accomplices, were obliged to flee to Ireland; whence they never returned. (*c*) The aged Earl of Lennox, after a long imprisonment, was tried, condemned, and executed, on the 25th of May, at Stirling, where the Duke of Albany, and his two oldest sons, suffered the same fate. (*d*) The king sent a force to besiege the Earl of Lennox's castle, on the island of Inchmurin, in Loch Lomond, which was surrendered, on the 8th of June. (*e*) The earl's eldest daughter, Isabel, Duchess of Albany, was imprisoned, in Tamtallan castle, during the catastrophe of her father, husband, and two sons; but, she was afterwards released. Notwithstanding her father, Earl Duncan, left a legitimate son, of his second marriage, called Donald of Lennox (*g*), she appears to have enjoyed the earldom of Lennox during the reign of James II., though she never obtained any regular entry as heir to it. (*h*) She resided in the castle of Inchmurin, in Loch Lomond, the chief messuage of the earldom, where she granted charters, as Countess of Lennox, to the vassals of the earldom: She made grants from the property of the earldom, to reli-

(*c*) Five of Stewart's followers were apprehended, and executed. Bower, ii. 483. On the 6th of May, 1429, the English king sent an esquire into Ireland, to discover James Stewart, and conduct him to England. Rym. Fœd. x. 415.

(*d*) Bower, ii. 483. (*e*) Bower, ii. 484.

(*g*) The very elaborate case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, the lineal descendant of Donald of Lennox, which was drawn up by Robert Hamilton, Esquire, Advocate, has clearly shown, that Donald of Lennox was the *lawful son* of Duncan Earl of Lennox; and that no forfeiture took place of Earl Duncan, or of the earldom. The cause of Donald of Lennox, or his heirs, not obtaining the earldom, in preference to the daughters of his father, is uncertain, but probable reasons are suggested by Mr. Hamilton.

(*h*) The retour of the service of John, Lord Dernley, in 1473, as heir of his great grandfather, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, to the half of the property of the earldom, expressly states, that the earldom was in the king's hands, from the death of Earl Duncan, [in 1425] for the space of 48 years; owing to the non-entry of any heir. Lennox Case, 52.

gious

gious establishments, and she died, in 1459. (*i*) After the death of this lady, a long contest took place, for the earldom of Lennox, between the heirs of her sisters, *Elizabeth*, and *Margaret*, the younger daughters of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. The lands were shared (*k*); but, the great objects of contest were the honours, the superiority, and the principal messuage of the earldom: The point in issue was, which of the two daughters of Earl Duncan, *Elizabeth*, or *Margaret*, was the oldest; and the competitors were John Lord Dernley, the grandson of *Elizabeth*, and Agnes Menteith, the wife of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and the eldest grand-daughter of *Margaret*. The struggle continued throughout the reign of James III., and was finally settled, in 1493. (*l*)

In the meantime, during the hostilities of Edward IV., against Scotland, in 1481, the English fleet besieged Dunbarton, which was defended, by the skill, and bravery, of Andrew Wood of Leith. (*m*) Lord Dernley, having been disappointed, in his attempt to obtain an advantage over his competitor, for the earldom of Lennox (*n*), joined the factious nobles, who, in 1482, seized,

(*i*) Lennox Case, 51-2. During the early part of the reign of James II. Sir Robert Erskine was keeper of the castle of Dunbarton. On the 10th of August, 1440, he engaged to deliver this castle to the king, when he should be put in possession of the castle of Kildrummie. Acta Parl. ii. 55. On the 15th of July, 1443, Sir Robert Sempil, the sheriff depute of Sir Robert Erskine, and deputy keeper of Dunbarton castle, was surprised, and dispossessed of that fortress, by Patrick Galbreth, who had been turned out of it on the preceding day by Sempil. Chronicle of the reign of James II., 35. Robert de Calentare was keeper of Dunbarton castle, in 1449. Chamberlain Rolls. In 1455 the castle of Dunbarton, with the lands of Cardross, and Rosneth, the annual rent from the lands of Cadyow, and the annual payment of meal from Kilpatrick, were annexed to the crown by act of parliament. Acta Parl. ii. 42.

(*k*) John, Lord Dernley, obtained one half of the lands of the earldom, in right of his grandmother *Elizabeth*, and the other half was shared between the two grand-daughters of *Margaret*; the eldest of whom was Agnes Menteith, the wife of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and the youngest was Elizabeth Menteith, the wife of John Napier of Merchiestoun.

(*l*) On the 4th of May, 1471, Andrew, Lord Avendale, the chancellor, obtained a grant of the earldom of Lennox, during his life, with the wards, and marriages of all the vassals; the earldom being then in the king's hands, by the non-entry of any heir. Reg. Mag. Sig. vii. 193.; Andw. Stuart's Hist. Stewarts, 184. Lord Avendale died, in 1488.

(*m*) On the 18th of March, 1483, he obtained a grant of the lands of Largo, in Fife, for his services by land, and sea, in the English war. A confirmation of this grant, in 1497, intimates that his most eminent service was the defence of Dunbarton, when the English navy came to besiege it. Scotstarvet's Calendar of Charters.

(*n*) In 1473, while Sir John Haldane was abroad, as the king's ambassador, Lord Dernley obtained the retour of an inquest, serving him heir of Earl Duncan, to the principal messuage, and superiority, and to the half of the lands of the earldom; and he obtained, from the king, a

seized, and imprisoned, the king, hanged some of his servants, at Lander bridge, and disbanded his army. Lord Dernley, with many of his retainers, attended the king, or rather guarded him, during his imprisonment, in Edinburgh castle, for which the king granted a remission to Dernley, and 66 of his followers. (*o*) In 1485, he again confederated, with other factious nobles, to imprison the king, and appoint the Prince Regent. And Dernley, with his eldest son, Matthew Stewart, joined the rebel faction, who overthrew the royal army, and killed the king, in 1488. After the fall of James III., John Lord Dernley appears to have obtained, from the new government, the title, and honours, of Earl of Lennox; and he sat, by this title, in the first parliament, held in October, 1488. (*p*) The same parliament committed to the Earl of Lennox, his eldest son Matthew Stewart, and Lord Lyle, the rule of Dunbarton-shire, Renfrew-shire, the lower ward of Clydesdale, and that part of Lennox, lying in Stirling-shire, till the king should arrive, at the age of 21 years. (*q*) The castle of Dunbarton, which had been held, by Lord Avendale (*r*), was committed to the keeping of the Earl of Lennox, and his oldest son, Matthew Stewart, with all the revenues attached to the same. (*s*) Such were the important advantages that Lennox, and his son, obtained, by the treasonous overthrow of their late sovereign. Yet, from whatever cause, they soon became discontented with the new government; and, in the beginning of May, 1489, they, with their associate, Lord Lyle, broke out into insurrection. The rulers of the land, with the young king at their head,

precept, charging the tenants, and inhabitants, to answer, attend, and obey him, as Earl of Lennox. Lennox Case, 52.; Andw. Stuart's Hist. Stewarts, 185. When Sir John Haldane returned to Scotland, in 1475, he complained to the king of the injustice done him, in his absence; whereupon the king revoked his precept, and Dernley's service was rescinded; and he was obliged to relinquish the title of Earl of Lennox, which he had assumed. Wood's Peerage, ii. 86.

(*o*) The 19th of October, 1482. Andw. Stuart's Hist. Stewarts, 188. 400.

(*p*) Acta Parl. ii. 200. In 1493 the contest about the earldom of Lennox was finally settled, by an indenture, whereby the shares of the lands, that had been allotted to Lord Dernley, and Haldane of Gleneagles, were specifically settled; and, in addition to his fourth share, Sir James Haldane of Gleneagles obtained certain lands, as a consideration, for whatever right he had to the superiority of the estates of the earldom, which had been allotted to Lord Darnley, now Earl of Lennox. Wood's Peerage, ii. 87.

(*q*) Acta Parl. ii. 208.

(*r*) On the 17th September, 1477, Sir John Colquhoun of Luss was appointed keeper of the castle of Dunbarton, during his life, with all the lands, revenues, and fees, belonging to that office. Reg. Mag. Sig. viii. 33. He was killed at the siege of the castle of Dunbar, on the 1st of May, 1479; and Lord Avendale was appointed keeper of Dunbarton castle.

(*s*) On the 20th of October, 1488. R. M. S. xii. 61.

marched

marched to Glasgow Moor, against the insurgents, who seem to have retired without risking a conflict. Lennox, his oldest son, Matthew Stewart, and Lord Lyle, were forfeited, by a sentence of parliament, on the 27th of June (*t*): And, on the 4th of July, the parliament made an order, for besieging the castles of Dunbarton, Crukstoun, and Duchal. (*u*) For this purpose, the militia were called out, and artillery of different kinds were transported into the west. (*v*) On the 19th of July, the king marched, from Glasgow, into Renfrew-shire, to besiege Lord Lyle's castle of Duchal, and the Earl of Lennox's castle of Crukstoun; and the more difficult task of besieging the castle of Dunbarton was committed to the Earl of Argyle, the chancellor. The castle of Duchal surrendered to the king on the 27th of July (*w*); but, Dunbarton castle defied all the efforts of Argyle, and his forces, who were allowed to return home, according to the practice of the highlanders. (*x*) In the meantime, Lennox, and Lyle, entered into a confederacy with several nobles, and barons, in the north, who, from purer motives, were preparing to make an effort to revenge the fall of their late sovereign. (*y*) Lennox having collected a considerable force, marched to join his northern confederates, and encamped in the evening of the 11th of October, at Gartalunan, near Tilly Moss, on the south side of the Forth. A spy communicated to Lord Drummond intelligence of Lennox's position, and the careless security of his camp. A force was hastily assembled, and supplied with artillery (*z*), from Stirling castle; and the king, with his retinue, rode from Dunblane to the field of action. During the night Lennox's camp was attacked, by surprise; many of his troops were slain, many were taken prisoners, and the rest completely dispersed. In the morning, the king went to the neighbouring church of Kippen, and made an offering of an angel, for his victory. (*a*) A week after this rout, the castle of Dunbarton, which was held by the four sons of Lennox, was besieged vigorously, by a large force, at the head of which was the king, and the ministers of state. (*b*) After a siege of six weeks this fortress

(*t*) Acta Parl. ii. 213. 217, 218. (*u*) Ib. ii. 214.

(*v*) Treasurer's Accounts, July, 1489. (*w*) Id.

(*x*) During those hostilities, in 1489, the sons of Lennox made a sally from the castle, and burnt the town of Dunbarton.

(*y*) Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App. 89. The date of the curious original letter, of James IV., which is therein quoted, is the 22d of September, 1489, not 1490.

(*z*) *Culverins*, which seem to have been the field-pieces of that time. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*a*) Treasurer's Accounts, 12th October, 1489. The *angel* was a gold coin equal in value to 24 shillings Scots.

(*b*) Besides the lieges, called out, as usual, for this siege, Argyle, the chancellor; Home, the cham-

fortress was surrendered to the king. (*c*) Lennox, his sons, and Lord Lyle, made their peace with the government, and obtained, for themselves, and their followers, a full pardon for their rebellious proceedings. (*d*)

When the king obtained the surrender of Dunbarton castle, he purchased, from the Laird of Laucht, a ship, which was repaired, equipped, and victualled at Dunbarton. Dunbarton now became a naval station, and was the only one, on the west, for the king's ships, which were favourite objects of James IV. and James V. In July, 1494, James IV. made an expedition, by sea, from Dunbarton to Tarbert, in Kintyre, where he was attended by the nobles of the south, and west. (*e*) He now caused to be built, at Dunbarton, a number of large *row-barges*, which occupied many men, during seven months. In May, the king with his ships, and row-barges, sailed from Dunbarton on an expedition to the Western Islands, attended by many nobles, and barons; and carrying with him a number of guns, and gunners. (*g*)

Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who succeeded his father John, in 1494, led the men of Lennox to the fatal field of Floddon, where he, and the Earl of Argyle, commanded the right wing of the Scotish army; and both the earls, with many of their followers, were slain in this bloody field. The Earl of Lennox was succeeded, by his son, John, who played an active part, during the turbulent minority of James V. In December, 1514, the Earls of Lennox, and Glencairn, during a tempestuous night, took the castle of Dunbarton, to which they obtained access, by breaking open the lower gate, when they turned out Lord Erskine, the governor. (*h*) On the 18th

chamberlain; Bothwell, the master of household; Sir William Knolls, the treasurer; the prior of St. Andrews; the bishops of Glasgow, and Galloway; Lord Oliphant, and others, had each a certain number of men employed, for whom they received wages, from the king's treasurer. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*c*) Id.

(*d*) The forfeiture of Lennox, his oldest son, and Lord Lyle, was rescinded, by an act of parliament, 5th February, 1489-90. Acta Parl. ii. 217-218. Another act, on the 15th of February, granted a full remission to all those, concerned in holding the castle of Dunbarton against the king. Ib. 223. On 12th of February a remission was granted, under the great seal, to Matthew Stewart, the oldest son, and to three other sons of Lennox, and to many other persons, for holding Dunbarton castle against the king; and for treasonably burning the town of Dunbarton. Andw. Stuart's Hist. Stewarts, 193.

(*e*) Treasurer's Accounts. (*g*) Ibid.

(*h*) Lesley, 358.; Orig. Letter of Sir James Inglis, 21st January, 1515, Bibl. Cotton. Calig. b. i. 22. On the 26th of October, 1497, John Striveling, the son of John Striveling of Craigbernard, and steward to the king, obtained a grant of the keeping of the castle of Dunbarton, for

18th of May, 1515, John, Duke of Albany, who had been appointed Regent of Scotland, arrived, from France, at Dunbarton, with eight ships, laden with ammunition, and warlike stores. These ships were probably part of the navy of James IV.; and they appear to have remained at Dunbarton. (*i*) In November, 1516, the Earl of Lennox was imprisoned, by the Regent, Albany, to compel him to surrender the castle of Dunbarton, which was regarded, as the key of the kingdom, on the west. (*k*) The earl was obliged to comply; and Alan Stewart was sent to receive the fortress, in which the regent placed a garrison. The possession of this strength was of great importance to the regent, as Dunbarton was his usual port of communication with France. After several voyages to, and from, France, he finally embarked, at Dunbarton, for that country, on the 20th of May, 1524.

In 1526, John, Earl of Lennox, an amiable, and popular nobleman, assembled a force of 10,000 men, and marched towards Edinburgh, in order to rescue the young king, from the power of the Douglases. On the 4th of September, his troops were defeated, on the Avon, in Linlithgow-shire; and, after he had surrendered, he was murdered, by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, a bastard son of the Earl of Arran. This ruffian obtained, on the 22d of May, 1527, the appointment of captain, and keeper, of the castle of Dunbarton, with all the revenues, attached to the same, for 19 years, and for life. (*l*) On the 28th of April, 1531, this important office, with all its revenues, was resigned by Sir James Hamilton, and committed to Matthew Earl of Lennox, for 19 years. (*m*) In 1540, Dunbarton received James V. and his retinue,

for 19 years, with all the property, and revenues, attached to that office, the same as Robert Lundy of Balgonie, the former keeper, had. MS. Advoc. Lib. Jac. v. 4. 29. p. 13. On the 6th of June, 1511, Robert Lord Erskine obtained a similar grant. Privy Seal Reg. iv. 160.

(*i*) In the Treasurer's Accounts there is a statement of expences on the ships, at Dunbarton, from the 21st of July to the 21st of November, 1515: This expenditure was made, by James Stewart, brother of the Laird of Ardgowan, who was keeper of the king's ships.

(*k*) Lesley, 367. About ten months before this, the Earl of Arran having revolted, was joined by Lennox, and Glencairn, who provided Dunbarton castle against a siege. They took the castle of Glasgow; but, by the mediation of the chancellor, this affair was compromised. Ib. 363. The regent granted to William Striveling of Glorat, the captain, and keeper of Dunbarton castle, a pension of 40*l.* yearly, from the customs of Dunbarton, during pleasure. Privy Seal Reg. v. 61.

(*l*) Privy Seal Reg. vi. 67. At the same time, Andrew Lord Avendale obtained similar grants. Ib. 69. The deputy keeper, and constable, of the fortress was William Strivelin of Glorat, who had held that office for many years. On the 23d of March, 1528-9, he obtained a grant, allowing him, and his successors, in this office, to build, and hold, a mill on the king's lands of Murrachs, which pertained to the keeping of Dunbarton castle. Ib. viii. 42.

(*m*) Ib. ix. 8.

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who terminated his circumnavigation of the islands of Scotland, by landing at Dunbarton.

In the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who had been entrusted with the keeping of Dunbarton castle, involved himself in forfeiture, and his country in calamities, by his treasonable conduct. In October, 1543, some ships arrived in the Clyde, from France, having on board a quantity of arms, and ammunition, with 30,000 crowns, in silver. By artful persuasion, the Earl of Lennox induced the French captains to land the money, with a part of the arms, and ammunition, in Dunbarton castle, of which he was keeper. Having thus obtained these warlike stores, he joined with other malcontents, in levying an army to overthrow the government; but, this attempt ended in a compromise, which allowed the factious Earl again to revolt. In May, and June, 1544, he entered into treasonable contracts with Henry VIII., whom he engaged to serve, and to assist, in obtaining the rule of Scotland, under the English king: He also engaged, to make every effort, to seize the Scotish queen, and deliver her to Henry VIII.; and he contracted, to transfer to him the castle, and territory of Dunbarton, and the island of Bute. In consideration of which, Henry VIII. engaged to give his niece, Lady Margaret Douglas, in marriage to the earl; and to grant him lands in England to the annual value of 6800 marks Scots. The English king also engaged to give a yearly pension of 100 marks sterling, during life, to George Stirling of Glorat, the deputy keeper of Dunbarton castle, who was to be deprived of that office, by its surrender.(*n*) This treaty was followed by the earl's marriage, and his naturalization, as a subject of England.(*o*) He was sent, soon afterwards, with 18 English ships, and 600 soldiers, into the frith of Clyde, to secure the castle of Dunbarton, and other places, and to harass the Scots. Upon their arrival at Dunbarton, in August, George Stirling, the deputy keeper of the castle, received the earl civilly; but, as soon as he discovered the purpose of betraying the fortress, and the country, to Henry VIII., and that he was to be deprived of his office, he disdained the pension, turned the earl out of the castle, and compelled him, and the Englishmen, who had landed, to return to their ships. They now ravaged, and wasted, with fire and sword, the islands of Bute and Arran, and other parts of the west coast.(*p*) For those atrocities, and his other treasons, the Earl of Lennox was forfeited, by parliament, on the 1st of October, 1545. He continued an active partizan

(*n*) Rym. Fœd. xv. 22. 29.
(*o*) Ib. 37.
(*p*) Keith, 47.; Acta Parl. ii. 456.

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in the hostilities of Henry VIII. and his successor, against Scotland. (*q*) He obtained, from Henry VIII., a grant of the manor of Temple Newsom, in Yorkshire; and he remained, in England, an exile from his native country, twenty years. Stirling of Glorat, the deputy keeper of Dunbarton castle, though he refused to give it up to the English king, yet he would not surrender it to the Regent of Scotland, but continued to hold it, some time, for the Earl of Lennox; and the earl's brother, Robert Stewart, the bishop elect of Caithness, who had been an agent in the treasonable acts of the earl, was admitted into the castle. In the end of June, 1546, the regent besieged the castle, and, while he was thus engaged, the adherents of the Earl of Lennox collected a band of highlanders, with whom they made a sudden attack on the besiegers, killed fifty of them, and carried off much plunder. (*r*) After a siege of fifteen days the castle of Dunbarton surrendered, on the 14th of July, when Robert Stewart, the brother of Lennox, submitted to the regent, and council, and obtained a pardon, for withholding the castle, and for all his other treasonable acts. (*s*)

After the battle of Pinkie, the young queen was removed, from Stirling castle, to the abbey of Inchmahome, in the Loch of Menteith, where she remained till the 29th of February, 1547-8, when she was carried to the castle of Dunbarton. In this safe residence, she continued till the end of July, 1548, when she embarked in the French gallies, and was conveyed to France. (*t*) When the Duke of Chastelherault resigned the regency to the queen mother, in April, 1554, he was allowed to retain the custody of the castle of Dunbarton, with its revenues. The duke continued to hold this fortress till

(*q*) During the winter of 1544-5, the earl resided at Carlisle; and had an allowance of four marks a day, from Henry VIII. On the 25th of July, 1547, Sir John Williams had a warrant, for the delivery of 100*l.* to the Earl of Lennox, for his entertainment, he being sent to serve northwards. Council Book of Edward VI., vol. i. 96. On the 4th of September, 1547, the chamberlains, and treasurer of the exchequer, had a warrant for 10*l.*, to be delivered to John Sumpter, for the transportation of the Earl of Lennox to Scotland, by sea. Ib. 105.

(*r*) Privy Seal Reg. xx. 42.; xxi. 8.

(*s*) Minute of Council, recorded in the Books of the Lords of Session, 28th July, 1546. On the 16th of July, a remission was granted to Robert Stewart, the brother of the Earl of Lennox; Mr. John Spottiswoode; John Mik, chaplain; and John Maxwell; for treasonably holding the castle of Dunbarton, against the queen, and her governor; for remaining in England, in time of war, without licence; and for all other crimes. Privy Seal Reg. xx. 28. On the 15th of July remissions were granted to a great number of persons, for withholding Dunbarton castle; and for assisting the Earl of Lennox, in burning the village of Dunoon, in Argyle-shire; and for burning the habitations, and other property, in the island of Arran. Ib. 27-8.

(*t*) Treasurer's Accounts; and Privy Seal Reg.

April, 1562, when he was induced to resign it to the queen; in consequence of the disclosure of a strange conspiracy of his son, the Earl of Arran. (*u*) In July, 1563, Dunbarton was visited, by Queen Mary, with a numerous retinue; and she proceeded, from thence, into Argyle-shire. During the hostilities, which followed the dethronement of Queen Mary, the castle of Dunbarton was held, for her, by Lord Fleming. It was to this secure retreat, that her friends resolved to convey her, after she escaped from Loch Leven; but they were intercepted, and defeated, by the Regent Moray, at Langside, on the 13th of May, 1568. The castle of Dunbarton was surprized, and taken by escalade, on the 2d of May, 1571, by Captain Thomas Crawford, who obtained information of the mode of access, by bribing two men, who had been employed in the fortress. (*v*) Lord Fleming, the governor, escaped; but Lady Fleming, with Monsieur Verac, the French ambassador, John Hamilton, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and other persons, were taken prisoners. (*w*) The regent committed the keeping of Dunbarton castle to John Cuningham of Drumquhassil.

The execution of Archbishop Hamilton was revenged, by the death of the Regent Lennox, who was mortally wounded, in the attack, made on Stirling, the 4th of September, 1571. This event produced a succession of changes, in the destination of the earldom of Lennox, which now devolved on the earl's grandson, King James VI. On the 18th of April, 1572, the earldom of Lennox, and lordship of Darnley, with the whole of the family property, and heritable jurisdictions, were granted to the king's uncle, Lord Charles Stewart, the younger brother of Lord Darnley. (*x*) On his death, without male issue, in 1576, they again devolved to the king, who granted them, on the 16th of June, 1678, to his grand uncle Lord Robert Stewart, the bishop of Caithness (*y*), who resigned them, in 1579, and obtained, in exchange, the earldom of March. On the 5th of March, 1579-80, the king granted to Esme Stewart, Lord d'Aubigny, the earldom of Lennox, and lordship of

(*u*) Letter from Randolph to Cecil, 25th April, 1562, MS. Paper Office. Arran having confessed, that they intended to imprison the queen, in Dunbarton castle, if his fancied conspiracy had taken effect. The privy council, on the 21st of April, advised the duke to surrender that fortress; which was accordingly given up, on the 25th of April, to Captain Anstruther, who was authorized, by the queen, to receive it.

(*v*) The Regent, Lennox, rewarded Crawford, for this enterprize, by granting him a pension of 200*l.* yearly, during life, from the revenues of the archbishoprick of St. Andrews. Privy Seal Reg. xxxix. 92.

(*w*) Hist. of King James VI., p. 114—118.

(*x*) Privy Seal Reg. xl. 87-9.; xli. 33-6.

(*y*) Acta Parl. iii. 154.

Darnley,

Darnley, with all the property, and heritable jurisdictions pertaining to them (*z*); and he was appointed keeper of the castle of Dunbarton. This favourite also obtained the office of chamberlain of Scotland; and he was created Duke of Lennox, and Earl of Darnley, on the 5th of August, 1581. (*a*) On his son, Ludovick, the second Duke of Lennox, King James heaped additional grants of property, and offices. Among others, the king inconsiderately granted to him the custody of the castle of Dunbarton, with the property and its revenues. (*b*)

While King James was thus thoughtlessly employed, in heaping estates, and honours on his favourites, Dunbarton-shire was suffering, from the lawless depredations, and barbarous murders, committed by a ferocious banditti. The Mac Gregors, who inhabited some of the highland glens, on the north of Dunbarton-shire, had long infested that county; and, during the weak reign of King James, their atrocities became intolerable. On the 21st of December, 1602, Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luss appeared before the king at Stirling, and complained of the great depredations, and cruel murders, committed by the barbarous clan Gregor; and, to give greater effect to his complaint, he was attended by a number of women, carrying the bloody shirts of their murdered husbands and sons. The king granted a commission, to Sir Alexander Colquhoun, to repress such crimes, and to apprehend the perpetrators. Any attempt to bring them to justice was uniformly revenged by the Mac Gregors, with barbarous cruelty. Alister Mac Gregor of Glenstra, the chief of the Mac Gregors, assembled his clan, and many highland freebooters. With a body of 400 armed men, he entered Dunbarton-shire, on the 7th of February, 1603: Sir Alexander Colquhoun assembled his friends, and tenants; and he was joined by some of the magistrates, and many of the burgesses of Dunbarton. (*c*) On the 9th of February the parties met, in Glen Fruin, where a desperate conflict took place: The Mac Gregors, being the strongest body, slew "*seven score*" of their opponents, many of them in cold blood. On the side of the Mac Gregors there fell only two, one of whom was the chieftain's brother, John Mac Gregor. This murderous action was popularly called, "*the field of Lennox*, or *the battle of Glen Fruin.*" After this defeat of Colquhoun, the

(*z*) Reg. Mag. Sig. xxxv. 148—152.; Acta Parl. iii. 248.

(*a*) After the Ruthven conspirators seized the king, the Duke of Lennox was obliged to leave Scotland, in December, 1582; and he died, at Paris, the 26th of May, 1583.

(*b*) He was created Duke of Richmond in 1623; and he died on the 16th of February, 1624.

(*c*) *Tobias Smollet*, one of the baillies of Dunbarton, and several of the burgesses of that town, were slain in the conflict, which took place.

Mac Gregors carried fire and sword through the whole barony of Luss: They burnt, and destroyed the houses, and all the property, which they could not carry off; and they drove away 600 cows, 800 sheep, and 80 horses, with much other property. (*d*) This barbarous outrage excited horror, and indignation, throughout Scotland. Sir Alexander Colquhoun again complained to the king; and he was attended, as before, by a great number of women, who carried the bloody shirts of their slaughtered husbands, and sons. On the 3d of April the king and council made an act, abolishing the name of Mac Gregor; ordaining every person of that clan to assume some other name; and prohibiting them, and their posterity, from ever calling themselves by the name of Gregor, or Mac Gregor, under pain of death. (*e*) By the efforts of some of the powerful landlords of the adjacent countries, the chief of the Mac Gregors, and a number of the clan, were, at different times, apprehended, and brought to justice, for the barbarous slaughter in Glen Fruin. This lawless clan continued to infest Dunbarton-shire, and other countries, for more than a century, after this period.

Though the Mac Gregors were pre-eminent, for the atrocity of their crimes, they were not altogether singular in their habits of depredation. The *clan Farlan*, who inhabited the wild, and mountainous district of Arrochar, in the north of Dunbarton-shire, appear to have been in the habit of plundering the more fertile lowlands of this county. (*g*) In July, 1624, many of the Mac Farlans were convicted of robbery, and theft. Some were punished, some were pardoned, and others were removed to the highlands of Aberdeen-shire, and to Strathavon, in Banff-shire, where they assumed the names of Stewart, of Mac Caudy, of Greisock, of Mac James, and Mac Innes. (*h*)

(*d*) A relation of this is given in the Privy Council Register; and in the several indictments of the Mac Gregors, who were afterwards taken, and tried. (Records of Justiciary; and see Arnot's Crim. Trials, 133.) It is also briefly stated in Birrel's Diary, p. 57-8., where he says, that they slew to the number of 60 honest men, besides women, and bairns, and spared none wherever they came. The number of men killed was, certainly, "seven score" [140], as stated on record.

(*e*) This was one of the last acts of King James, in Scotland. The acts of the privy council, in 1603, and 1613, were ratified, and made permanent laws, by an act of parliament, in 1617. Acta Parl. iv. 550.

(*g*) In 1587, the Mac Farlans of Arrochar were one of the highland clans, for whose conduct the chief was made answerable. Acta Parl. iii. 467. In 1594, the clan Farlan was one of the highland clans, that were declared to be, in the habit, of committing theft, robbery, and oppression. Ib. iv. 71.

(*h*) Records of Justiciary.

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The weaknesses of the reign of James VI. led on to the misery, and misfortunes, of the subsequent rule of Charles I. Dunbarton-shire, like other districts of Scotland, partook of the follies, and fanaticism of that age. The first acts of hostility were the capture of the king's fortresses, by the Covenanters, before their commanders were prepared, for any attack. On Sunday, the 24th of March, 1639, Sir William Stewart, the captain of Dunbarton castle, having imprudently quitted that fortress, and gone, with his family, and the greater part of the garrison, to the church of Dunbarton, John Semple, the provost of that town, and Macaulay of Ardencaple, with a body of armed Covenanters, surrounded Stewart, and his soldiers, and took them prisoners. By threats of death, they obtained from Stewart, the watchword of the castle, which enabled them to get within the outworks, with a considerable force, and the few soldiers who remained in the castle surrendered it, on the subsequent morning. (*i*) The castle was committed, by the Covenanters, to the keeping of the Earl of Argyle; but, the pacification, in June, 1639, restored it to the king, who fortified it, provided it with ammunition, and provisions, and placed a garrison in it. (*k*) When hostilities were recommenced by the Covenanters, in August, 1640, Sir John Henderson, the captain of Dunbarton castle, was induced by the Earl of Argyle, to surrender that fortress to him; and the earl was commissioned, by the estates, to keep it for the Covenanters. During the arrangements of a pacification, in November, 1641, an act of parliament was passed, ordaining Argyle to surrender Dunbarton castle to the Duke of Lennox, to whom the same pertained; and this act directed, that the soldiers, cannon, and ammunition, should be removed from the castle, and that the walls should never be repaired; but the Duke of Lennox was allowed to levy the revenues of the fortress. (*l*) In April, 1644, the estates ordered, that the houses, and walls, of Dunbarton castle should be demolished; and appointed John Semple, the provost of Dunbarton, to carry this direction into effect, and to secure the cannon and

(*i*) Spalding, i. 126.; Baillie's Letters, i. 158. Stewart appears to have been blamed; and, perhaps, was punished; as he supplicated the parliament, in October, for restitution of his goods, and for an enquiry into his conduct, as to the capture of Dunbarton castle. Acta Parl. v. 271. 279. 320.

(*k*) Ib. 303. 317.

(*l*) Acta Parl. v. 518. The castle, and its revenues, pertained to the Duke of Lennox, as the hereditary keeper of it.

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ammunition, on the public charge. (*m*) This order was never executed, and the castle of Dunbarton continued one of the chief fortresses of the kingdom, and an object of great importance, throughout the civil wars. (*n*) After the unhappy events of the years 1651, and 1652, this fortress fell into the hands of Cromwell.

The expedition of the Earl of Glencairn, as the king's general in the highlands, which began in September, 1653, was ruined, by jealousies and dissensions, and ended, at Dunbarton, in the beginning of September, 1654. After Glencairn was superseded in the command, by General Middleton, an unhappy quarrel obliged him to separate from the army, in Sutherland, in the end of April, 1654, when Middleton marched southward, through the highlands, to Rosdoe, on Loch Lomond, where he remained several months, during which time his small force was considerably augmented; and Monk, the commander-in-chief of the English forces in Scotland, stationed a body of horse at Dunbarton, to watch, and oppose him. The army under Middleton having been surprised, and dispersed, at Loch Garrie, on the 26th of July, Glencairn proposed a capitulation to Monk; but this treaty having been broken off, Glencairn ordered a body of 200 horse, that were stationed in Renfrew-shire, to ford the Clyde, and gallop to Dunbarton, where they surprised Monk's detachment, at their dinner. Between 30 and 40 of the men were killed, upwards of 20 were taken prisoners, and the rest fled into the castle. The horses of this defeated party were all taken, and Glencairn's men carried off from Dunbarton 200 loads of corn. Monk, learning this event, which brought with it the disgrace of his detachment, soon concluded the treaty with Glencairn on favourable terms; and it was carried into effect, at Dunbarton, on the 4th of September, 1654. (*o*) Thus ended the last hopes of Scotland! And after a great waste of blood, and treasure, in the civil war, which began in 1639, this misguided kingdom was subjected to the iron yoke of an ambitious usurper. By repeated levies of men, by continued public assessments, by the expenditure of private fortunes, by the destruction of property, and by fines, and sequestrations, Dunbarton-shire

(*m*) Acta Parl. vi. 84. This order was probably not agreeable to Provost Semple, for he certainly did not carry it into execution. He was afterwards keeper of the castle, for a considerable time, and incurred a heavy expence, for its support. He was one of the zealots of the covenant, who involved themselves, as well as their country, in ruin. He expended his private fortune in the cause, and was unable to obtain any recompence. Ib. 508.

(*n*) Ib. vi. 323—603. Sir Charles Erskine was keeper of this castle in 1648—1650.

(*o*) Graham of Deuchrie's Account of Glencairn's Expedition, MS.

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was completely exhausted, during a wretched period of 20 years, when all was loss, without any gain.

The king was at length restored, and the zealots were soon acquainted, that they must obey the established government, rather than dictate, and domineer, as they had done, for years. Dunbarton-shire, wherein there were so many Celtic people, was less afflicted, by fanaticism, and more ready to concur, in obedience to the established authority, during the reign of Charles II., than some of the neighbouring shires, on the south. (*p*) The silence of Woodrow is satisfactory proof, that there was but little persecution, or disturbance, in Dunbarton-shire, from the epoch of the Restoration, till the era of the Revolution. (*q*) In 1685, the tranquillity of Dunbarton-shire was disquieted, by the invasion of the Earl of Argyle. Being driven from the adjoining county, by the presence of the Marquis of Athol, with a large force, in Inveraray, and the activity of the king's ships, in the frith of Clyde, the earl marched, by the head of the Gair-Loch, into the heart of Dunbarton-shire; and crossing the Leven above the town of Dunbarton, he found the king's army, under the Earl of Dunbarton, ready to receive him. His further steps were mere acts of despair. When his army dispersed, near Kilpatrick, without waiting the stroke of an enemy, the earl forded the Clyde, into Renfrew-shire, where he was taken, in crossing the Cart, at the ford of Inchinnan; and being sent to Edinburgh, was executed, on his former sentence.

The weakness, and violence, of James II. produced the revolution. Whether any of the men of Dunbarton-shire joined the Cameronians of the western shires, who went in arms to Edinburgh, to support the revolution, and obtained the thanks of the convention of estates, does not appear. It is, however, apparent, that the people of this shire were divided on that great event. The greater number of those, in the low country, were in favour of the revolution, while the Celtic people of the highlands were adverse to it. On the 24th of May, 1689, a representation, from the shire of Dunbarton, having been read in the convention of estates, that assembly, in order to protect this shire, from foreign invasion, and from the incursion of the high-

(*p*) On the 8th of December, 1684, a commission was granted to William Hamilton of Orbistoun, who was then sheriff of Dunbarton-shire, to levy 200 highlandmen, in that shire; and, with them, to pursue, and apprehend any rebels, and fugitives, in the shires of Dunbarton, and Renfrew, and to commit them for trial. Woodrow, ii. 438.

(*q*) In February, 1685, eighteen men, and women, were prosecuted before the commissioners of Dunbarton-shire, for acting against law; and of these only a few were fined, more severely, indeed, than modern moderation would approve, or admit. Ib. 460.

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landers, granted a warrant to the commissioners of supply, to raise the fencible men in Dunbarton-shire; and they ordained the governor of Dunbarton castle, to deliver to the commissioners the arms deposited in that fortress: They also summoned the magistrates of Dunbarton to appear before the government, at Edinburgh, to answer the representation of the commissioners of supply, which required, that the arms and ammunition, which had been delivered to the magistrates should be transferred to the commissioners, for the purpose of being distributed. (*r*)

At the epoch of the Revolution, the castle of Dunbarton was held by Major George Arnot, who had been long lieutenant-governor of that fortress. (*s*) The custody of this castle, with the lands, and revenues, pertaining to that office, was granted, by James VI., to Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, as we have seen. It continued with his descendants till the death of Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, without issue, in December, 1672, when the dukedom of Lennox, and earldom of Darnley, with the property, jurisdictions, and heritable offices of that family, devolved on King Charles II., as the nearest collateral heir male; and the revenues of the estates were settled on the widow of the late duke, during her life. On the 20th of August, 1680, Charles II. granted to his natural son, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, the dukedom of Lennox, and the earldom of Darnley, with the estates, jurisdictions, and heritable offices of the Lennox family, in Scotland. This ample grant, which was ratified by parliament, in 1681, comprehended, among other things, the castle of Dunbarton, with the lands, fishings, revenues, services, and casualties, belonging thereto. (*t*) After the death of Frances, the Duchess dowager of Lennox and Richmond, who held the Lennox estates for life, and died in October, 1702, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox sold the whole of his property in Scotland. The Marquis of Montrose purchased much of this property, and many of the jurisdictions; and, among other desirable objects, he acquired the castle of Dunbarton, with its lands and revenues. The ministers of Queen Anne declined to ratify this transfer, except on the condition that the marquis should resign to the queen the castle of Dunbarton, with the rocky eminence on which it stands

(*r*) Acta Parl. ix. 91.

(*s*) Major George Arnot, the lieutenant-governor of Dunbarton castle, was one of the commissioners of council and justiciary, appointed on the 30th of December, 1684, for the trial of offences, in the shires of Dunbarton, and Stirling. On the 12th of May, 1689, the committee of estates, at Edinburgh, sent a letter to Major Arnot, the lieutenant-governor of Dunbarton castle, desiring him to attend them, on sight thereof. Proceedings of the Convention, No. 23.

(*t*) Acta Parl. viii. 249.

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and the hereditary office of keeper and constable of this castle, which he accordingly did; and also upon the condition, that he should sell the feu duties, and revenues, which pertained to the castle, at a stipulated rate, to the proprietors of the lands, that were liable to the payment of the same: To this condition he also agreed; and an act of parliament was passed, in July 1704, legalising this compromise, by which the castle of Dunbarton, though denuded of its revenues, was restored to the crown.

At the epoch of the Union, Dunbarton does not appear to have followed the example of Glasgow, where the mob was allowed to decide, in opposition to the good sense of the town, against a measure, which events have shown was so clearly, for the advantages of a people, who were industrious, and commercial. Dunbarton-shire, calmly, submitted to a measure, which had been promoted, and settled, by Smollet, one of the most intelligent of her sons. They have all learned, from experience, that the views, which dictated the *Union*, were just; and the people of this shire have felt how much the progress of manufactures, and the profit of commerce, the rise in the value of lands, with more liberal notions of government, have all been promoted, by that salutary measure.

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufactures, and Trade.*] This shire must be allowed to be rather a mountainous country, interspersed, however, with some fruitful vales, and washed by a mighty river, while it is drained, by many interior streams of less magnitude. The soil of this shire is various, and the surface is unequal. The most prevalent soils are, clay on a subsoil of till; and gravel, or gravelly loam: On the banks of the Clyde, and the Enrick, there is a considerable extent of deep black loam; but the proportion of this fine soil to the less fertile kinds is very small. (*u*) The climate, in general, is mild, and moist, and favourable to health; but not so favourable to agriculture, as to pasturage, and the growth of wood. The prevalent winds

(*u*) The soil, and the surface, of this shire may be stated in the following detail: —

	English acres.
Deep black loam	6,050
Clay, on a subsoil of till	30,970
Gravel, or gravelly loam	25,220
Green hill pasture	3,750
Mountains and moors	99,400
Bog	720
Islands in Loch Lomond	930
The total, in English acres	167,040

blow from the west, and south-west: The easterly winds, frequently, prevail, in the months of March, April, and May, and occasion cold springs, and late vegetation.

The lands of this small shire are divided among 150 proprietors, exclusive of the feuers, in the towns, whose members amount to nearly 400. Of those proprietors, there is only one whose rental exceeds 3000*l.* a year. (*x*) This division of property is favourable to agriculture, and improvement. The farms, in general, are small, except where the heaths, and mountains, have been converted into sheep pasture. (*y*) Of the arable farms, some are of considerable extent, and well cultivated; but, many are small, and the average of the whole would not much exceed fifty Scotish acres. In several parts of the county, there are small farms of 20*l.* or 30*l.* rent; and, as may, naturally, be expected, they are miserably cultivated, and excessively over-cropt.

When Wight came into this shire, in 1777, he found the Duke of Argyle making great efforts to introduce a better husbandry. Wight perceived Lord Frederick Campbell cultivating a barren soil, with great skill, and at considerable expence. He saw the eminent merchants of Glasgow, and some of the lawyers of Edinburgh, cultivating their estates with their usual judgment, and considerable charge; while they brought manure, from a distance, by means of the Forth and Clyde canal. Wight generally remarked, that merchants, and men of business, almost always carried their abilities, and energy, from the counting-houses to the farms of their villas. The country gentlemen, he viewed, with satisfaction, very busily employed in beautifying their domains, and improving their estates. (*z*) The inference, from what was heard, and seen, by that skilful man, seems to be, that much had been done; but, more remained to be done. That the progress, which Wight perceived, continued to increase, during the thirty years, which followed his Survey, is quite certain.

By inclosing, which has been carried to a great extent, in Dunbarton-shire, the arable land is augmented, in value, one-third, or one-half, during the period of the late improvements. Drains have been constructed on almost every farm, in this shire, and some have been, skilfully, and efficiently, exe-

(*x*) General View of Agriculture, p. 19—22.

(*y*) In 1794, the average extent of the sheep farms was estimated at 600 Scotish acres; but they are now much larger. The most extensive sheep farm, in this shire, is Upper Inveruglas, in Arrochar, for which Mr. Wallace pays 1000*l.* of yearly rent, and keeps a stock of 5400 sheep.

(*z*) See his fifth Survey, vol. iii. p. 287—318.

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cuted; but the greater part have been done, in a very imperfect, and superficial manner. Ploughing is now, generally, well executed, by the gradual meliorations of late times. This operation is, for the most part, performed by Small's plough, with a pair of horses, which are guided by the ploughman. A strong prejudice still exists among some farmers, in favour of three horses, which appear to them to produce better crops, by ploughing deeper. The operations of the plough, with four horses abreast, with their halters fastened to a long stick, which is held by a driver, who walks backwards, before them, and encourages the horses to follow him, by occasional blows in the face, is an ancient practice, which is no longer used here, though it may be sometimes seen, in other highland counties. This was of old the Irish practice; and seems to be continued, by their descendants, in the highlands, occasionally, though its absurdity has forced it out of use, even in Dunbarton-shire highlands. In this county the only drilled crops are potatoes and turnips; and horse-hoeing is used for both. After all these improvements, there is, in this shire, a prevailing want of attention to cleansing the soil, from weeds, which forms the most glaring defects in its husbandry.

Fallowing is not a common practice, in the agriculture of Dunbarton-shire; potatoes being generally preferred, as a preparation for wheat, even in soils, which are not the most appropriate, for their growth. The land, that is summer fallowed, is almost always manured with lime, which is sometimes harrowed in with the seed. (*a*) In this shire, lime is every where used as a manure, and to a great extent. Besides the lime manufactured, within the county, large quantities are imported, from the island of Arran, and from the north of Ireland. The lime is applied in different ways, but the most common mode is spreading it on the sward, the year before a pasture field is broken up. Though marle exists, in several parts of this shire, it is not used as a manure. Muck is every where the common manure. Besides what is collected on every farm, and from the small towns, within the county, great quantities are imported, from Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. Along the extensive coast of this shire, sea-weed is collected in large quantities, and applied as manure, which, uniformly, produces one good crop, but its effects are not so permanent as muck.

The salutary operation of a systematic series of crops is known here, though not practised, with unexceptionable discrimination. Some of the

(*a*) Some judicious improvers of waste lands, after removing obstacles on the surface, plough the field, and allow it to lie fallow for a year, giving it only an occasional harrowing to destroy weeds: The second year a complete summer fallow is given to the field, which is dressed with lime, and sown with wheat, a practice this, that in general succeeds well.

rotations are objectionable; but others are judicious, and successful. On the farm of Roseneath, which the Duke of Argyle cultivates himself, the rotation is, as follows: (1) Oats; (2) Pease; (3) Barley; (4) Potatoes, and Turnips; (5) Wheat, with grass seeds; (6) Hay; (7-8) Pasture. The crops of grain are excellent; and the land is kept in high order. The principal changes, in this shire, are substituting potatoes for fallow, which is done, whenever the soil, and season, permit the ground to be prepared in time, and a sufficient quantity of manure can, by any means, be procured; the second change is, by sowing grass seeds, with the wheat, which was, formerly, thought injurious to that crop, and unlikely to produce a proper return of grass; but, such changes are now found to answer extremely well. It is apparent, that several good rotations are practised, in this shire, both on light and stiff soils; though it must be allowed, that such rotations are not, universally, practised. The importance of raising white, and green, crops, alternately, is far from being perfectly understood here; and even, in the occupation of intelligent cultivators, fields are, at this day, to be seen, where wheat is sown, immediately, after oats. It is easy to conceive, how foul the land must be, under such mismanagement. It will be observed, however, that there is little, or no land, in this shire, which is kept, in perpetual tillage; but, that in all soils, the convertible husbandry, or system of having every field in tillage, and pasture, alternately, is almost invariably adopted. In the gravelly district, especially, cultivation may be considered, as directed, chiefly, to the melioration of the pasture, in which, when properly managed, the chief profit of their farms is thought, by many, to consist.

But, it ought to be recollected, that wheat is now grown, where none was grown before; that the turnip husbandry has been, generally, introduced; and of all the crops, which are raised, in this shire, potatoes are cultivated, in the completest manner, with the greatest success; and to the largest amount of quantity. (*b*) The agricultural products of Dunbarton-shire are greatly

(*b*) Wheat is now grown to a much greater extent than it was formerly: This crop occupies, from a sixth, to an eighth of the land under corn. The cultivation of barley has decreased, as that of wheat has increased. Oats have long been, and still are, the grain chiefly cultivated, in this shire. Pease are very little sown; but beans are grown to a much larger extent, and their culture is daily becoming more general, especially, on stiff clay soils, where they thrive well, and make an excellent preparation for wheat. Turnips are grown on almost every farm, but not to a great extent; and the culture of this useful root is by no means perfect. Potatoes are raised to a great extent, in a complete manner, and with uncommon success. A considerable quantity is used in feeding horses, cattle, and pigs; but, by far the greatest quantity of the potatoes is eat, by the people, both in this, and the adjoining shires: Large quantities are sold in Glasgow, and

greatly promoted, by the neighbourhood of such a city as Glasgow, with its 150,000 inhabitants, and by the 26,000 people of Greenock; and the producers, and consumers, having such a navigable river as the Clyde, which is equally convenient to both classes. The husbandry of artificial grasses seems to be here, generally, introduced, and their value properly appreciated, though it may be allowed, that there is a remarkable deficiency of attention to the management of grass lands, particularly, to the natural pastures.

In this county, there are no orchards, for the purpose of profit. Gentlemen have their gardens, with the usual appendices of walls, and hot-houses; and every farmer, and cottager, have small gardens; though from inattention, they do not derive from them all the advantages, which might be expected from more attention, and skilful habits.

This shire, formerly, abounded with wood, of various kinds, and of every size; but during late times it has been very deficient in large timber. It has still a great extent of natural copsewoods, which contribute much to its ornament, and still more to its profit. They cover some thousand acres of ground which would otherwise be nearly useless, and they yield an income to the proprietors little inferior to what they derive from the best arable land. The management of these copsewoods has been much improved, during late times; and it still admits of additional improvements. During the last forty years, plantations of wood have been made, to a very large extent, in this shire, the soil, and climate, of which are favourable to the growth of timber. By these, the aspect of the country has been greatly improved, and the value of the produce greatly augmented; and thereby much advantage has been gained, by the landowners, at a small expence. Every gentleman's seat is now screened, by shrubberies, and trees; and many farms are at length, sheltered, by belts, and clumps of trees. Dunbarton-shire now bids fair to emulate its ancient state, in respect to timber: An estate can, at present, dispose of a thousand trees, without being missed, without spoiling the picturesque appearance of the georgical scene.

The mountains, and moors, which occupy so large a part of the superficies of this shire, were formerly of little value, except the portions, that were covered with wood. The extension of sheep farming over these wastes has gradually improved the pasture, and augmented their value. By burning the heath, and pasturing the young growth, extensive tracts have been denuded

and Greenock. A little flax is cultivated on almost every farm, for domestic use: In the parishes of Kirkintullach, and Cumbernauld, flax is cultivated to a greater extent; and what is not required, for family use, is sold.

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of their natural heath, and covered with verdant pasture, which has been rendered more valuable, by enclosing. Of the wastes of this shire, a very small portion consists of bogs, or mosses; and of these much has been improved, by draining, and cultivation.

This shire does not merit much praise for the breeding of its stock. The horses, formerly, bred, and used, in this county, were of a bad kind, being deficient in size, strength, and activity. Some of these are still kept, by the smaller tenants; but, they have been entirely discarded, by all the intelligent farmers, who use horses of a better quality, chiefly of the Clydesdale breed. Of this improved kind, few are bred, in this shire, it being generally considered more economical, to buy, than to breed; and most of the horses are purchased, in Lanerk-shire. The cattle, in this shire, are chiefly of the west highland breed, some of which are bred, within the county; but, the greater part are purchased from the west highlands. (*c*) The dairy has now become an object of attention, and of profit, on most of the farms, in this shire; and as the highland cattle are unfit for this purpose, cows of the Cuningham breed, that yield a greater quantity of milk, are purchased, from Ayr, and Renfrew. This is one great step in improvement; and the next step must be to rear this valuable breed, within the county. In a country, which abounds in mountains, and moors, the sheep husbandry is much practised. The sheep of this county are nearly all of the black-faced breed, which are said to have been introduced, from the highlands of the shires of Dumfries, and Lanerk, about the year 1750. Though coarse wooled, they are extremely hardy, and well adapted, for the exposed pasturages, where they are kept. The total numbers of sheep, in this shire, amount to about 28,000, nearly all reared on the farms, where they are kept, and the produce of this stock, sent out of the country, yields about 5,000*l.* yearly. (*d*) The prejudice against pork, which formerly prevailed, in this country, having almost entirely disappeared, some hogs are fed on almost every farm, and there are few cottagers, who do not keep a pig. The greatest part are fattened, for domestic use, and a few, only, are sent to market. Red deer, which were formerly common, in the mountains, and woods, of this shire, have disappeared, while sheep occupy their place. A few roes still find shelter in some rugged, and thickly wooded spots, on the banks of Loch Lomond, and Loch Long. About 200 fallow deer occupy two of the largest islands, in Loch Lomond,

(*c*) A few oxen only are used, in this shire, either for ploughing, or carting; horses being found, from experience, to be much more useful.

(*d*) A few English sheep are kept by gentlemen in the grounds adjoining their mansions.

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Inch-murin, belonging to the Duke of Montrose, and Inch-lonaig to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. Of poultry the numbers bred in this shire are not great, however high the price may be, in the neighbouring towns. (*e*) Bee-hives were formerly numerous in this shire, but they have greatly decreased, owing partly to the precarious nature of the stock, in a moist climate, and long winters, and still more to the extirpation of the heath, from the blossoms of which the bees collected much of their honey.

Good communications are essential to good husbandry, as well as to manufactures, and trade. There were public ways in Dunbarton-shire much earlier than is generally supposed; as we know from the notices of the chartularies, without adverting to the Roman roads. During modern times military roads were constructed in this shire, before the epoch of the late improvements in its agriculture. (*g*) Several roads were made in this county by subscription, and others by the statute labour; but most of these have been converted into turnpike roads. Previous to the year 1790, the only turnpike road, in this county, was that from Dunbarton to Glasgow; but since that time, many turnpike roads have been made, and other roads, which were previously made, have been constituted turnpike, by acts of parliament, and are supported, by the tolls. In 1810, the total length of turnpike roads, in this shire, was about ninety miles; and there were upwards of a hundred miles of country roads, not turnpike, most of which were in very bad order; but, additional powers have been given, by acts of parliament, to the road trustees, which will enable them to improve those cross roads, and to shut up useless ones. Connected with roads, are bridges, of which there are

(*e*) Few turkies, or geese, are raised, except in the poultry-yards of gentlemen. Fowls, and a few ducks, are kept on every farm; and every cottager keeps two or three fowls; but in every case the numbers are limited to what can be kept on the offal of the corn yard, and farm yard, and the refuse of the potatoes. About 1790, the Dorking breed of fowls was introduced, from England, and have spread over a great part of the county. The number of pigeons is inconsiderable; there being only a few pigeon houses of a small size.

(*g*) After the rebellion, in 1745, the government made a military road from Dunbarton castle to Stirling castle; another from the bridge of Fruin, up the west side of Loch Lomond, to the northern extremity of this shire; and a third from Duchlage, on the west side of Loch Lomond, across the country to the frith of Clyde. These roads were long kept in repair, at the expence of the government; but, this support was at length withdrawn, and the greater part of the military roads, in this shire, were made turnpike. The military road from Luss up the west side of Loch Lomond, continued to be supported by government till 1814, when an act of parliament was passed, that provided for the repair of the military, and highland roads, partly at the expence of the county, and partly at the expence of the government; and the powers of this act were enlarged, by another, which passed, in 1819.

now a vast number, in this shire, which contains so many streams of various sizes, most whereof are swelled, by heavy rains, into torrents, that would be impassable, without such accommodations. The most remarkable bridge is that, constructed over the Leven, at Dunbarton, about sixty years ago, at the expence of government, which cost 2500*l.* It is upwards of 300 feet in length, and consists of five arches, the largest of which is 62 feet in span.

To the water communications of this shire, a most important addition was made, by the Forth and Clyde canal, which was begun in 1768, and finished in 1790: The whole length of it, from the Forth to the Clyde, is thirty-five miles, of which eight miles of the western end, and eight miles in the middle, are in Dunbarton-shire. The commodious water carriage, furnished by this useful canal, has been of the most essential advantage to the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce of this county, particularly to the south-eastern parts of it. The agriculture of this shire has also derived much benefit, from the great operation of deepening the Clyde, for the purpose of improving the navigation to Glasgow; and this has been the means of adding 500 acres of rich land to the county. (*h*)

Of *manufactures*, even in the rudest ages, this shire has always enjoyed some, for domestic use; but, it is only during recent times, that manufactures, on a large scale, for general supply, have been carried on to a great extent, with abundant profit. The most considerable are the printing of cottons, and the bleaching of every kind of cloths. The purity of the water of the Leven attracted those arts, and capital, and skill, have carried them to a great extent. The establishment of bleach-fields preceded that of print-fields more than forty years; and they have been greatly increased, during late times. (*i*) The first print-field was established on the Leven, in

(*h*) The spaces, between the jetties, that were formed to confine the current of the river, have, in a great degree, been gradually filled up by the mud, sleech, and sand, which are deposited, by the water, and the surface has become covered with a sward of fine pasture grass. Of the rich land, thus gained, a small part has been cultivated.

(*i*) Nearly a century ago two public bleach-fields were established, in this shire, one at Dalquhurn on the Leven, and the other at Cameron, on Loch Lomond, where Dutch bleachers were employed; and linen cloth, cambrics, diapers, and satinets, were taken in, and bleached, in 1728, and 1729, as appears from advertisements, in the Edinburgh Evening Courant. Besides the bleaching of printed goods, which forms a part of the business of calico-printers, there were, within this shire, in 1810, nine bleach-fields, for whitening cotton goods. The gross value of the works was about 14,000*l.*; they employed about 150 men, and women, whose wages amounted to near 3000*l.* in the year; and they consumed about 1800 tons of coals, yearly. There was also a field, for bleaching linens, which employed about 30 persons, and consumed 1100 cart-loads of coals, annually.

1768,

1768, and soon afterwards two more were established, on the same river. (*k*) The number of the works, and the quantity of the manufactures have since been greatly increased. In 1810, the print-fields of this shire were carried on, by seven different companies, five of whom had six print-fields on the Leven. The whole of the print-fields employed 1700 people, whose wages amounted to 50,000*l.* yearly: The cost of the buildings, and machinery, was estimated at 140,000*l.*; and they consumed, annually, 9600 tons of coals, of the value of 6000*l.* (*l*) In this county, there are three cotton spinning mills, which employ about 350 persons, and use about 500 carts of coals, yearly. There are three paper mills, which usefully employ 150 workmen, and consume about 600 cartloads of coals, annually. At Dalnoter iron works, nails, edge tools, and all sorts of wrought-iron goods, are manufactured, on an extensive scale: Four water wheels give motion to the machinery, for rolling, and forging the iron, and grinding the edge tools; 200 workmen are employed, and 2520 tons of coals are consumed, yearly. The glass works, at Dunbarton, were begun about 1776, and have been enlarged, at different times. There are three cones, for making window glass, with the whole apparatus necessary, for carrying on that beautiful manufacture, in the best manner; and the glass made is equal to any manufactured, in Britain. (*m*) At Burnfoot of Dalmuir, between the Clyde and the Great Canal, there is a manufacture of alkali, which employs about twenty workmen. At Millburn, there is a distillery of pyroligneous acid, which consumes daily a ton of small timber, chiefly oak, from which is extracted the acid liquor, which is employed, in making colours, for the calico printers. This manufacture produces a considerable quantity of tar, and charcoal, the value of which is esteemed equal to the expence of the fuel. A few tan-works, in the town of Dunbarton, afford a ready market, for the hides of the cattle, which are killed, in the vicinity; and use a considerable quantity of oak bark, the products of the copse woods, in this shire.

(*k*) In 1785, those three print-fields employed about 1000 people; paid from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* of excise duties, every year; the value of their sales amounted to from 130,000*l.* to 140,000*l.* yearly. MS. Statement of Mr. Stirling, who chiefly carried on this business.

(*l*) The most extensive print-fields are those of Messrs. Stirlings, at Cordale, and Dalquhurn, who employ about 600 people, and have nearly a half of the printing trade of this shire. To the print-field, at Milton, there are attached 30 looms, or weaving machines, moved by a water wheel, which weave about 420 yards of calico daily.

(*m*) These glass works employ 300 workmen, and consume yearly 15,000 tons of coal, 88,000 stones of hay, and straw, and near 1200 tons of kelp. They give employment to 10,000 tons of shipping; and they pay from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* of excise duties, yearly.

Such are the most important manufactures in this shire! which are chiefly carried on, upon the Clyde, and the Leven, where they have been begun, and carried on, by the vicinity of Glasgow, by the abundance of fuel, the facility of water-carriage, the excellence of the water, and by the number of streams, for driving machinery of every kind. (*n*) The value of those manufactures to the owners, and their worth to the country, may be best seen in the note below. (*o*)

Besides those various establishments, there are domestic manufactures carried on every where in this shire. The most considerable of these is the flax and linen manufacture, which has been greatly diminished, by the introduction of other manufactures, that furnish more profitable employment to the women. (*p*) In this shire, there are fifteen, or sixteen, lint mills, the machinery of which, for dressing flax, is moved by water. Thirteen of these mills are in the parishes of Kirkintulloch and Cumbernauld, where the flax husbandry is carried on to some extent. The domestic manufacture of coarse woollens, in this shire, is aided by two small woollen mills, for carding, and preparing the wool; and by three fulling mills, with a small dye-work, for finishing the home-spun woollens, which many families still use, for clothing, and domestic purposes. (*q*) It is strongly, but truly said, by the able authors of the *General View* of the Dunbarton-shire agriculture, that, "habits of improvidence seem deeply implanted in the operative "manufacturers, who, in the season of prosperity, seldom think of making

(*n*) On the short course of the river Leven, in the space of five miles, there are six large print-fields, and five bleach-fields; and the burn of Duntocher, or Dalmuir, in the space of less than three miles, turns sixteen water wheels, that give motion to the machinery of as many mills, for manufactures of different descriptions.

(*o*) The value of the buildings, and machinery is about 250,000*l.*; the coals consumed, annually, amount to 32,000 tons, of the value of 19,000*l.*; the number of people employed is about 3000, whose wages amount to 90,000*l.* a year; and the excise duties, paid, yearly, are about 140,000*l.*

(*p*) The quantity, and value, of the linen manufacture, in this shire, was;

	Yards.	Value.
In 1790	123,356	£9,927 6 1
An average of three years, ending with 1800, was	28,185	1,857 12 6
An average of three years, ending with 1809, was	10,100	1,088 11 3
In 1820, this manufacture had fallen to	2,624	283 15 5

(*q*) In 1786, a manufacture of coarse woollens, on a large scale, was established, at Duntocher, in the parish of Kilpatrick. A large building was erected, with machinery for preparing, and finishing, 1000 yards of cloth, containing 1200 pounds of wool, daily. After being carried on, with spirit, for a few years, it was abandoned, and the buildings converted into a cotton-spinning work.

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" provision, for a reverse of circumstances: So powerful, and universal is " this impression made, by their character, in this respect, that farmers, and " dealers in provisions, are always unwilling to deal with them, on credit; " and will sell on trust to a country labourer, whose wages do not exceed " two shillings a day, rather than to a manufacturer, who earns three times " as much." (*r*) It is acknowledged, however, that the introduction of busy manufactures into any shire appears to be favourable to the cultivation of the country. But, what a change, in Dunbarton-shire, since the reign of George I., when those districts, lying on the north of the Leven, were directed, by parliament, to be disarmed; and the husbandmen of the low country were obliged to pay *black mail* to the highland robbers, to ensure the safety of their cattle. (*s*)

Robert III., who chiefly resided, at Rothsay, coined some money, in Dunbarton; but whether, in the town, or in the castle, does not appear: And Cardonnel, the Numismatist, assures us, that the above-mentioned coinage was the first, that ever took place, at Dunbarton. (*t*)

The manufactures, and the agriculture, of this shire naturally give rise to a good deal of traffic, both internal, and external. Yet, this county is less distinguished, for its trade, than for its manufactures. The commerce of the Clyde is chiefly enjoyed, by the great merchants of Glasgow, and by the shipping ports of Greenock, and Port Glasgow, on the south side of the frith. The chief part of the shipping trade of Dunbarton-shire, on the north side of the Clyde, is carried on at the port of Dunbarton (*u*), which is a subordinate member of the custom house of Port Glasgow. Bowling-Bay, at the west entrance of the Forth and Clyde Canal, is a creek subordinate to the custom-house of Glasgow. Besides these, a small harbour has been constructed, at Helensburgh (*v*), on the frith of Clyde, at the mouth of the Gare-

(*r*) The Reverend Messrs. Whyte and Macfarlan's General View of the Dunbarton-shire Agriculture, p. 279., to whom I owe much, for my sketches, in this section.

(*s*) Marshal Wade's MS. Report to the King.

(*t*) Numismata Scotiæ, p. 6. 62.

(*u*) In 1692, Dunbarton had only one bark of 24 tons, valued at 55*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1791 it had about 2000 tons of shipping, navigated by 70 seamen. Since that time, the shipping of this port has greatly increased; and a dock-yard has been established, at Dunbarton.

(*v*) This village was founded, by the proprietor, Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, about 1775; but, during twenty years it made very slow progress. Since 1795 it has increased rapidly, having become a fashionable sea-bathing place, for the merchants, and manufacturers, of Glasgow, and Paisley, who have regular and easy conveyance to it by means of steam boats. It is built on a regular plan, has a theatre, several inns, a large hotel, extensive hot, and cold

Gare-loch. While the surplus produce of wheat, and potatoes, are sent to Glasgow, and to Greenock, from 12,000 to 20,000 bolls of oats are, annually, imported into Dunbarton, from the north of Ireland. Of these, more than one-half is retailed, and consumed in Dunbarton-shire, and the remainder is sent to Glasgow. Large quantities of lime are imported, from Arran, and from the north of Ireland. Among the chief articles of export are the produce of the fisheries: Of the salmon fishery of the Leven, the Clyde, and Loch Lomond (*w*); and of the more valuable herring fishery of Loch Long, and the Gare-loch. (*x*)

The manufactures, and the trade, of this shire have, greatly, augmented its people, particularly, that of the towns, and villages. The population of this shire, in 1755, was only 13,311; but in 1791, it amounted to 18,229; and, in 1821, it had increased to 27,317, exclusive of seamen. It thus appears, that during 66 years, from 1755 to 1821, the population was more than doubled; and during the last thirty years of that period, 50 per cent. was added to the number of its inhabitants. Of the total population, in 1821, more than one-half lived in towns, and villages; and more than two-fifths, in towns, and villages, containing upwards of 700 people. (*y*)

baths, with every accommodation for invalids. It has been created a burgh of barony, with a regular establishment of magistrates; and a small harbour, for coasting vessels, and pleasure boats, has been constructed at it. This rising town, already, contains a permanent population of a thousand; and, in the summer season, it has more than three times that number of people.

(*w*) The gross produce of the salmon fishings, in this county, is upwards of 1000*l.* a year. The principal salmon fishery is, in the Leven, which rents for 320*l.* a year; and the fishings, in the Clyde, and Loch Lomond, rent for about 100*l.* a year.

(*x*) About 50 boats, with three men in each, are regularly employed, in the herring fishery; and other fifteen boats, belonging to farmers, fish during a few weeks. The gross value of the herring fishery, annually, amounts, on an average, to about 4500*l.* a year.

(*y*) The population of the towns, and larger villages, in this shire, in 1821, was as follows:

	The people.
Dunbarton, a royal burgh	3200
Kirkintulloch, a burgh of barony	3000
Renton, a village founded in 1782, in Cardross parish	1700
Helensburgh, a burgh of barony	1,000
Old Kilpatrick, a burgh of barony	950
Cumbernauld, a burgh of barony	950
Alexandria village	750
	11,550
In the country, and smaller villages	15,767
The total population, in the shire, in 1821, exclusive of seamen	27,317

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] In this county, there does not appear to have been any monastic establishment (*z*); and the only religious houses in it, besides the parochial churches, were the collegiate church, at Dunbarton, and an hospital, for beadmen, at the same place.

A collegiate church, for a provost, and six prebendaries, was founded, at Dunbarton, in 1450, and dedicated to St. Patrick, by Isabel, Duchess of Albany, and Countess of Lennox, who endowed it, with the parish churches of Bonhill, Fintray, and Strablane; and with the lands of Stucroger, Ferkinch, Balernic-beg, Knockdourie-barber, and part of the lands of Strablane. The patronage of this collegiate establishment belonged to the Earls of Lennox. In Bagimont's Roll, the provostry of Dunbarton was taxed 22*l.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, the rental of this provostry, as reported to government, amounted to 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in money, and five chalders of meal; besides can, fines, and other duties. From this rental, there were paid to six prebendaries, six chalders of meal, and 54 marks; being a chalder of meal, and nine marks, to each prebendary, yearly. (*a*) In 1570, John Cunningham, of Drumquhassil, obtained, for his son, Cuthbert Cunningham, a boy under age, a presentation to the provostry of the collegiate church of Dunbarton, in order to support this boy, at his education, till he should be twenty-six years of age. (*b*) From this infant provost, his father, above mentioned, obtained a grant, in feu farm, of a great part of the lands, which belonged to this collegiate establishment; to be held of the provost, for payment of a feu duty of 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly; and this grant was confirmed, by a charter, from the crown, on the 10th of March, 1571-2. (*c*) The superiority, and feu duties,

(*z*) It has been supposed, that there was a monastery of canons regular, founded, at Rosneth, by the old earls of Lennox, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Spottiswood's Appx. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 421. Of such an establishment, at Rosneth, no evidence can be discovered anywhere; and there is no intimation of such a monastery, in the chartularies of Lennox, and Dunbarton, where it would have appeared, if any such had existed.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 36.

(*b*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxix. 25. This presentation was obtained, on the resignation of Robert Stewart, the Bishop of Caithness, the brother of the Earl of Lennox, who had held the provostship, many years.

(*c*) Ib. xl. 67. The lands, that were thus granted, were, the five mark lands of Ladytoun, in the parish of Bonill; the 40-shilling lands of Ferkinch; the 40-shilling lands of Stuckrogart, in the parish of Luss; the 40-shilling lands of Ballernick-beg, in the parish of Cardross; and the five-mark lands of Knockdoribarber, in the parish of Rosneth; all in Dunbarton-shire. The said John Cunningham also, obtained the provost's mansion, gardens, and orchards, at Dunbarton. Inquisit. Special. 15.

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of those lands, ultimately, came to the dukes of Lennox, as the patrons of the provostry, and they also enjoyed the patronage of the three parish churches, that belonged to it.

At Dunbarton, there was an hospital, for beadmen, to which there was attached a chapel, with a chaplain. It was, probably, founded, by one of the earls of Lennox, as the patronage of the establishment belonged to that family. (*d*)

Before the Reformation, the whole parishes of Dunbarton-shire, except the detached district of Lenzie, were comprehended, in the deanry of Lennox, which formed a part of the archbishopric of Glasgow. To this deanry, also, belonged the parishes, in the west of Stirling-shire, that were within the earldom of Lennox. After the Reformation, the policy of presbyteries, and synods, were introduced. The presbytery of Dunbarton, which was established, in 1586, comprehended all the parishes in the deanry of Lennox (*e*), and also several parishes, in the west of Renfrew-shire; but, these last were detached from it, in 1590, and constituted a part of the presbytery of Paisley, which was then established. The presbytery of Dunbarton, which is a member of the synod of Glasgow, now consists of 17 parishes, seven of which are, in Stirling-shire, and the other ten are, in Dunbarton-shire. The two parishes of Kirkintulloch, and Cumbernauld, which were formed, by the division of the old parish of Lenzie, belong to the presbytery of Glasgow. There are, thus, twelve parishes in Dunbarton-shire, ten of which are, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, and two, in the presbytery of Glasgow.

1. The parish of Dunbarton took its appellation from the town, which, also, gave the name to the shire, as we have seen. There was, in early times, a church, at Dunbarton, which was the seat of the Reguli of the Strathcluyd Britons. In the twelfth, and thirteenth centuries the church of Dunbarton, was a rectory, in lay patronage. (*g*) In the fourteenth century, this church, with all its tithes, and pertinents, was granted to the monks of Kilwinning; and it continued to belong to their monastery till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the tithes, and revenues, and the church was served, by a curate, who was paid by them. (*h*) At the Reformation, the church of Dun-

(*d*) Privy Seal Reg. xxv. fo. 1.

(*e*) The parish of Campsie, in Stirling-shire, which was, in the deanry of Lennox, and, after wards, in the presbytery of Dunbarton, now belongs to the presbytery of Glasgow.

(*g*) In 1296, Mr. Alan de Dunfres, parson of the church of Dunbreton, swore fealty to Edward I., and obtained a writ to the sheriff of Dunbreton, for the delivery of his property. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 25.

(*h*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 130.

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barton yielded to the monks of Kilwinning a clear revenue of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. (*i*)

In the church of Dunbarton, there were, before the Reformation, several altars, at which service was performed by chaplains, who were supported, by the endowments of pious individuals. One of these altars was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called the Lady Altar (*k*); another, called the Rood Altar, was dedicated to the Holy Cross. (*l*)

Within the castle of Dunbarton, there was founded a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Patrick. (*m*) The patronage of this chapel belonged to the crown (*n*); but, before the Reformation, it appears to have been acquired, by the archbishop of Glasgow. (*o*) In 1390, Robert III. granted to St. Patrick's Chapel, in the castle of Dunbarton, ten marks sterling, yearly, out of the king's rents, from the burgh of Dunbarton. (*p*)

In 1618, the magistrates, and community of Dunbarton, obtained a grant, from the king, of the advowson of the parish church of Dunbarton, with all the tithes, parsonage, and vicarage; and also of the lands, tenements, and revenues of the altars, and chaplainries, which had been founded, in that church. (*q*) Under this grant, the magistrates, and council, continue to enjoy the patronage of the church of Dunbarton. The church, which is old, has a small spire steeple, and stands at the south end of the principal street of this town.

2. and 3. The parishes of *Old Kilpatrick*, and *New Kilpatrick*, were formerly one parish, called *Kilpatrick*. The ancient church having been dedicated to St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland, who is said to have been a native of this place, the name was formed by prefixing the Celtic *Cil*,

(*i*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60.

(*k*) A chaplain, who officiated, at this altar, received 20 shillings, yearly, out of the king's rents, from the burgh of Dunbarton. Chamberlain's Accounts, No. 1433-4. A chaplainry was founded, at this altar, by Noble of Ferme, who endowed it, with the five-pound lands of Muldoven, in the parish of Cardross, and the patronage belonged to the family of the founder. Privy Seal Reg. viii. 240. After the Reformation, these lands passed into lay hands. Inquisit. Special. 37. 51. There was another chaplainry, which was founded, at this altar; and was endowed with certain annual rents, in the town of Dunbarton. MS. Rental Book, fo. 38.

(*l*) Acta Parl. viii. 114. At the Reformation, the chaplainry of the Rood Altar, in the church of Dunbarton, was held by Sir Robert Watson, who reported its revenue, as amounting to 22*l.* yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 37.

(*m*) Adam, the chaplain of the castle of Dunbarton, appears as a witness to a deed, in 1271. Chart. Lennox, ii. 53.

(*n*) Privy Seal Reg. ii. 140.; iv. 147.

(*o*) Ib. xxii. 83.

(*p*) Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. xi. 11. 13.

(*q*) Acta Parl. v. 101.

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signifying a church, to the name of the patron saint. (*r*) Before the end of the twelfth century, Alwin, Earl of Lennox, granted, in honour of St. Patrick, to the church of Kilpatrick, all the lands of Cochnach, Edinbernan, Baccan, Fin-bealach, Drumereve, Cragentolach, Monachkeneran, Drumtethglunan, Cultbuie, Dalmanach, and Cartonveanach, with all their pertinents. (*s*) Maldowen, the Earl of Lennox, granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Kilpatrick, with its tithes, and all the lands, which belonged to it. (*t*) This church, with all its lands, continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley, till the Reformation. (*u*) The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and the extensive lands, which had been granted to the church, and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. (*v*) At the Reformation, the church of Kilpatrick produced to the monastery of Paisley, annually, 463 bolls, and 2 firlots of meal; 115 bolls, 3 firlots, and 2 pecks of bear; and 78*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the tithes of certain lands, which were let for money. (*w*) In 1587, the patronage,

(*r*) In a burying-place, within the church yard, there is preserved a stone of great antiquity, having on it a sculptured figure, which is said to be that of St. Patrick. In the river Clyde, opposite to the church, there is a rock visible, at low water, which is called St. Patrick's stone.

(*s*) Chart. Lennox, i. 4.; ii. 7.

(*t*) Ib. ii. 8. This grant was confirmed, by Alexander II., in 1228. Ib. ii. 13. It was, also, confirmed, by Florence, and Walter, the bishops of Glasgow. Chart. Paisley, No. 97, 98. It was afterwards confirmed, by Malcolm, the Earl of Lonnox, in 1273; and by his son, and successor, Malcolm, the Earl of Lennox, in 1330. Chart. Lennox, i. 7, 8.; ii. 55. 60. Dufgal, the brother of Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, was rector of Kilpatrick, in 1234. Ib. ii. 21, 22.

(*u*) In 1227, it was settled, between the bishop of Glasgow, and the abbot of Paisley, that the bishop should have, annually, from the church of Kilpatrick, one entertainment, in name of procurations. Chart. Glasgow, 181.

(*v*) In 1227, it was settled, that the vicar of Kilpatrick should have, annually, 12 marks, in altarage, or in the tithe of corn, if the altarage was not sufficient. Chart. Lennox, ii. 142.; Chart. Paisley, No. 356. This vicarage became afterwards of considerable value, and the vicar employed a curate, to perform the duty of the church. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Kilpatrick was taxed 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the Reformation, this vicarage was held, by Mr. Archibald Barry, who reported its revenue, as 80 marks, yearly, out of which, he paid the curate of the church 24 marks. MS. Rental Book, fo. 37. In 1527, Mr. George Langmure, the vicar of Kilpatrick, was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, during life, with a salary of 40*l.* yearly. Privy Seal Reg. vi. 64.

(*w*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27, 28. At Drumry, in the parish of Kilpatrick, Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie founded, in the reign of James V., a chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and he endowed it with the five-pound lands of Jordanhill, for the support of the chaplain. At the Reformation, Sir Bartholomew Montgomery, the chaplain of this chapel, with consent of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie, the patron, granted, in feu farm, to Thomas Crawford, a younger son of the patron, the lands of Jordanhill, which belonged to this chapel; and this grant was confirmed, by a charter, under the great seal, on the 8th of March, 1565-6. Privy Seal Reg. xxxv. 11.

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the tithes, and the lands, of the church of Kilpatrick, which belonged to Lord Claud Hamilton, for life, as commendator of Paisley, were vested, heritably, in him, and his heirs; and they were inherited, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, from whom they passed, by purchase, in 1653, to Hamilton of Orbistoun.

In 1649, the parish of Kilpatrick was divided, and formed into two parishes; the one named *Old Kilpatrick*, or West Kilpatrick; and the other, which was called *New Kilpatrick*, or East Kilpatrick. The ancient church served as the parochial church of the western parish; and a new church was built for the eastern parish. The patronage of the parish of Old Kilpatrick belongs to Lord Blantyre; and that of New Kilpatrick parish to the Duke of Montrose. A part of the parish of New Kilpatrick is in Stirling-shire, but the church, and the greater part of the parish are in Dunbarton-shire.

4. The parish of *Kilmaronock* derives its appellation, from St. *Marnock*, to whom the church was dedicated; and the name was formed, by prefixing the Celtic *cil*, to the name of the patron saint. A spring of water, in the vicinity of the church, was consecrated to the saint; and it still bears the name of *St. Marnock's Well.* Kilmarnock, in Ayr-shire, owes its name to the same saint; to whom other churches, in Scotland, were dedicated.

In 1325, Robert I. granted the church of Kilmaronock, with all its pertinents, to the monastery of Cambuskenneth; and this grant was confirmed, by John, the Bishop of Glasgow, and, also, by the dean and chapter of Glasgow. (*x*) This church continued to belong to the monastery of Cambuskenneth till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and revenues, and a vicarage was established, for serving the cure. (*y*) At the Reformation, the rectorial tithes of the parish of Kilmaronock were let, by the abbot of Cambuskenneth, to Cunningham of Drumquhassil, for payment of 100 marks yearly. (*z*) In 1604, the advowson of the church of Kilmaronock, and the church lands, were granted to John Earl of Marr, with the other property of Cambuskenneth monastery. (*a*) In the reign of Charles I., the advowson, and tithes, of this church, passed to the Duke of Lennox and Richmond. (*b*) Upon the death of Charles Duke of Lennox and Richmond,

(*x*) Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 150—153. This church was, also, confirmed to the monastery, by the bulls of Pope John, and Pope Clement VI. Ib. 155, 156.

(*y*) Ib. No. 154. 157—164. Sir Maurice, the permanent vicar of Kilmaronock, was dean of Lennox, in the reign of David II. Chart. Lennox, i. 12. 95.

(*z*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 38. 40. In this parish, there were, before the Reformation, two chapels, the ruins of which are still extant.

(*a*) Acta Parl. iv. 343. (*b*) Inquisit. Special. 53. 57.

without issue, in 1672, they devolved to King Charles II., as the nearest collateral heir male; and he granted them, in 1680, to his natural son, Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox. (*c*) The patronage of the church of Kilmaronock now belongs to Campbell of Stonefield.

5. The name of the parish of *Bonhil* is of uncertain origin. In charters of the fourteenth century, the name appears, in the form of *Buchnul*, and *Bullul*. (*d*) At the epoch of the Reformation, it appears, in the form of *Bullill*, and *Bulhill*; and in subsequent times, the name has been written *Bonnill*, and *Bonhil*. *Bogh-n'-uilt*, in the Gaelic, signifies the bend of the rivulet; and *bon-uilt* means the foot of the rivulet. Either of these is descriptive of the situation of the church of Bonhil, which stands, near the foot of a rivulet, that falls into the Leven.

The patronage of the church of Bonhil belonged to the family of Lennox, till 1450, when Isabel, Duchess of Albany, and Countess of Lennox, granted this church, with all its pertinents, to the collegiate church, which she then founded, at Dunbarton. To this establishment, the church of Bonhil continued to belong, till the Reformation. The provost of the collegiate church of Dunbarton levied the rectorial tithes of the church of Bonhil, and the cure was served, by a vicar. (*e*) After the Reformation, the patronage of the church of Bonhil belonged to the Dukes of Lennox and Richmond, till about the year 1703, when it was purchased, by the Marquis of Montrose; and it now belongs to the Duke of Montrose. The present parish church of Bonhil was built, in 1747, and the manse, in 1758.

6. The parish of *Cardross* derives its name, from the promontory, or peninsula, on which the old church, formerly, stood, between the Leven and the Clyde, on the western side of the former river, opposite to Dunbarton. The termination of the name is obviously from the Gaelic *ross*, signifying a promontory, or peninsula; but the meaning of the prefix *card* is not so certain. *Ceard*, in the Gaelic, signifies a tinker, or mechanic: and *card*, in the Scotish language, has the same signification: So *Card-ross* would signify the tinker's promontory, or peninsula.

In the reign of Alexander II., Maldowen Earl of Lennox granted, in pure alms, to Walter the bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that see,

(*c*) Acta Parl. viii. 249. (*d*) Chart. Lennox, i. 63, 64. 68, 69.

(*e*) At the Reformation, the rectorial tithes of the church of Bonhil produced to the provost of the collegiate church of Dunbarton five chalders of meal, yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 36. The vicarage of Bonhil was then held, by Patrick Reid. who reported, that he received from it ten marks yearly, and had a chamber, with an acre of land. The offerings, and dues, which he had, formerly, received, were then stopt. Ib. fo. 37.

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the church of Cardross, with its tithes, lands, fishings, and pertinents. (*g*) The rectory of the church of Cardross was constituted one of the prebends of the cathedral church of Glasgow, and the cure was served by a vicar-pensioner. (*h*) By a taxatio, settled in 1401, the prebend of Cardross was taxed 40 shillings, yearly, for the use of the cathedral church of Glasgow. (*i*) In Bagimont's Roll, the rectorial prebend of Cardross was taxed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a tenth of its estimated value. In 1558 the tithes, and revenues, of this benefice, were let, for five years, to Mr. John Wood of Gillistoun, for 100 marks, yearly; and this was reported, as its value, at the Reformation. (*k*) When episcopacy was abolished, the patronage of the parish church of Cardross was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. The tithes were settled on the minister of the parish, and his successors, who are titulars of the tithes. The ancient church of Cardross stood in the eastern extremity of the parish, on the west bank of the Leven, at a hamlet, which is named, from it, Kirktoun, opposite to Dunbarton. In 1643, the present parish church was built, in a centrical situation, nearly three miles, northwest, from the old one.

7. The parish of *Luss* took its name, from the place, where the church, and village, stand, on the western bank of Loch Lomond, on a peninsula, between the small river Luss, and the lake. This place derived its appellation, from the Gaelic *lus*, signifying a plant, or herb, the plural of which is *luis*. The name was anciently written *lus*. The church of Luss was dedicated to Saint Mackessog, a native of Lennox, who was a bishop, and confessor, and suffered martyrdom, about 520, A. D., at a place, below Luss, on the side of Loch Lomond, where a large cairn of stones was raised to his memory. He was buried in the church of Luss; was commemorated, on the 10th of March; and was long regarded, as the tutelar saint of this parish. (*l*) The patronage of the church of Luss has, from early times,

(*g*) Chart. Glasgow, 249.

(*h*) At the Reformation, the vicarage-pensionary of Cardross was held by Robert Cuik, who reported, that he received from it only 10*l.* yearly, as the offerings, and dues, which had been formerly paid, were stopt. MS. Rental Book, fo. 38.

(*i*) Chart. Glasgow, 490.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 36. At Kilmachew, in the parish of Cardross, there was a chapel, which was founded, before the reign of David II., and continued, till the Reformation. Robertson's Index, p. 50. 61.; Hadington's Coll. In 1467, Duncan Naper of Kilmahew granted, to the chapel of Kilmahew, several annual rents, from tenements, in the burgh of Dunbarton. Macfarlane's Extracts from the Great Seal Reg. MS. 4to. p. 280.

(*l*) Chart. Lennox, i. 33. Pennant's Tour, i. 226. Stat. Account, xvii. 264.

belonged to the family of Colquhoun of Luss. In 1429, the church of Luss, with all its tithes, and pertinents, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, with consent of John Colquhoun of Luss, the patron; and the patronage of this prebend continued to belong to him, and his successors. (*m*) The prebendary, who was rector of Luss, enjoyed the tithes, and revenues, of the church, and paid a vicar pensioner, for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory, and prebend, of Luss were taxed 16*l.*; being a tenth of its estimated value. At the Reformation, the parsonage, and vicarage, of Luss was held by the prebendary, Mr. John Layng, who reported, that the revenues were let to John Colquhoun of Kilmadenny, for 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; out of which the parson paid to the vicar-pensioner 24 marks yearly, for serving the church, and five marks to the see of Glasgow, as procurage, and synodals. (*n*)

The parish of Luss was formerly of great extent. Besides the present parish, it included, on the north, the whole of the extensive parish of Arrochar, which was disjoined from it, in 1658: It also comprehended, on the south, some lands, which were disjoined, from it, about 1650, and annexed to the parish of Bonhil; and it contained the forty-pound lands of Buchanan, on the east side of Loch Lomond, which were separated, from it, in 1617, and annexed to the parish of Inchcaillach, which is now called Buchanan. (*o*) The inhabitants of these lands of Buchanan had, formerly, the benefit of a chapel, at Buchanan, which was subordinate to the parish church of Luss. The patronage of the church of Luss continues to belong to the family of Colquhoun of Luss, who are proprietors of a great part of the parish. The present church, which is uncommonly good, was built, in 1771, by Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss; and the manse was built, in 1740.

8. The parish of *Arrochar* is of modern origin. This mountain district was, anciently, a portion of the extensive territory of Luss, and was called the *Arachor* (*p*) of Luss, or, the Upper Carucate of Land of Luss. In the reign

(*m*) Chart. Glasg. 323. This prebend was taxed 3*l.* yearly, for the use of the cathedral church of Glasgow. Ib. 492.

(*n*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 37.

(*o*) Acta Parl. iv. 607. 677.

(*p*) *Arrochar* appears, as the name of this district, in charters of the 13th century. Chart. Lennox, i. 77. *Arachor* seems to have been a Gaelic term, which was applied to a certain division of land, either a carucate, or part of a carucate; but, the derivation, and meaning, of the term, are uncertain. Before the year, 1291, Malcolm, the Earl of Lennox granted to Patrick

reign of Alexander II., the district of Arrochar was granted, by Maldowen Earl of Lennox to his brother Gilchrist, a younger son of Alwin Earl of Lennox; and Gilchrist became the progenitor of the family of Macfarlane, who held, during many ages, this district, which was sometimes called, in ancient charters, the Carucate of Land of Mac Gilchrist. Though the district of Arrochar was thus early separated, from the territory of Luss, it continued a part of the parish of Luss, till 1658, when it was disjoined, from that parochial district, and established, as a separate parish. The patronage of this new parish has belonged, since its establishment, to the Colquhouns of Luss, who have always been patrons of the parish of Luss, from which Arrochar was separated. The parish church of Arrochar was erected on the bank of Loch Long, in the western side of the parish.

9. The ancient parish of *Rosneath* comprehended the present parishes of Rosneath, and Row, which were formed, by the division of the old parish, in 1635. The present parish of Rosneath consists of a peninsula that is upwards of seven miles long, and about two miles broad, between the Gare-loch, and Loch Long; and this peninsula ends, in a promontory, washed by the Clyde. The name may be derived, from the British *rhos-neth*, signifying the promontory, or peninsula, of the small dingle, or hollow; or from the British *rhos-noeth*, signifying the naked, or bare, promontory, or peninsula. This last is, particularly, applicable, both to the peninsula, and to the promontory, in which it terminates. In the twelfth century Rosneth was a parsonage, the patronage of which belonged to the Earl of Lennox. (*q*) Amelec, a younger son of Alwyn Earl of Lennox, having obtained, for his patrimony, the territory of Rosneth, and the patronage of the church, he, in 1225, granted to the monastery of Paisley, in perpetual alms, the church of Rosneth, with all its pertinents. (*r*) By an agreement, between the bishop of Glasgow, and the abbot of Paisley, in 1227, the monks of Paisley

Patrick de Grame three quarters of a carucate of land of Lower Achinclaich, which were called, in Gaelic, *Arachor;* and also three quarters of a carucate of land of Strablane, which were called, in Gaelic, *Arachor*. Ib. i. 45. 80.

(*q*) Gilmodyn, the parson of Rosneth, witnessed a charter of Alwin, Earl of Lennox, granted sometime, between 1180, and 1199. Chart. Lennox, i. 4.; ii. 7. Nevin, the parson of Rosneth, witnessed a charter of Amelec, the son of Alwyn, and the brother of Maldowen, the Earl of Lennox. Ib. i. 3.; ii. 99.

(*r*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 64. This grant of Amelec was confirmed, by his brother, Maldowen Earl of Lennox; and by a charter of Alexander II., on the 12th of March, 1225-6. Ib. 65, 66. It was, also, confirmed, by Walter the bishop of Glasgow. Chart. Paisley, No. 98.

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were permitted to hold the church of Rosneth, to their proper use. (*s*) This church continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. (*t*) The monks drew the whole of the revenues, and employed a curate to serve in the church. At the epoch of the Reformation, the revenues of the church of Rosneth were let, by the abbot of Paisley, for payment of 146*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly. (*u*) In 1587, the patronage, and tithes, of the church of Rosneath, which then belonged to Lord Claud Hamilton, for life, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him, and his heirs, along with the other property of the monastery of Paisley; and they were inherited, by his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn. The patronage of this church was afterwards acquired, by the family of Argyle; and it now belongs to the Duke of Argyle. The present parish church of Rosneath was built, in 1780, and the manse, in 1770.

10. The parish of *Row* is of modern origin. In former times, it made a part of the old parish of Rosneath, which was intersected, by a long arm of the sea, which is called the Gare-loch, and the parish church stood on the peninsula of Rosneath, on the western side of this inlet. This situation having become very inconvenient to the inhabitants of the larger division of the parish, on the eastern side of the Gare-loch, an application was made to parliament, in 1621, for authority, to build a new parish church, on the eastern side of the Gare-loch. (*v*) This attempt, having failed, left an inconvenience, which was remedied, in 1635, by dividing the old parish of Rosneath into two parishes, that are separated, by the Gare-loch. The smaller one, on the western side, was called, by the old name of Rosneath, and the larger one, on the eastern side, was called *Row*, from the place, where the parish church was built, at a point of land, that runs into the Gare-loch. *Ru'*, in the Gaelic, signifies a peninsula, running into the sea, and has been applied to many such points, on the west coast of Scotland. In the Scoto-Saxon speech, this Gaelic vocable has uniformly assumed the

(*s*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 142. By another agreement, between the same parties, at the same time, the church of Rosneth was exempted, from procurations. Ib. ii. 153.; Chart. Glasg. 181.

(*t*) The patronage of the parish clerkship of Rosneth belonged to the Earls of Lennox. Privy Seal Reg. ix. 84. 105.

(*u*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28. In that part of the old parish of Rosneth, which forms the present parish of Row, there were, before the Reformation, two chapels, the remains whereof are still extant. One of these chapels appears to have been dedicated to St. Brigid, and the other, to St. Michael.

(*v*) Acta Parl. iv. 607. 651.

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form of *row*. The patronage of the parish of Row was settled on the patron of the old parish of Rosneath, out of which it was formed. The Duke of Argyle is now patron of both the parishes of Row, and Rosneath. The church of Row was rebuilt, in 1763, and the manse, in 1737. Thus much, then, with regard to the ten parishes of this county, in the presbytery of Dunbarton: The remaining two parishes of this shire belong to the presbytery of Glasgow.

11 and 12. The present parishes of *Kirkintulloch*, and *Cumbernauld*, were formerly comprehended in one parish, which was called *Kirkintulach*, till the end of the reign of James IV., and afterwards *Lenzie*, or *Lenyie*, from the name of the barony. The old parish obtained the appellation of Kirkintulach, from the town of that name, which is an ancient burgh of barony. The name of this place is said to have been, in ancient times, *Caer-pen-tulach*, which, in the Cambro-British speech, signifies the fort on the head, or end, of the hill. The town of Kirkintulloch stands on the end of a ridge of hill; and, on a summit, at the west end of the town, there is the remains of a Roman fort, which was one of the posts on the great Roman wall, that passes this place. After a church was founded here, the name of Caerpentulach was, easily, changed, by the Scoto-Saxon people, to Kirkintulach, which appears, as the name of the place, in charters, that were granted, in the end of the twelfth century. The ancient church of Kirkintulach was dedicated to St. Ninian, to whom, many other churches, and chapels, were consecrated, in Scotland. Before the year 1195, William, the son of Thorald, the sheriff of Strivelin, who held the manor of Kirkintulach, granted to the monks of Cambuskenneth the church of Kirkintulach, with half a carucate of land; and this grant was confirmed, by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, under a bull of Pope Innocent, in 1195; and afterwards, by a charter of Walter, the bishop of Glasgow. (*w*) The church of Kirkintulach continued to belong to the monks of Cambuskenneth till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and the church lands, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. (*x*) During many years,

(*w*) Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 137. 29. 139. William Cumin, who afterwards became Earl of Buchan, held the manor of Kirkintulach, in 1201. Chart. Glasg. 47. 49. William Cumin, the Earl of Buchan, resigned, to the monastery of Cambuskenneth, all right, which he had to the church of Kirkintulach; and he granted to this church a bovate of land, lying adjacent to it. This resignation, and grant, were confirmed, by Alexander II., on the 27th of March 1226. Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 138.

(*x*) Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 140. 145. 149. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Kirkintulloch was taxed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In 1522-3,

years, before the Reformation, the rectorial tithes of the church of Kirkintulloch were let to the lords Fleming, for payment of a certain sum, yearly, which the abbot and monks had much difficulty, in recovering. (*y*) At the epoch of the Reformation, the parsonage tithes of the parish of Kirkintulloch, which was then called *Lenzie* (*z*), produced 33 chalders of meal, and three chalders of bear, yearly, which were let, by the abbot, and monks, of Cambuskenneth, to Lord Fleming, for payment of 80*l.* yearly. (*a*)

In the burgh of Kirkintulloch, there was, before the Reformation, a chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and it was endowed, with the lands, and mill of Drumteblay, in the barony of Lenzie. (*b*) The chaplain had a manse, and glebe, at Kirkintulach, and the patronage of the chapel belonged to the Lords Fleming, whose predecessor, David Fleming of Biggar, and Lenzie, was invested with the income.

In 1604, the advowson of the parish church, with the tithes, and church lands, of Lenzie, were granted to John Earl of Marr, with the other property of the monks of Cambuskenneth; and this grant was ratified, in parliament, during 1606. (*c*) The advowson of this church was afterwards transferred to the Earl of Wigton, who held the superiority, and even the soil of nearly the whole parish. In 1649, a decree of the commissioners, for the plantation of churches, was obtained, for dividing the parish of Lenzie into two parishes; and a few years afterwards, the establishment of the two new parishes was carried into effect. The church of the old parish was deserted, but the ruins of it, with the burying ground, are still extant about a mile south-east of the town of Kirkintulloch. (*d*) The Virgin Mary's chapel, at Kirkintulloch,

1522-3, the church of Kirkintulloch was served, by a curate, who was employed, and paid, by the vicar. Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 141.

(*y*) Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 141, 142, 143. In 1507, John Lord Fleming was admonished, under pain of excommunication, to pay to David, the Abbot of Cumbuskenneth, 500 marks Scots, as the line, and rent, of the corn tithes of the parish church of Kirkintulach, which were let to him, for three years. Ib. No. 144.

(*z*) Sometime between 1507 and 1522, the name of the parish was changed from *Kirkintulach* to *Lenzie*, or *Lenyie*, which was the name of the barony. After that time Lenzie was the common name of the parish, but the old name of Kirkintulach was sometimes used.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 40.

(*b*) David Fleming of Biggar, and Lenzie, granted to the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at the burgh of Kirkintulach, in pure alms, the lands, and the mill, of Drumteblay, with the pertinents, in the barony of Lenzie, and common of pasture, in the same barony: This grant was confirmed, by a charter of Robert III., on the 17th of August 1399. Chart. Glasg. 331.

(*c*) Acta Parl. iv. 343.

(*d*) As this church stood, in the western end of the old parish, an application was made to parliament, in 1621, for leave to build a new church, in the middle of the parish; but this proposed measure did not take effect. Acta Parl. iv. 607.

became

became the church of the western parish, and a new church was built, for the eastern parish, in 1659, at Cumbernauld. (*e*) For sometime after the division of the old parish, the two new parishes were called *Wester Lenzie*, and *Easter Lenzie ;* but the former was afterwards named *Kirkintulloch*, and the latter *Cumbernauld*, from the places, where the parish churches stood. The Earl of Wigton, having acquired the patronage of the old parish, became, of course, patron of the two new parishes. Upon the death of Charles, the last Earl of Wigton, in 1747, the patronage of the parish churches of Kirkintulloch, and Cumbernauld, was carried, by his niece, and heiress, Lady Clementina Fleming, into the family of Elphinstone, and Lord Elphinstone is now the patron of both churches. The parish church of Kirkintulloch stands, at the town, of that name, which is an ancient burgh of barony, that is ruled by two Baillies, and now contains about 3000 inhabitants. (*g*) The parish church of Cumbernauld stands at the town of the same name, which was created a burgh of barony, in 1669, and now contains, nearly, 1000 people.

Add to all those notices of the parochial districts, in Dunbarton-shire, the subjoiued tabular state.

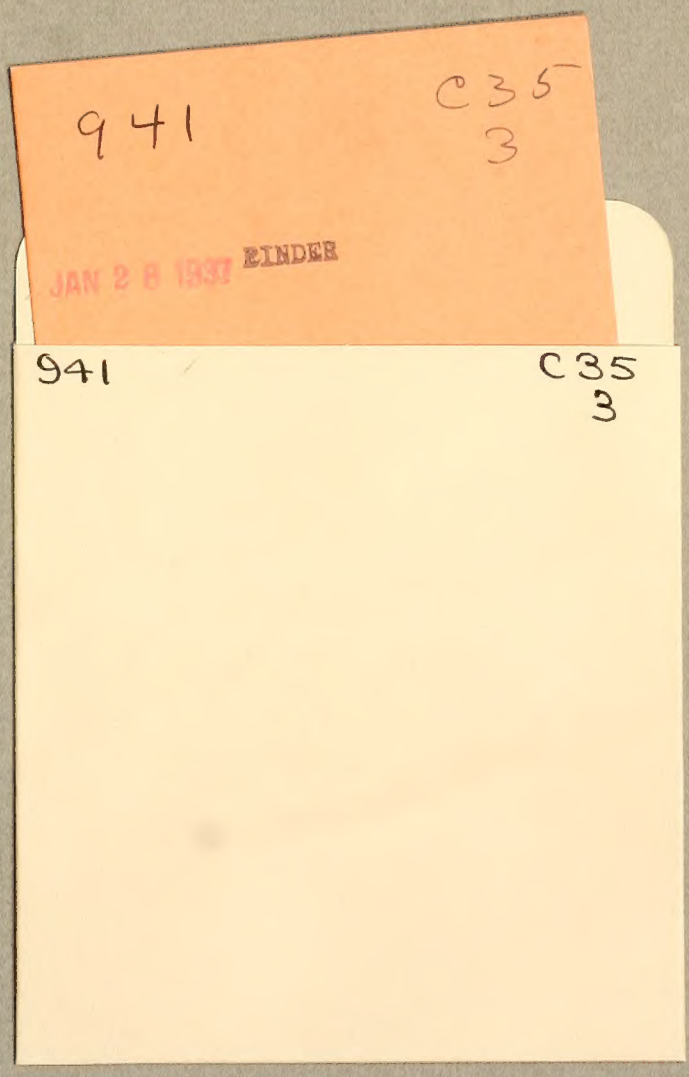
(*e*) The name of Cumbernauld is derived, from the Gaelic, *Cumar-n'-ald ;* signifying the confluence, or meeting of rivulets ; and this appellation is descriptive of the place, as several brooks unite their waters, near Cumbernauld-house.

(*g*) In 1791, this town contained only 1536 inhabitants, but, owing to the prosperity of its manufactures, the numbers of the people have been nearly doubled, during 30 years.

TABULAR STATE.

The Presbyteries.	The Names of the Parishes.	Their Extent. Length, Miles.	Their Extent. Breadth, Miles.	Their Inhabitants. in 1755.	in 1791.	in 1801.	in 1811.	in 1821.	Their Stipends. in 1755. £.	s.	d.	in 1798. £.	s.	d.
Glasgow. Dunbarton.	Dunbarton	4	2¼	1,480	2,435	2.544	3,121	3,481	84	13	6	181	10	10
	Arrochar	14	5	466	379	470	420	376	33	1	1	104	6	8
	Bonhil	5¼	4	901	2,310	2,460	2,791	3,003	70	13	0	148	0	0
	Luss	11	4½	978	917	953	965	1,150	63	17	9	152	4	0
	Cardross	7¼	2½	795	2,120	2,549	2,859	3,105	101	11	11	178	15	3
	East Kilpatrick (part of)	6¾	3¼	844	1,063	1,404	1,643	1,545	66	10	6	147	6	1
	West Kilpatrick	6½	4	1,281	2,452	2,844	3,428	3,692	74	1	2	167	8	9
	Kilmaronock	6¼	4	1,193	820	879	898	1,008	62	9	8	142	0	2
	Row	10	3¾	853	1,000	970	1,243	1,759	75	0	0	144	12	0
	Rosneath	7½	2¼	521	394	632	747	754	70	4	10	148	1	3
	Cumbernauld	6	3½	2,303	1,700	1,795	2,334	2,864	64	18	10	112	4	0
	Kirkintulloch	5½	2¾	1,696	2,639	3,210	3,740	4,580	66	18	10	131	3	4
	The Total	-	-	13,311	18,229	20,710	24,189	27,317	834	1	1	1,757	12	4*

* In estimating the amount of the stipends, the allowance, for communion elements, and the value of the glebes, have been included, but not the value of the manses: The meal has been valued at 17 shillings, and the bear at 19 shillings, per boll, which is somewhat below an average of the fiar prices of this county, for seven years, ending with 1795.

This book is due two weeks from the last date stamped below, and if not returned at or before that time a fine of five cents a day will be incurred.

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